

PROPOSAL FOR THE
UCLA CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF WOMEN

Submitted: May 15, 1983
Updated: November 1, 1983

May 15, 1983

Chancellor Charles E. Young
2147 Murphy Hall
UCLA Campus

Dear Chancellor Young,

We are submitting the attached proposal, which requests approval and support to establish a new organized research unit--the UCLA Center for the Study of Women. Over 125 faculty from disciplines ranging from the fine arts and humanities to the sciences and health care professions, currently conduct research on women at UCLA.

The Center for the Study of Women would sponsor research projects in three main programmatic areas, in each of which UCLA already possesses a solid core of faculty researchers: 1) Women, Work, and the Economy; 2) Women, Language, and the Arts; and 3) Women, Science, and Health. Included in the proposal, you will find abstracts of a dozen representative projects, with a potential for over 2 million dollars of extramural support in the next three years. Many of these projects will be receiving funding shortly or are in the process of submitting major grant requests to the NIMH and NSF.

The Center would also sponsor conferences, publications, and colloquia, in order to disseminate research findings to the community. Such conferences would not only be show-cases for UCLA faculty and their research, but also address the ways in which rapid changes in the lives of men and women will continue to have a significant impact on social and governmental policies, particularly with respect to work, health, and education. By establishing the Center for the Study of Women, UCLA would gain a national reputation for its leadership in many new areas of interdisciplinary investigation.

We propose that UCLA's Center for the Study of Women be established by September 1, 1983. As individuals and a group, we stand ready to work with you and the Academic Senate to make this vision a reality--and a success.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Helen S. Astin

Helen S. Astin, Professor of Education
Chair, Women's Studies Advisory Comm.

Karen E. Rowe

Karen E. Rowe, Assoc. Prof. of English
Coordinator O.R.U. Planning

Nancy M. Henley

Nancy M. Henley, Professor of Psychology
Director, Women's Studies Program

Submitted By the Faculty Advisory Committee for Women's
Studies, 1981-82, 1982-83

Edward A. Alpers, Associate Professor of History
Ann L. T. Bergren, Associate Professor of Classics
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cc: William Schaefer, Executive Vice-Chancellor
Albert A. Barber, Vice-Chancellor of Research Programs

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November 1, 1983

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

UCLA CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF WOMEN

Rationale

The primary goal of women's studies is to sharpen the focus on women in all areas of scholarly research, often by using methodologies from traditional disciplines to explore new areas of inquiry. But increasingly, special interdisciplinary skills in anthropology, psychology, and sociology as well as history and literature have become necessary in order to interpret new data about the female participation in work and the economy, about women, language, and the arts, and about contemporary issues of science and health related to gender. Within a major university, it is primarily visible and established research units that serve as the creative centers for the acquisition and dissemination of new knowledge. At UCLA, a Center for the Study of Women would provide this institutional matrix for both individual and collaborative investigations. By creating an environment which fosters and supports research on women, the Center would capitalize on the increasing wealth of knowledge, faculty resources, and multi-disciplinary perspectives. It would not only make now isolated research efforts visible and cohesive, but also stimulate new areas of collaborative investigation and disseminate the findings to the broader academic and public communities.

Proposal

We propose that UCLA establish an organized research unit for the study of women. The unit would engage faculty from the professional schools, particularly Architecture and Urban Planning, Education, Law, Medicine, Nursing, Public Health, and Social Welfare, and from the College of Letters and Science and College of Fine Arts in individual and collaborative research. Specifically, the unit will focus on women in three programmatic areas:

Women, Work, and the Economy
Women, Language, and the Arts
Women, Science, and Health

We have identified over one hundred and thirty faculty at UCLA who already conduct research on women. But the institutional support for and public knowledge of these projects have not attained the visibility which a Center would provide. Thus, this proposal reflects UCLA's existing strength and the support of core faculty in the three programmatic areas. Within each of the major areas multi-ethnic and international perspectives would also be important dimensions. In areas of health, the arts, and multi-ethnic studies, UCLA's Center would gain immediate pre-eminence, since no other research institutes on the west coast sponsor substantial projects in these fields. Our geographical locale as well as the vast resources of this campus with a ten minute walk from the humanities to the medical and health sciences make UCLA the ideal location for interdisciplinary research on women.

We propose that UCLA's Center for the Study of Women become operational July 1, 1984.

Benefits for UCLA

Faculty and research projects on women already exist at UCLA, though often scattered among specific disciplines. The Center would provide the institutional umbrella for current projects and an interdisciplinary repository and forum, thereby responding to faculty and student need for the support and collaborative interchange that only an organized unit can provide. The Center would also generate new proposals for funding from federal agencies and private foundations. Through conferences and publications a Center would bring the research conducted at UCLA to the community and into the domain of public policy. UCLA's Center for the Study of Women would in brief

- Make visible UCLA's unique strengths and faculty research
- Stimulate faculty development and interdisciplinary research
- Create an archival and research center for visiting scholars
- Co-sponsor research with the Ethnic Centers, ISSR, and other units
- Disseminate research findings to the community
- Foster regional leadership for research on women
- Publish journals in women's studies
- Enrich the curriculum in women's studies
- Establish UCLA's national reputation for our research on women

Short-Term Projects and Planning

The goals for UCLA's Center for the Study of Women are consonant with those normally pursued by organized research units in the University of California system. We envision a balanced emphasis on the development of a thriving research and educational environment on campus. Within each programmatic area, representative proposals for individual and collaborative research have already been designed, some have received funding, and others will be submitted for extramural funding during 1983-84. Potential funding for these projects totals over 2 million for three years.

Women, Work, and the Economy

- Women in Educational Leadership
- The Impact of Women in the Legal Profession
- The Socialization Process of Medical Education

Women, Language, and the Arts

- Micropolitics of Language and Nonverbal Behavior
- UCLA's Collection of Children's Literature: A Bibliography
- Employment of Women in the Film Industry
- The Roles and Lives of Women Film Pioneers

Women, Science, and Health

- Coercion and Mistake in the Law of Forcible Rape
- Violence Against Women: Process Analysis and Prosocial Interventions
- Cultural/Medical Context of Birth in Three Cultures
- Interventions to Prevent Prematurity

Specific programmatic goals for 1983-86 include the following:

- Expand the Faculty Seminar on Women, Culture and Theory
- Cosponsor the Annual Conference on Women and the Built Environment
- Sponsor jointly the Conference on Women and World Hunger: Women in Agricultural Production
- Support the Conference on Maternal and Child Health Among the Hispanic Population
- Develop "Women's Eye View," ten forums on contemporary issues and research filmed at UCLA for broadcast on public and cable television
- Develop NEH Summer and Humanities Seminars
- NEH Humanities Institute on Teaching Ethnic Women in Literature
- Host the National Women's Studies Association annual conference
- Mount a UCLA National Conference on Women and Health
- Design a California Conference on Women, Work, and the Economy

The first three years of the Center would also be devoted to strategic planning for the future, including efforts to

- Submit grant proposals for collaborative projects
- Develop research resources and a library acquisition plan
- Publish a Directory of Research on Women Conducted at UCLA
- Negotiate with Signs and Feminist Studies to house one of these journals
- Create a UCLA Community Associates Program
- Coordinate research programs with the Institute of Social Science Research, Higher Education Research Institute, and Ethnic Centers
- Initiate a public policy group on Women and Health
- Establish a consultants group on Women, Business, and the Economy

Long-Range Goals

Long-range plans would be aimed primarily at raising private foundation and federal support for specialized research programs, both new interdisciplinary projects initiated by sub-groups of faculty and programs designed to support visiting associates through fellowships or project grants. Long-range goals are designed to mesh with UCLA's available research talent and resources. We would capitalize on the multi-ethnic and international populations in Los Angeles, UCLA's strength in the medical and health care fields, fine arts and humanities, and researchers in the social sciences and professional schools. In general, the Institute would

- Stimulate new proposals for federal funding of projects on women
- Seek private foundation support and community contracts for research, publications, and conferences conducted through the Center
- Develop fellowship programs for junior faculty from UCLA and other institutions
- Make provisions for postdoctoral appointments, visiting scholars, and research associates
- Design workshops for graduate students in research design and funding
- Establish UCLA endowed fellowships for graduate research on women
- Inaugurate California seminars on the teaching of ethnic women's literature and history

Administration and Funding

The Center for the Study of Women would be administered by a Director and Associate Director, advised by a Faculty Advisory Committee (with a chair other than the Director). The staff complement would include an Assistant to the Director, Publications and Library Coordinator, secretarial support and research assistants. A Community Associates Board would serve as the advisory group for development of community projects and funding. Because of the scope, which cuts across the College of Letters and Sciences, College of Fine Arts, and numerous professional schools, the Center would report through the Provost of Letters and Science to the Vice-Chancellor of Research.

A detailed budget is included in the proposal, with first-year institutional support of \$222,500 and a fully operational budget for five years of \$237,500 per year. Space requirements are 2500 square feet.

Conclusion

Individual scholars at UCLA have already made their mark on women's studies in the United States. But the kind of national recognition that has gone to such places as Cornell, Michigan, and Stanford, where there are fewer scholars who have achieved distinction both in women's studies and in their specific disciplines, has not come to UCLA. The critical mass of intellectual achievement and pressure for collaborative research exists at UCLA and should be tapped by an organized research unit that can direct and channel these efforts.

No one can yet estimate the degree to which studies of women in the work force and economy, language and the arts, and science and health will revolutionize scholarship. But the importance of such research for shaping governmental policy, for informing the larger community, and for understanding the radical changes in American society is already clear. A Center for the Study of Women that would stimulate further investigations by architects, artists, educators, humanists, lawyers, medical scientists, nurses, health specialists, and social scientists will enable UCLA to establish its leadership in these dynamic new areas of multi-disciplinary research.

November 1, 1983

UCLA CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF WOMEN

The primary goal of women's studies is to sharpen the focus on women in all areas of scholarly research, often by using methodologies from traditional disciplines to explore new areas of inquiry. Increasingly, however, special interdisciplinary skills in anthropology, psychology, and sociology as well as history and literature have become necessary in order to interpret new data about female participation in the work force and economy, about women, language, and the arts, and about contemporary issues of science and health related to gender (see Section II). Within a major university, it is primarily visible and established research units that serve as creative centers for the acquisition and dissemination of new knowledge. At UCLA a Center for the Study of Women would provide the institutional matrix within which researchers would pursue both individual and collaborative investigations. To date we have identified one hundred and thirty-two scholars whose research and scholarship focuses on women (Appendix A). By creating a Center which fosters research on women, UCLA would capitalize on the accumulating wealth of knowledge, faculty resources, and multi-disciplinary perspectives. It would not only make now isolated research efforts visible and cohesive, but also stimulate new areas of collaborative investigation and disseminate the findings to the broader academic and public communities.

UCLA now has the requisites for a successful Center for the Study of Women, and in particular, renowned faculty who constitute an interdisciplinary community of scholars conducting research on women. The impetus developed through the Faculty Seminar on Women, Culture, and Theory and the Women's Studies Program has led to the current pressure from scholars to generate and sponsor greater research efforts. UCLA also possesses the regional advantages of a multi-ethnic urban environment with its resources and the prestige capable of attracting first-rate journals publishing research on women. What an Organized Research Unit would provide is the institutional umbrella which would guarantee UCLA national visibility as a Center for the Study of Women. Moreover, such a Center would stimulate further collaborative research efforts and generate newly funded projects. None of the projects, nor any of the short- and long-range plans outlined in Sections II and III can be achieved without such a research center. Scattered throughout the campus, many individual scholars lack the resources and staff to undertake joint projects, develop new research directions, or to pursue extramural funding for their scholarly projects. The enthusiastic response of one hundred and thirty-two researchers suggests that the Center for the Study of Women meets an important and unmet need, by giving collective visibility to a group of excellent scholars whose individual efforts are impressive and by creating new opportunities for further multi-disciplinary research.

We propose that UCLA establish the Center for the Study of Women as of July 1, 1984.

I. BENEFITS TO UCLA

UCLA's Unique Research Strengths

Within the University of California system, UCLA's Center would be the first organized research unit to focus on women. Its uniqueness nationally and in the California system derives in part from our desirable physical proximity with top-ranked professional schools, such as those in Architecture and Urban Planning, Education, Law, Medicine, Nursing, Public Health, and Social Welfare. Coordination across the boundaries which often separate the College of Letters and Science and Fine Arts from the professional schools, humanities from the sciences, or organized research units from one another would be one of the greatest assets of UCLA's Center for the Study of Women. Moreover, UCLA's Center would benefit from the potential for such interdisciplinary development which only exists within a major research university where scholars have access to essential resources, including professional staff, libraries, equipment, and computer technology.

UCLA has three demonstrably strong areas of research on women, ones with solid opportunities for development (see Section II below). In the first area of women's historical and current relationship to work and the economy, our nationally recognized experts provide an already impressive base for continuing studies of employment status and wages, career patterns, and the impact of working women upon families and the labor market. UCLA's reputation in film studies, theater arts, and fine arts, in addition to the strengths in humanities and social sciences and the university's location in the media capital of America would foster the development of original research in a second area--women, language, and the arts. Only one other institute in the United States focuses on the issues of women and health, the third area in which UCLA's Center would build on existing faculty research, pioneer in new projects, and develop a public policy group. Furthermore, the presence of the Institute of American Cultures and the diversity of the Los Angeles population makes it possible for researchers working in all three areas to undertake cross-cultural studies of ethnic and international women--their artistic achievements, labor force participation, and health care needs. Women's work and the economy has been and will continue to be a common denominator of many centers. But, to our knowledge, UCLA would be virtually alone in focusing its efforts primarily upon language and the arts and upon science and health, areas where UCLA faculty have established reputations and have published significant research findings.

Historically, research on women has derived from two different sources. First, some scholars have adapted discipline-based methodologies to the subject of women, as for instance, in the analysis of literature written by women, or the expansion of experimental models in psychology to include female populations. Second, the advent of women's studies in the 1970's emphasized the importance of interdisciplinary approaches, ones which would enable us to see, for example, a problem in health-care services from a combined psychological, sociological, and medical perspective. Scholars who draw from the context of women's studies might define themselves as a feminist subset of the larger group, concerned with the development of curricular offerings which bring women into the mainstream of disciplinary scholarship and with interdisciplinary approaches to women's issues as a catalyst for change in the ways we

study and think about women. The UCLA Center for the Study of Women is designed, however, to encompass a broad spectrum of scholars who conduct research on women, including those who study women as a population, engage in comparative gender research, study primarily female health concerns and disease, examine the interaction of women in the family, marketplace, and arts, or observe the ways in which female groups interact with institutions. The Center would foster not only a variety of scholarly investigations, but also the application of diverse approaches, because its primary goal would be the generation of first-rate research on women.

Stimulus for Faculty Development and Interdisciplinary Research

Based upon an informal survey of experiences of the campuses with organized research units in women's studies, it is clear that ORUs help to stimulate curriculum development and enhance scholarship. The ORU makes access to other scholars and research easy by providing a supportive environment for individual work and encouraging collaborative efforts as well as new research designs which cross several disciplines. The Office of Instructional Improvement and Development under the leadership of Assistant Vice-Chancellor Andrea Rich already recognized the importance of such cross-fertilization for faculty self-development by financing the first year 1981-82 of the UCLA Faculty Seminar on Women, Culture, and Theory, a colloquium that became self-supporting in 1982-83. Participants who were formerly unacquainted discovered new faculty resources and learned new ways to approach their own research interests through intensive study of how other specialists pursued their work on women.

Because of the diffusion and isolation of research in the social sciences humanities, fine arts, and professions, scholars often lack a sense of how their own studies fit into broader research programs. Cross-fertilization has led many of the eighty faculty and graduate students attending the faculty seminar to recast their own work. For example, in her studies of the built environment's relationship to women, Dolores Hayden of the School of Architecture and Urban Planning has included insights from Nancy Henley's research on the psychological effects of personal space. Even within the medical and health sciences, laboratory experimentation gains a significant new dimension from a researcher's exposure to debates about governmental policies and the social applications of technology, particularly when scientific data bear directly on the conditions of women's health and labor force participation.

The existence of the Faculty Seminar whetted the appetites of many participants who recognized the limits of intellectual collaboration without sustained institutional support. For instance, stimulated by seminar presentations on the applications of modern French feminist theories of psychoanalysis and structuralism, a group of literary critics and psychiatrists have formed a monthly study group. In addition, a Language and Gender study group, composed of psychologists, linguists, anthropologists, and literary comparativists meets monthly to present papers for group discussion, a process that has already generated a proposal for a collaborative research project. Focused workshops and conferences, like the Faculty Seminar, become then the centerpieces for stimulating research and for presenting the results to an interdisciplinary community of scholars.

But in order to carry out joint projects of intensive research or to design an NEH Summer Seminar, such informal groups require efficient access to data and bibliographies. The organized unit would seek to centralize information about current research on women, to develop new collections of technical literature, and to bring together journals now scattered throughout the library system. Furthermore, an organized research unit would provide the needed staff services to assist in identifying private and federal funding sources and in writing grant proposals, thereby generating more research funds, creating opportunities for scholars in specialized fields related to women to visit the campus as fellows, and obtaining matching funds for national conferences and on-going colloquia. A Center would enable UCLA to tap the immense reservoir of research potential in women's health and science, work, and the media and arts, bringing together the already existing talents of single scholars into collaborative efforts which would make this campus a nationally and internationally recognized leader in the study of women.

Publication of Journals in Women's Studies

The housing of journals frequently signals a university's commitment to and academic excellence in a particular field. UCLA is already the home for PSYCHOLOGY OF WOMEN QUARTERLY, which is edited by Nancy Henley, Director of the Women's Studies Program. Under the co-editorship of Janet Bergstrom (Theater Arts) and with continued funding from the National Endowment for the Arts, CAMERA OBSCURA: A Journal of Feminism and Film Theory might well seek to affiliate with the Center. Given the national visibility of UCLA's individual scholars and an organized research unit to provide on-going institutional support, it is possible that UCLA could also house SIGNS, when its editorship rotates in the next few years. As an alternative, FEMINIST STUDIES, now at the University of Maryland, may also need a new sponsor, and UCLA would be a suitable home since several of its advisory editors are already here. Both the University of Maryland and Stanford, which now house these journals, have organized research programs. The relative newness of women studies and the interdisciplinary thrust of the research makes an organized unit, with its access to other scholars and staff support, particularly important to any individual's assumption of editorial responsibility. With the presence of such a center, UCLA could compete more effectively by making it possible for individual scholars to carry out broad-ranging editorial responsibilities.

Enriching the Curriculum in Women's Studies

Because of the strength of its faculty, UCLA already has a vital core of scholars who contribute to the Women's Studies Program and whose reputations have attracted graduate students as well as undergraduates. The Women's Studies Program, which offers an undergraduate specialization, would continue to exist as a separate academic program with its own Director and advisory committee, since according to regental policy "an ORU may not have jurisdiction over courses or curricular." However, in performing other academic functions, close and ongoing cooperation between the unit and programs is envisioned, particularly in the planning of activities (such as conferences, colloquia, projects) that would enrich the educational environment. The research generated by an institute would bring added depth to this program and reflect in the breadth of innovative courses to be offered. On-going bibliographical projects and research sponsored by faculty would draw upon student talent for research assistance, helping thereby to train undergraduate and

graduate students in the methods of research on women. Special conferences and seminars would also expose students and the UCLA academic community to prominent scholars and enable them to participate in the intellectual debate and discourse which research on women has generated.

Administratively, the Director of the Women's Studies Program would sit ex officio on the Advisory Committee for the Center. But the Program is primarily based in Letters and Science, whereas the O.R.U.'s three research areas embrace as well professional schools, fine arts, and health and medical sciences. Consequently, the Center Advisory Committee would represent all three areas with its primary focus on research development. UCLA also has a Women's Resource Center which is a campus service, funded through student registration fees and reporting to the office of the Assistant Vice-Chancellor for Student Relations. Although we anticipate that the research of the O.R.U. will in some instances help the Resource Center and that in other cases we might mutually engage in joint activities, there would be no formal administrative linkage. There is no duplication of function. Instead, the Center for the Study of Women would become the completing link, thereby strengthening and complementing the focus of Women's Studies on curricular programs and of the Women's Resource Center on student services.

A Center would not only strengthen the undergraduate Program, but also provide a collegial forum for those graduate students, currently in departmental programs, whose doctoral research focuses on women (see Appendix D). Even the partial list of current theses in progress suggests that many graduate students are pursuing research in these new areas. Graduate students, like faculty, require knowledge about the variety of research on women that can enrich their more specialized disciplinary perspectives. By sponsoring special graduate and postdoctoral fellowship programs, making available lists of faculty members to serve on doctoral committees, acting as a clearinghouse for available doctoral (A.A.U.W. and Woodrow Wilson Research Grants in Women's Studies, for example) and postdoctoral support funds, and assisting graduate students in applying for national grants, the Center for the Study of Women would contribute significantly to UCLA's educational as well as research mission. As the Center for the Study of Women became more visible nationally, UCLA would attract new faculty members who would not only enhance the research environment, but also contribute to the teaching mission of the Women's Studies Program and UCLA's graduate programs.

Interrelationships with Other Organized Research Units

Discussions with the Directors of the Chicano, Afro-American, American Indian, and Asian American Centers have already begun to generate ideas for cooperative research projects and conferences. As the short- and long-range goals indicate, joint ventures, such as an NEH Humanities Institute on Teaching Ethnic Women in Literature, special conferences and research projects on ethnic women and health care, or on the impact of economic shifts on the employment of ethnic women require the joint planning efforts of more than a single organized research unit. The rich archival and cultural resources in Southern California and the ethnic mix make Los Angeles an ideal place and UCLA an ideal center for varied studies of women. Already existing projects on Hispanic women and the medical community, on neighborhood networks constructed by Black women, and on aging and career patterns among Asian women represent only a sampling of the potential research projects. The visibility

on a single campus of both a Center for the Study of Women and any one of the ethnic units would make it possible for UCLA to be that much more competitive in securing federal and private funding. We anticipate as well the potential for co-sponsored publications.

Recent cooperation with a coalition of international students has resulted in a cosponsored conference, with the African Area Studies Center and Latin American Studies Center, on women and world hunger. This conference, funded by U.S.AID through the Overseas Education will focus on women in agricultural production in third-world nations, a topic which correlates with the Center's emphasis on the economic impact of women's work. Because UCLA possesses rich faculty resources as well as other area studies programs and centers, the potential for new activities on international women is an exciting direction for future development.

In addition, the Center would work together with the Institute of Social Science Research (ISSR) which provides valuable services to those scholars who elect to undertake longitudinal and survey research. Programmatically, the two Centers would not duplicate research, since the projects sponsored through the Center for the Study of Women range broadly across the College of Fine Arts, Letters and Science, and professional schools. Working together with Marilyn Brewer, the current Director of ISSR, the Center would devise plans for shared sponsorship of conferences at which research findings might be disseminated, particularly in those areas of social science which have direct bearing on the community and public policy questions. Cooperative liaisons with the Institute of American Cultures, international studies programs, and the ISSR would, therefore, open up new opportunities for research which can only benefit UCLA and individual scholars.

Dissemination of Research to the Community

An organized research unit, with the visibility UCLA's would command, can directly serve the Los Angeles community. It can also draw upon alumnae and concerned women who have, over the years, indicated their interest in UCLA and particularly in the study of women. A Center which can produce publications, hold lectures, recitals, readings, and presentations of scientific findings can do what universities in general do: develop new knowledge and make it intelligible to a wider public. For example, Helen Astin from the Graduate School of Education is currently developing with Jo Hartley, editor of COMMENT: ON RESEARCH ABOUT WOMEN, a television news program entitled "Women's Eye View." There may be an audience for other popular, though high level, expositions about research that will be carried on at the Center for the Study of Women. We envision as part of the Center an advisory group of associates with experience in business, medicine and health, arts, and professions, who can contribute their ideas and experiences to on-going research, help to develop conferences, and participate in fund-raising.

Issues of critical social importance currently affect women in all walks of life, and those issues are frequently the subject of public debate. One function of a research center would be to conduct research on issues which vitally affect the surrounding community, to publish the significant findings, and thus provide a community outreach program. In many areas UCLA already has the experts. One example is the work of scholars who address the issues of wife and child abuse which has increased during the recent period of economic

recession and high unemployment. Breast cancer has become a cause for national alarm, and discussions about treatment alternatives are a subject directly related to public concerns about women's health. Demographic shifts in the Los Angeles population create significant problems for the education of children, the relationship between working parents and child care, and the different cultural expectations which affect the family--its health and work force participation. Issues of sex bias and aggression in the media against women are of concern not only to the consumers of television, movies, the radio, and record industry, but to those who produce and develop the properties. In these and many other areas (e.g. women in corporate life, architectural design for private and public space), UCLA's Center for the Study of Women would respond to contemporary social problems, particularly those in which the public, corporations and industry, government and educational institutions must work together to devise new solutions. Sponsorship of conferences and timely publication of key research findings would be a primary goal of UCLA's Center.

A Center for Visiting Scholars

The preeminence of individual scholars at UCLA has already led to inquiries from outside the region and abroad about coming here to work with our faculty. And on a yearly basis, the Women's Studies Program uses its FTE to bring four to six visiting faculty to UCLA in order to achieve a breadth of departmental offerings for the specialization. A research unit could also provide an administrative home for visiting fellows with private and government grants to conduct research on women. In addition, for those faculty, such as Professor Don Treiman, who collaborate with researchers off-campus, hold editorial board meetings for professional journals and organizations, or head projects funded by national agencies, the Center would provide the natural work place.

Recent visitors from Minnesota, New York, and abroad have expressed frustration at finding no central base from which to gather information about UCLA's scholarship on women, the library resources, or the availability of parking and library privileges. A monthly forum, such as the colloquium on Women, Culture, and Theory, is only one context within which visiting faculty can share in the research conducted at UCLA. But these faculty, such as sociologist Jessie Bernard or political scientist Irene Diamond, have all too often been isolated from rather than integrated into the intellectual community, because they lacked easy access to the interdisciplinary group of scholars on campus. A Center would increase the opportunities not only for these distinguished colleagues to conduct their research more fruitfully, but also enrich the experience of UCLA students and colleagues by enabling us to participate in the national network of scholarship. From such interactions come collaborative projects, ideas for national conferences, and a UCLA reputation for our research on women.

Regional Prominence in Relation to Other Centers

Already through the Women, Culture, and Theory colloquium and the Women's Studies Program, UCLA has begun to assert its prominence in the Southwestern and Pacific regions. Participants in that colloquium have included about 25 faculty visiting from other institutions or from regional colleges, such as the California State Universities, Long Beach, Northridge, and Los Angeles.

The Center would enable us to accept the challenge of leadership, because UCLA would sponsor visible conferences, function as a bibliographical clearinghouse for Pacific Coast research, and serve as a public policy center. Projects and conferences detailed later in this proposal are designed to foster strong community ties as well, so that UCLA would draw upon California's multi-ethnic populations, work with corporations, and focus on issues of health, work, and the media which are of immediate state and regional concern.

UCLA's Center would be the first such O.R.U. in the University of California system. Berkeley's Center for the Study, Education and Advancement of Women was established to "expand educational and career opportunities for women." It is not an O.R.U.; receives 75% of its funding from student monies; and serves as a community resource center and outreach program. The Center has been funded by the Ford Foundation for a three year research project on "Women and Their Work: Intersections of the Marketplace and the Household," with a particular focus on low-income and minority women. But Berkeley does not have the resources of the health, medical, and arts areas that UCLA commands. It is, however, a unit with which we would hope to cosponsor Universitywide events. Stanford's Center for Research on Women provides seed money research grants, sponsors seminars and conferences, and has one major study concerned with the biology and psychology of sex differences. There are no other Centers in the Southwest, other than the Southwest Institute for Research on Women (SIROW) at Arizona, whose primary function has been as a regional clearinghouse for information on research projects and resources. While both USC and Stanford currently have endowed chairs in Women's Studies, USC has an educational program, but less of a cohesive research orientation.

UCLA's faculty strength is larger and deeper than any other University in the United States; yet, ironically we are not perceived of as highly visible for that research. Among national centers, only Wisconsin has a program on and health and only CUNY claims a focus on women in the arts, two fields in which UCLA would instantaneously excel. The O.R.U. would give us not only stature as the regional (Southwest and Pacific) leader, but also establish UCLA as a national and international Center for the Study of Women.

National Visibility for UCLA as a Center for the Study of Women

The UCLA faculty includes scholars who rank among the most prominent experts on women in their fields. Although individual scholars are nationally recognized, the contribution of UCLA as an institution has not been comparable to the recognition garnered by the Stanford Center for Research on Women (CROW) or the Mary Ingraham Bunting Institute at Radcliffe. Money is still available from the Ford, Mellon, Rockefeller, Rubinstein, and Rosenberg Foundations, the Carnegie Corporation, and federal agencies, such as the National Science Foundation, NIH, NEH, Office of Education, and NIMH, for certain well-framed efforts for which UCLA could qualify. Recently the Ford, Rockefeller, and Carnegie foundations have indicated a preference for broad-based program projects, a concept ideally suited to proposals from UCLA's interdisciplinary center. Although other centers exist, the number of scholars now at UCLA who have achieved national recognition for their published writings on women in their own disciplines assures UCLA a pre-eminence seldom attained by newly organized research centers.

As an established center with a strong contingent of active researchers, UCLA would participate in the National Council for Research on Women. The National Council is composed of Centers and organizations where scholars pursue feminist research and applications to advance understanding, social policy, and educational programs and activities. The Council currently represents twenty-eight member institutions, of which the Higher Education Research Institute (HERI) at UCLA is one. With UCLA's computer capabilities, the Center would have access to the data-based index of women's research which the National Council is currently developing. As a part of this and other such national networks, UCLA's Center for the Study of Women would increase its funding potential and enhance its reputation, thereby attracting more and better graduate students, visiting scholars, and postdoctoral researchers and associates. In those areas, such as women and health, language, literature, and the arts, or ethnic women where UCLA's contributions promise to be unique, a Center would generate international visibility as well.

In short, UCLA possesses the impressive research faculty, interdisciplinary strengths, stimulus through the Faculty Seminar and Women's Studies Program, regional advantages of an urban environment, cooperating ethnic centers, and scholarly prestige capable of sustaining a highly successful Center for the Study of Women. A Center for the Study of Women would establish and ensure UCLA's national visibility and pre-eminence in this vital area of advanced research.

II. CURRENT RESEARCH ON WOMEN CONDUCTED AT UCLA: THREE PROGRAMMATIC DIRECTIONS

The UCLA Center for the Study of Women aims to provide leadership in three areas in which already organized independent research projects could benefit from cross-disciplinary fertilization and develop into new collaborative efforts. Since UCLA currently has on its faculty more than one hundred and thirty researchers whose projects directly relate to women, the sample proposals in each area represent only a few of the potential ventures into interdisciplinary cooperations. Moreover, these categories are neither restrictive nor prescriptive, but descriptive, and were derived from an empirical survey conducted of research on this campus (Appendix A). In the dynamic of any Center, research emphases emerge and change, and we anticipate that such healthy evolutions will characterize the future for UCLA's Center for the Study of Women.

A. WOMEN, WORK, AND THE ECONOMY

Few social changes are having as profound an effect on American life as the increasing participation of women in the paid labor force. In 1900 only 1 woman in 6 worked, and the typical worker was young and unmarried. In 1980, over half of all American women worked for pay, and the typical female worker was a married mother. The far-reaching consequences of this change for our society, for family lives, and for individuals adjusting to new life styles are being investigated by scholars in many disciplines. Indeed, studies undertaken during the past decade of women in the labor force have posed important new theoretical questions for economists, sociologists, historians, psychologists, and anthropologists.

UCLA scholars are in the forefront of research on women, work and the economy. Economist Kenneth Sokoloff, working jointly with Claudia Goldin (University of Pennsylvania), has studied the labor force participation of women and children during America's early industrialization. Sokoloff's work as an economist substantiates conclusions reached by UCLA historians Kathryn Sklar and Temma Kaplan in their studies of more recent periods in American, European, and Third World history. In the shift from primarily rural to commercial and industrialized society, capital accumulation seems to depend upon the work of female and child labor on farms and derives from their work as factory hands during early industrialization. As social scientists attempt to understand the complex interactions among economic change, the realignment of the family, and women's entry into the labor market, not only historical, but also ethnic and comparative studies become crucial.

It is already clear that labor market segregation has often structured decisions working women make about the need to work outside the home for wages and about their obligations and rights to nurture their families. Katherine La Motte of the Department of Psychiatry has studied the choices that working women must make about whether to breast feed their babies. Vickie Mays in Psychology is investigating how Black women create community networks to support their efforts to combine paid jobs outside the home with family responsibilities. Often using cross-cultural comparisons, Social Welfare's Diane de Anda has studied the problems of Hispanic adolescent mothers, of low income white mothers, and the significant social impact of high sex and pregnancy rates among Mexican-American adolescents. Susan Westerberg Prager,

Dean of UCLA's Law School, examines the impact of property law on women. While not directly focused on women, economic historian Mary Yeager's work on bureaucracy and the modern corporation has revealed a great deal about institutional barriers to women's employment and professional advancement. Helen Astin of UCLA's School of Education examines aspirations and achievements of women in higher education today. Psychologist Anne Peplau uses longitudinal studies to analyze how the career plans of college women are influenced by their expectations for marriage and childbearing.

As women's lives change, so must the environments in which we all live and work. Transportation specialist Martin Wachs has examined how women's greater reliance on public transportation and suburban isolation has limited their full participation in the labor force. Urban planner Dolores Hayden has studied how the American model of industrial capitalism fostered the separation of work places from home communities. Progressively women became alienated from lucrative professions and men from participation in family life. Because of Hayden's work on the turn of the century domestic revolution and the issues of contemporary urban planning, UCLA's School of Architecture and Urban Planning is the premier institution in the United States for the study of women in the built environment. Under the auspices of the School and UCLA's Women's Studies Program, conferences have already been held on redesigning public and private spaces to make urban architecture more responsive to the changing social roles of men and women, to the rising proportion of single professionals, to the dependency of elderly women on public transportation, and to increased employment of women. Issues which confront the urban planner and architect require an interdisciplinary approach which brings together the engineer's skills with the historian's perspective, the designer's imagination with the social scientist's understanding of human dynamics. A Center would provide the ideal medium in which to foster further innovative research on historical and contemporary uses of space, as it affects all our lives.

No single shift in United States history is likely to be as important as the past and future entrance of women into the labor force, with all of the attendant changes in family structure, economic provisions for wage-earners, child-care patterns, urban planning, and in the fundamental philosophy of work itself. Because UCLA draws upon the strength of established scholars in the social and life sciences and a wide variety of professional schools, many opportunities exist--for example, to build an archival oral history of working women, to observe and report on shifting work patterns among ethnic groups, or to trace the entry of women into electronics and other technological industries so prevalent in California. Because of its unique confluence of scholars and professionals, UCLA also has the potential to develop policy boards to advise corporations, cities, and local communities as they respond to the economic and social shifts as women become a genuinely integral part of the American work force.

Specific Projects on Women, Work, and the Economy

Studies of women, work, and the economy cut across disciplinary boundaries from the social sciences into medicine, public health, and the arts, and invite collaborative efforts. One of the strengths of UCLA's Center for the Study of Women resides in precisely the kinds of projects that result from such broader collaborations, several of which are abstracted here. Although

the projects are in varying stages of development, all proposals have already been or would be submitted during 1983-84 to extramural agencies for funding. (See Appendix C for fuller abstracts of project proposals.)

(1) Women In Educational Leadership

Professor Helen S. Astin (Education) and Carole Leland, former Dean in the College of Human Development, Pennsylvania State University, and currently a Visiting Scholar at HERI, have designed a study of both the personal characteristics and social forces that affect women in leadership roles. The first phase of this project, which requires substantial in-depth interviews, would focus on leadership in the field of education, with plans then to replicate the study in the fields of government, business and industry, law, and non-institutional settings. In these latter areas, collaborations would be expanded to include UCLA faculty members, such as Professor Mary Yeager (History), Dean Susan Prager (Law), and Associate Dean Ruth Schwartz (Fine Arts) whose knowledge of bureaucracies, government and politics, and the arts respectively would contribute to the research design. Currently, the Ford Foundation has awarded \$30,000 for the first-phase of this project, and the Johnson Foundation at Wingspread has committed its facilities and sponsorship for a conference on the topic of Women in Educational Leadership.

(2) The Impact of Women in the Legal Profession

Although the increased participation of women in the legal profession is a documented fact, few studies have explored the assumption that once women enter the profession they will behave in much the same manner as male practitioners. This study, conducted by Professors Menkel-Meadow and Blumberg (School of Law) in consultation with faculty from education, sociology, and psychology, would examine whether women practice law as men do, or whether the increasing presence of women in the profession has affected the practice of law. In addition, the study would explore whether the increasing presence of female lawyers has affected the substantive law in areas which relate to women's rights. Funding, in the amount of \$200,000 for two years, would be sought from the Law and Social Science Program of the National Science Foundation to support data collection and analysis.

(3) The Socialization Process of Medical Education

Professor Charles Lewis, Division of General Internal Medicine and Health Services Research, has already undertaken a preliminary sampling of some 180 medical students, based upon a questionnaire and scale that measures self-perceptions and intended fields of medical specialization. The single distinguishing variable is sex, with females rating themselves as lower within class rankings, more concerned with emotional climate, more definite about career plans, including a commitment to primary care medicine, and less likely to enter some medical sub-specialities, most dramatically surgery. In collaboration with Barbara Korsch of Children's Hospital and USC and UCLA social scientists, Lewis would expand the sampling to include an entire medical class cohort, drawn from several major centers across the United States, in order to measure how attitudes and career plans change over time.

This study becomes a stepping stone to a further examination of the socialization of medical education, involving not simply changes in career plans, but as well the degree to which the process of medical education socializes women and men. Possibilities for layered studies include examinations of ethnographic factors as well as sociolinguistic analyses based on observations of "grand rounds" behavior among medical students. The research design proposed by Henley, Wong-McCarthy, and Dubois on the micropolitics of language and non-verbal behavior (Section II.B) in groups becomes exceedingly relevant to the group cohesiveness among male and female medical students.

Extramural funding for the initial phases of these three projects would be about \$550,000, with derivative studies generating new collaborations and additional income in subsequent years.

B. WOMEN, LANGUAGE, AND THE ARTS

A second major focus for new scholarship concerns the effects of gender on language, literature, and the arts. When, for example, critics examine the biographies and creations of women authors and artists, new perceptions emerge about literature and art. Much of contemporary literary theory and esthetics also dwells upon language and narrative form, often in ways that relate to psychology, philosophy, and linguistics. Closely related is the work of cognitive and social psychologists who examine language and its impact on group identity, self-perceptions, and social organizations. In the contemporary media of film and television, portrayals of women frequently reflect changing social attitudes toward women, sexuality, and violence.

UCLA scholars from a variety of disciplines are redefining the ways in which we read literature, communicate with one another, and interpret the portrayals of women in dance, music, and theater. Men and women speak a different body language, as psychologist Nancy Henley demonstrates in her work, and as David Kunzle addresses through his studies of historical shifts in fashion, costume design, and social mores. The study of both verbal and body language is intimately related to what classicist Ann Bergren has called "rethinking women." Her study of ancient myths of Helen, of the Greek philosophy of language, and how it structured gender through the metaphor and practice of weaving has implications for other critics and folklorists. Psychiatrist Joan Lang perceives in age-old fairy tales cultural myths which govern female development. Rather than adopt Freudian analyses or feminist repudiations, she applies revisionist Kohutian theories to derive an understanding of the "self." Critic Karen Rowe examines the influence of traditional romantic fairy tales on the shaping of English and American fictions written by women in a study that draws upon the research of cultural anthropologists, psychologists, and literary historians. For folklorists, one major resource unique to UCLA is the Dictionary of American Popular Beliefs and Superstitions, developed by Professor Wayland Hand, a compendium of two million entries, many on love, courtship, sex, domestic tasks, folk medicine, and witchcraft, which would enable scholars to trace the cultural continuity of attitudes about women and their roles. Fertile ground for cross-cultural comparisons exists as well in the work undertaken by Professors Shirley Arora,

Gerardo Luzuriaga, Claude Hulet, and Narija Gimbutas as they examine legends about women in Mexican, Brazilian, and Slavic stories.

The relationship between sexuality and literature or the fine arts has attracted active investigators, such as French Professor Sara Melzer whose work on 17th C. women in the French theater and the courtly love tradition provides a backdrop against which historian Debora Silverman can explore women in French art nouveau. English Professor Edward Condren's study of Chaucer exposes the Prioress's sexual desires, only thinly veiled by an assumed spirituality. Professor Alexander Welsh's studies of George Eliot and the Victorian "angel in the house" have established the benchmark against which contemporary criticism of women authors and images of women in literature must be measured. In general, studies made by historians of women in 16th C. Spain, 18th C. France, and 19th C. England reveal startlingly similar uses of libidinized language for discussions about the relationships between woman and God, women and political authorities, and those languages are quite different from those contemporary men employed. For humanists, historians, and literary critics the University Research Library (particularly the Sadleir collection of 19th C. novels and children's literature), the Clark Library for 18th C. studies, and Huntington collections in Renaissance and the 17th C. are a major attraction and research stimulus.

Taking music and dance as expressive forms that replicate in sound and movement non-verbal languages, researchers such as Charlotte Heth and Jacqueline Cogdell Djedje have looked respectively at women's place in Native American and Sudanese music. Professor of Dance Emma Lewis Thomas has studied women in the Brechtian theater and Mary Wignam's contributions to dance history. With UCLA's primacy in the areas of Motion Picture/Television, Communications Studies, and the dramatic arts, UCLA becomes as well a mecca for the study of women and the media. New archival holdings, including the recently acquired RKO documents and Hearst Metrotone newsreels, developed under the aegis of the College of Fine Arts, provide a unique resource for scholars of radio, film, and television. Already film festivals have examined the images of women in film, while researchers, such as Diana Meehan, have studied comic styles of women in the media. Janet Bergstrom adopts post-Lacanian methodologies to examine the representation of women in film, and Kathryn Montgomery uses modern interview techniques to study the influence of special interest groups on the depiction of minorities and women in television. In attempts to further link language and the media to socially sanctioned violence or sexual procurement, Professor Neil Malamuth of Communications Studies examines the social impact of pornography.

In the arts and humanities, unlike the sciences, scholars are more often engaged in individual projects that result in books or essays without shared authorship. Still, rich possibilities for interchange and collaboration exist, ranging from conversations among colleagues engaged in similar research, to cooperations in publishing conference papers or editing texts, to genuinely collaborative research projects. As scholarship related to women in literature, social history, and the arts has become more interdisciplinary, scholars have found it increasingly necessary to remain au courant with theories and studies in other fields. Professor Ruth Yeazell, for example, in her study of 19th C. fictions and attitudes toward female modesty, shame, and courtship must look to authorities in 19th C. psychology, the history of etiquette books and magazines, and the legalities of dowries and marriage

contracts in order to understand the subtleties of works by Elizabeth Gaskell, Charles Dickens, or Jane Austen. The colloquium on Women, Culture, and Theory fulfills, therefore, a vital function, because it provides the forum in which developing ideas may be tested, in which scholars from various disciplines can share new methodologies and related studies, and in which intellectual challenge and discourse leads to new critical insights.

Specific Projects on Women, Language, and the Arts

The degree to which even words do not alone constitute language and to which language goes beyond its verbal utterances to influence group behavior and culture is part of the separate work classicists, literary scholars, musicologists, psychologists, and students of the media are already carrying on at UCLA. What emerges as a UCLA school of thought has in the past been visible primarily in the Faculty Seminar on Women, Culture, and Theory. But the pressure to pursue new grants for interdisciplinary research is evidenced by the proposals already under development for UCLA's Center for the Study of Women. Specific projects to be submitted for extramural funding include the following:

(1) Micropolitics of Language and Nonverbal Behavior

This four-year study by Henley, Wong-McCarthy, and Dubois, is designed to study language behavior in social groups as a way of evaluating how culture develops and maintains itself. Building upon research in semantics, sociolinguistics, and cognitive and social psychology, the study would examine the ways in which "common-ness" in language and behaviors contributes to the cohesiveness of long-term groups. By pairing male and female groups, the study would also explore gender differences in verbal and non-verbal behaviors and the distinctions between same-status and different-status members of each gender group. Funding, \$300,000 for four years, would be sought from the National Science Foundation and National Institute of Mental Health.

(2) UCLA's Collection of Children's Literature: A Bibliography

Under the direction of Professor Mitzi Myers, this bibliographical project promote UCLA's visibility as a rich center in two burgeoning academic fields--women's and children's literature. UCLA's collection of juvenilia, in which women writers often specialized, ranks with the best in the world, yet it is underutilized. Among historians a new focus on private and domestic life, on culture and mentalities rather than on great men and public deeds, is complemented by shifts in literary studies which are more hospitable to non-canonical forms and authors and to the analysis of that popular literature and culture which juvenilia so richly exemplify. A bibliography would offer fertile resources for scholars of history, English, folklore, comparative literature, sociology, fine arts, fashion, book production and illustration, education, pedagogy, and child culture, religion and ethics, and the history of science, manners, and leisure. Development of this bibliography of UCLA's fine collection as an essential research tool could be launched initially with a year's funding of \$20-25,000.

(3) Employment of Women in the Film Industry

Discussions have been initiated about a longitudinal study, to be funded by the Women in Film Foundation, which would document the past and present patterns of employment, wages, and status of women in the film industry. Bringing together collaborators from Education (Astin), Sociology (Treiman), and Theater Arts (Montgomery and Bergstrom), this study would be up-dated annually to provide a continuing record of the progress of the entertainment industry. In addition, a second phase of the project would seek to collect oral histories from many of the women active in the film industry, focusing initially on the still-living pioneers from the early days of film and those women currently engaged in leadership positions within the industry, but expanding eventually to include independent filmmakers. For the employment study, funding would be approximately \$150,000 for a two-year study on a selected aspect of film production (Director's Guild, Writer's Guild), \$15,000 for annual supplements, with subsequent surveys of other facets of the industry.

(4) Women's Eye View

The television news program, entitled "Women's Eye View," to be developed and directed by Helen Astin and Jo Ann Hartley, has already been guaranteed full Group W cable production services for the filming of forums to be held at UCLA at their cost of \$100,000. Additional funding will be sought from private foundations for research costs, forum sponsorship, honorariums, publicity, and derivative publications or transcripts.

(5) The Roles and Lives of Women in Film

Under the auspices of the Women in Film Foundation and UCLA's College of Fine Arts, panels and seminars will be held in 1983 or 1984 in which actresses and critics talk about how film roles affect their own lives and the lives of the viewing audience. Publication of the conference transcripts and biographies would be complemented by critical papers by UCLA faculty in literature and theater. This conference would evolve into a research project of oral and video histories of women pioneers in the film industry, with ongoing, joint funding of about \$125,000 per year.

Such projects, with a potential funding base of \$850,000 for three years, represent only a sampling of the potential collaborative and individual studies in the area of language, the media, and arts.

C. WOMEN, SCIENCE, AND HEALTH

A third major focus of UCLA's Center would be research on science and health. Society's intrinsic concern for the physical and mental health care of its citizens intersects significantly with issues related to women. Those areas of medical research which focus primarily on female pathologies have until recently been the step-child of modern science, but with a new emphasis on preventive medicine, investigators have begun to study the physiology and psychology of female disease. Science often provides the foundation upon which researchers in public health, nursing, and social welfare examine the

intersection between patients and the health-care system. From research on topics, such as child-birth, depression, and women's health and work, arise not only new treatments, but also ideas for medical and social services responsive to the needs of changing populations in the United States.

UCLA researchers Jennifer Buchwald (Physiology) and Selma Calmes (Anesthesiology) examine the causes of discrimination among women in medicine; others examine traditional medical pathologies and practices. Medical Professor Irvin Cushner has inaugurated a Division of Women's Health in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology designed to focus on the health care needs of women and children, including the study of pre-menstrual syndromes, management of abnormal pap smears, and contraceptive methods. Professors Anna Taylor (Anatomy), Mary E. Carsten (Obstetrics-Gynecology), and Linda J. Beckman (Psychiatry) of UCLA's School of Medicine developed experimental techniques and medical histories to monitor respectively the effects of fetal exposure to alcohol, uterine physiology and the endocrinology of pregnancy and labor, and the impact of alcohol use on the menstrual cycle. Professor Beckman also undertook longitudinal studies of the effects of childlessness as women age and studied variant treatments for female alcoholics. UCLA's reputation as a pre-eminent center for neonatal care and breast cancer research is well known. Scientific researchers have made immense strides forward in studying the carcinogenesis of breast cancer and in devising effective detection and treatment plans, areas in which Public Health Professor Gary Spivey (benign breast disease) and Rosalie Kane of Geriatrics specialize. Working under a five year NIH Career Development Grant, psychologist Shelley Taylor is exploring psycho-social responses to breast cancer.

Women's health, however, is intimately related to family health, work, and childcare, as Rochelle Feldman and Eileen Yager (Pediatrics and Neonatology) have documented in their investigations of working women and breast feeding. Similarly, health intersects with changing social configurations of families, particularly in ethnic groups which experience significant disruptions or prolonged stress. Vickie Mays (Psychology) examines the complex interactions among work, health, and discrimination for Black women; Social Welfare's Dorothy Miller focuses on Native American women, welfare families, and the incidence of alcoholism; and Diane de Anda considers the impact of adolescent motherhood on Hispanic women. Working with multi-ethnic populations, Social Welfare's Rosina Becerra has studied child care, depression among Hispanic women, and the incidence of adolescent pregnancies. Though physical health clearly deteriorates as a result of poverty and social disruptions, so also stress, often around deviations from so-called normal behavior and roles, can induce psychological problems, ones which Psychiatry Professor Bernice Eiduson observes in women in single parent families and unwed couples. Marian Sigman (Psychiatry) and Jeanette Williams (Social Welfare) look respectively at mother-child interactions and mother-daughter relationships. Norma Feshbach (Education) investigates maternal stress and the development of adolescents.

Issues about medical care for women and children have long been a focus of public health research. Susan Scrimshaw of the School of Public Health, for example, investigates conflicts between established medical procedures of the larger society and unique cultural medical practices of the Latino community, with a particular focus on Hispanic women's perceptions of childbirth. She has examined traditional child-bearing practices and communal treatment of

diseases, such as epilepsy, under the auspices of an international public health research program housed at UCLA. Sexual abuses affect women from all different races and classes, but Gail Wyatt (Psychiatry) has focused in her study on the abuse of Afro-American women and Jean Holroyd (Psychiatry) has examined the incidence of sexual contact between therapists and patients. Professors Jeanne Giovannoni and Rosina Becerra's (Social Welfare) recent book on child abuse and Professor Linda Bourque's studies with Jess Kraus of rape and suicide among women point to the inevitable intersection between social mores and the endangerment of female life and health.

Where the study of science and public health intersects with the humanities and social sciences is precisely in the links among cultural mores (or ethnic specific norms), gender, and physical or psychological diseases or disturbances. Historian Temma Kaplan studies variations by class among female hysterics in 19th and early 20th century Europe, deriving conclusions similar to those Professor Ruth Yeazell (English) reached in her work on the letters of Alice James, the bedridden neurasthenic sister of Henry and William James. Literal diseases (hysteria, tuberculosis, nervous "disorders") become metaphorically powerful in 19th century American and English novels. But as Laurel Brodsley shows in her study of Sylvia Plath, illness, and the literature of obstetrics, metaphors often relate intimately to socialized perceptions of gender. Symptoms thus become (in some sense) metaphors, when novelists and literary critics speak of female disease and fictions.

Generally better funded than the humanities and social sciences, investigators in medicine, nursing, public health, psychology, and psychiatry not only pursue primary research essential to first-rate medical science, they also offer to the community surrounding UCLA a wealth of new information. We would envision at UCLA a Center attractive to federal funding agencies (NIH, NICHD, and NIMH) precisely because the current research on women relates so closely to issues of public policy and programs for the state and nation. UCLA has the research strength and personnel, and under the umbrella of an active Center for the Study of Women, could develop a high level, nationally visible public policy group on women and health. Designed to advise government agencies, health care providers, and communities on the development of health resources and policies related to women, this group would function both as a consulting group and a disseminator of information. As the University seeks new ways to fund research, this group would also anticipate and respond to public needs, providing the scientific foundation for the informed development of health care plans and policies. Such an endeavor can only be undertaken, though, under the aegis of an organized research institute. Because no other center in the United States has UCLA's resources, with the campus presence of the Schools of Public Health, Medicine, Nursing, and Social Welfare, in the area of health, our Center for the Study of Women would be unique.

Specific Projects on Women, Science, and Health

More traditionally than in the other programmatic areas, projects in the sciences and health have required the collaboration of specialists from a variety of disciplines, including public health, nursing, and medicine. But the necessity for longitudinal studies and for sampling populations further increases the possibility of research designed in incremental stages and with opportunities for cross-disciplinary analysis and applications, which might

well engage scholars from the social sciences and professions. The following projects, to be submitted for extramural funding of between \$8-900,000, illustrate the potential for such cross-fertilizations and collaborations.

(1) Coercion and Mistake in the Law of Forcible Rape

In recent years the definition of coercion in the law of forcible rape has undergone change, particularly in the statutes of California, where the requirement of victim resistance has been redefined to include the use of force, inducement of fear by threat (expressed or implied), of the threat of potential future harm to a victim or other person. Professor Carole Goldberg-Ambrose proposes an initial study that would compare the use of coercion and consent in defining rape with the use of those concepts with regard to other crimes involving harm to persons and property. Such a comparison also requires an analysis of the law related to the defense of mistake, which frequently provides the basis for a claim that the perpetrator of a crime was misled concerning the victim's consent. Changes in the legal definitions of rape point, however, to a growing social awareness of the distinctions between sexual acts and violent crimes of a sexual nature and of the degree to which "resistance" and "mistake" as legal principles have been predicated upon stereotypes of male and female behavior. The initial study would, therefore, lead to subsequent collaborative project (\$200,000/ 3 years) in which sociologists and psychologists would participate. Work by Professor Goodchilds on adolescent perceptions of responsibility for dating outcomes (including rape), by Malamuth (Communications Studies) on aggression against women, and Henley's (Psychology) on verbal and non-verbal behavior become essential complements and bases for re-examining the current law on rape.

(2) Violence Against Women: Process Analysis and Prosocial Interventions

Extending his earlier work which focuses on aggression against women, Professor Neil M. Malamuth's new research will assess empirically the interaction among cultural, individual and situational causes of such violence. Since his previous work has shown that mass media depictions can influence attitudes and behaviors related to violence against women, this new research will analyze the processes underlying such effects. The results of the analytic phase will be used in turn to provide a basis for developing prosocial interventions as a means of reducing beliefs in rape myths and the acceptance of violence against women. Funding for this \$280,000 three-year project would be sought from NIMH and NSF and brought through the Center for the Study of Women.

(3) Cultural/Medical Context of Birth in Three Cultures

An extension of Susan Scrimshaw's previous study of childbirth experiences for women of Mexican origin, this new design would include three additional ethnic groups: Chicanas, American Caucasians, and American Black women. The prior study revealed that anxiety about the birth process and limited acculturation of recent migrant women from Mexico predicted outcomes, such as the length of labor and number of birth complications. A replication for three new groups would test whether cultural variations affect birth outcomes, both medical and psycho-social. This research involves not only collaborators from Public Health (Moore and Clark) and Developmental

Psychology (Engle), but as well primary care physicians and social workers from cooperating hospitals in Los Angeles. Funding, in the amount of \$313,000, would be sought from NIMH.

(4) Interventions to Prevent Prematurity

Developed initially under the auspices of the Los Angeles County Health System by several obstetricians, this study of medical and behavioral interventions to prevent premature births requires the additional expertise of faculty researchers in the areas of psychology, sociology, education, social work, and public health. Susan Scrimshaw (Public Health) has advised on behavioral interventions, such as bedrest and social work, while Christine Dunkel-Schetter and Felipe Castro (Psychology) will assist in the analysis of data related to stress and coping mechanisms. Because of the available data set, opportunities for more elaborated collaborations could be developed through the Center for the Study of Women, thereby combining UCLA's commitment to sound research and community relevance within a single (or several related) project.

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In these three programmatic areas, (1) Women, Work, and the Economy, (2) Women, Language, and the Arts, and (3) Women, Science, and Health, UCLA possesses a rich reservoir of faculty talent. We have identified about one hundred and thirty-two faculty at UCLA who already conduct research on women, and a solid core exists in each area to sustain and develop our strengths in new directions. Attached to this proposal is a list (Appendix A) of all researchers who could participate actively in the Center for the Study of the Women, not only by pursuing their individual research, but also by developing further collaborative projects and by engaging in conferences and colloquia sponsored through this Center. The willingness of so many scholars to participate amply documents the interdisciplinary scope and need for the Center for the Study of Women.

III. SHORT-TERM AND LONG-RANGE GOALS FOR THE CENTER

The goals of a Center for the Study of Women at UCLA are similar to those normally pursued by research centers:

- 1) to develop funding through private and federal agencies for individual and collective research projects on women;
- 2) to sponsor conferences, colloquia, and seminars which promote the education of scholars and advanced students;
- 3) to disseminate research findings to the larger scholarly and public community;
- 4) to build a repository of archival, bibliographic, and resource materials on women;
- 5) to sponsor leading journals in the field;
- 6) to establish the Center as a base from which visiting scholars, postdoctoral researchers, and fellowship recipients could launch new research projects and disseminate the knowledge with minimum difficulty and maximum effect;
- 7) to establish public policy groups, such as the one on Women and Health.

All of these goals are interrelated, because they depend upon the physical presence of a Center to provide a setting, support, and intellectual forum for interdisciplinary examination of significant questions affecting women and men in society and the academy. But the special focus during initial stages of planning and operation would be to capitalize upon the existing personnel and talent and to extend those activities already well-defined, identified with, or begun at UCLA.

A. Short-term Plans and Directions: 1984-1987

With seed money from UCLA, the Center for the Study of Women during its first three years would sponsor research conferences designed both to attract national attention and to lay the groundwork for longer-range extramural funding by generating grant proposals and coordinating current research projects. Conference sponsorship would be undertaken jointly with other campus, regional, or national bodies and would result in programs lasting from one day to a year. Such conferences, colloquia, and seminars might include variants of the following:

1. Faculty Seminar on Women, Culture, and Theory, to be expanded into a regional colloquium, drawing participants from scholars at UCLA, within the Los Angeles basin, and more broadly from Southern California (monthly or bi-monthly).
2. Annual Conference on Women and the Built Environment, co-sponsored

with UCLA's School of Architecture and Urban Planning.

3. Women and World Hunger: Women in Agricultural Production, a jointly sponsored conference with UCLA's African Area Studies Center and Latin American Studies, which will engage community groups in examining women's contribution to food production and, hence, the work and economy of third world nations. This project will culminate in a UCLA conference and has been funded by U.S.AID through the Overseas Education Fund.
4. Maternal and Child Health Among Hispanic Populations, cosponsored with UCLA's School of Public Health, this HHS funded (\$50,000) conference would focus on the health care needs of hispanic women, particularly those related to pregnancy, hospital versus home delivery, medical interventions and treatments, and child nutrition.
5. "Women's Eye View," a series of ten forums examining and presenting important research on women, to be sponsored jointly with HERI (Higher Education Research Institute) and the UCLA Women's Studies Program. Filmed at UCLA, the forums would be produced in one-hour programs for broadcasting on public or cable television. Developed and directed and directed by Professors Helen Astin and Jo Ann Hartley.
6. NEH Summer or Humanities Seminars, to be developed as proposals together with individual faculty on topics, such as

Feminist Theory, Criticism, and Literature: Modern feminist theories of literature, ranging from historical reconstruction to Marxist, psychoanalytic, and French structuralist approaches to the issues of women in literature. Is feminist theory recreating the canon?

National Health Policies, Practices, and Women (for Medical Practitioners): Synthesis of current research on medical and mental health care for women; health policies for well-baby care, abortion, medicare and medicaid; issues of drug abuse and patient/doctor relationships; differentials in health care for men and women and for ethnic groups.

Women in Higher Education (for Educational Administrators): An historical and contemporary examination of the "feminization of American education"; the development of teachers' unions; patterns of change in women's educational opportunities; and the employment of women in various strata of educational administration.

Justice, Sexism, and the Law (for Lawyers): Are equity and justice synonymous with the law, particularly when it pertains to women; the history of property rights, divorce law, laws governing sexual crimes, and the treatment of women under the law.

Ethics and the Media: The Power in Portraying Women: Explores issues related to violence, pornography, and the media's portrayal of women; the morality and social responsibility of television, film, and advertising; and the adversarial relationships among

advocates of censorship, producers and investors in the media, and women as consumers and victims.

7. NEH Humanities Institute on Teaching Ethnic Women in Literature (5 weeks), sponsored in cooperation with UCLA's Ethnic Studies Faculty and Centers

Specifically designed for teachers, but appropriate as well for scholars who wish to understand better the critical issues confronting those who work with ethnic literatures, women, and folklore. Would emphasize the need to develop non-traditional materials, the methodologies of criticism, and the issues of integrating ethnic literatures about women into the curriculum.

8. National Women's Studies Association Annual Conference, with an invitation projected for early Summer 1987.
9. UCLA Conference on Women and Health (3 day), co-sponsored with the the Schools of Public Health and Social Welfare.

Panelists would be drawn also from NPI, the School of Medicine, and L & S. Focus would be on contemporary problems in health care for women; therapist or doctor/patient interactions; the emerging science of female-specific pathologies; and the relationship between work, family, and health care for women and children. Could be slanted toward national health policies.

10. California Conference on Women, Work, and the Economy (2 day), joint sponsorship with U.C. Berkeley Women's Center and the Stanford Center for Research on Women.

Designed to bring together academic historians, political scientists, economists, and other social scientists with representatives of California businesses and labor unions. Focus would be on changing patterns of women's participation in the labor market; alternative structures for job scheduling and definition; the economy of the two paycheck family; and improving opportunities for women in business. Might be focused on specific areas each year (ie. banking and stock brokerages, computer corporations, insurance).

Planning and strategic development of extramural support bases for the future would be primary tasks of the Center in the first three years. The Center would seek to

1. Develop and submit grant proposals for private and federal funding, specific projects to be determined by the Faculty Advisory Committee which would oversee research development and planning.
2. Develop research resources, including bibliographies of holdings in the UCLA libraries and surrounding institutions. Includes working with the URL on devising acquisition policies and plans, establishing priorities for special collections, coordinating with other U. C.

campuses (such as Irvine), and expanding the Women's Studies Program Library. (See Appendix E)

3. Publish a Directory of Research on Women Conducted at UCLA, which would publicize the research activities of faculty and publications resulting from the Women, Culture, and Theory Seminar.
4. Negotiate with Signs or Feminist Studies and UCLA for housing of the interdisciplinary journal, under the editorship of a UCLA faculty member.
5. Create a UCLA Community Associates Program, directed by a policy board composed of faculty and community leaders. Fund-raising and development of events of common interest to UCLA scholars, students, and the community would be a top priority, as well as the identification of potential corporate and individual donors. Efforts would be coordinated with the Development Office and the UCLA campaign.
6. Coordinate research programs with other O.R.U.s, the Institute of Social Science Research, under the new Director Marilyn Brewer (social psychologist), the Higher Education Research Institute (Helen Astin), area studies centers, and with the Ethnic Centers.
7. Initiate a public policy group on Women and Health. Contacts with governmental agencies generated, starting with California.
8. Establish a consultants group on Women, Business, and the Economy. Plans developed for a series of one-day programs for business and high tech firms, as an outgrowth of the Conference on Women, Work, and the Economy.

These possibilities are merely one indication of the diversity of activities and the scope of what could reasonably be developed under the aegis of a UCLA Center for the Study of Women. Already endowed with the personnel and research, UCLA's Center on Women could devote its energies to constructing conferences, framing public policy, developing publications, forming consulting groups, and coordinating symposia. These activities in turn should encourage community-wide participation and scholarly interest in women, their changing roles in the economy, their health and work patterns. With a Center UCLA would become a visible institution for the interdisciplinary exchange of ideas and such endeavors in turn are likely to attract more funding, better students, and more research associates. Toward that end, the Center plans to devise a program of in-residence appointments for visiting researchers.

B. Long-range Development: 1987-1990

Long-range plans would be aimed primarily at raising federal and private foundation support for special research programs, both the new interdisciplinary projects initiated by sub-groups of faculty within the center and programs designed to attract and support visiting associates through fellowships or project grants.

Our models in these areas are the Wellesley Center for Research on Women and the Mary Ingraham Bunting Institute of Radcliffe College. The Wellesley Center relies entirely on project grants, such as ongoing studies of women in higher education, designed by individuals who then undertake their long-term (2-3 year) studies in residence at Wellesley. The Center itself generates support both from outside and from within the College to inaugurate conferences, publications, and educational seminars which derive from the projects. The Bunting Institute has an ideal location in Cambridge and with offices above the Schlesinger Library. It has successfully raised private foundation support for individual fellowships, often for non-tenured women from four-year colleges and universities, in areas ranging from engineering to the humanities and arts. Both institutes benefit from space and access to important archival holdings in the Boston area.

But neither of these Institutes has the established wealth of faculty expertise which UCLA already commands; nor do these Centers have institutional links to a multi-faceted campus, such as UCLA's, which includes Schools of Education, Law, Medicine, Nursing, Public Health, Social Welfare, and a Neuropsychiatric Institute, as well as an impressive College of Letters and Science, College of Fine Arts, and School of Architecture and Urban Planning. Neither have these institutes focused on the significant problems of ethnic women, a strength which UCLA can easily develop because of its ethnically diverse population, urban location, the many immigrant groups already resident in Southern California, and the thriving development of UCLA's Ethnic and area study Centers. As our earlier program areas suggest, we have devised a proposal which capitalizes on UCLA's unique research potential.

Long range plans would include the following:

1. Develop grant proposals, particularly in the areas of women's health and labor force participation and with special attention to historical, comparative, and ethnic studies. The Center staff would work together with groups of current UCLA faculty and researchers in putting forth proposals to the NIH, NIMH, Public Health Service, Office of Human and Child Development, NSF, NEH, and Office of Education. Overhead from grants would provide support for the Center.
2. Apply to private foundations (Ford, Mellon, Carnegie, Lilly, Rubinstein, Rosenberg, Irvine, ARCO) and local corporations in aerospace, computer, and high technology or medical research for fellowships. Fellowships would be designed to bring to campus junior faculty members from four year colleges and universities for in residence study with UCLA faculty and with support services from the Center. The intent would be to assist women in doing research which leads to publication prior to the tenure decision.
3. Provide opportunities for scholars holding national fellowships (Rockefeller, NEH, NSF, Guggenheims) to undertake their research on women as visiting fellows of the UCLA Center. Arrangements for office space, access to library facilities, affiliations with UCLA departments and research teams would be a Center responsibility.
4. Mount workshops for graduate students in various disciplines, to bring them together with faculty who have successfully designed research

projects and obtained funding. These workshops would provide information about grants (Woodrow Wilson, AAUW, NSF, Fulbrights, for instance) available for support of doctoral research on women. The Center staff and faculty would help students frame proposals, particularly ones enabling them to work with special collections (Anais Nin papers, the Sadleir collection) in UCLA libraries and on research teams in the health, medical, and science fields.

5. Develop endowed UCLA fellowships for Graduate Research on Women monies to be garnered through community fund-raising in cooperation with UCLA Departments, Schools, and Colleges. We would envision fellowships in the fine arts, particularly theater, television, and motion picture areas; in health sciences, especially in areas related to health care and public policy; and in the humanities and social sciences, with an emphasis here on history, literature, and psychology. Such fellowships would derive from endowment funds, raised as part of UCLA's campaign.
6. Inaugurate California Seminars for the Teaching of Ethnic Literatures, designed as five or six week summer sessions in which secondary teachers would be taught by faculty from the University of California. Working in cooperation with the UCLA Ethnic Centers, the intent would be to generate secondary curricular materials, including publishable anthologies of ethnic literature, suitable for use in junior high and high schools, community colleges, and universities. This project would emphasize contributions by female and male writers and might focus each year on a different ethnic group.

Even this brief listing of projects points decisively to UCLA's uniqueness--academically, ethnically, geographically--which would enable the Center for the Study of Women to generate first-rate, fundable research projects designed with research, educational, and community objectives in mind.

Within the next ten years, we would also plan to acquire space sufficient to house visiting researchers and to provide support services, such as word processors, microcomputers, staff, and library equipment and facilities. Although some projects would be conducted in already established laboratories and jointly with other Institutes and Centers, it seems critical that a thriving Center for the Study of Women have identifiable headquarters. UCLA, fortunately, already benefits from the presence of such outstanding libraries as the University Research Library (now ranked third nationally), the Biomedical Library, Huntington, Clark, Southern California Psychoanalytic Institute Library, and the substantial media resources and archives which are housed within UCLA's College of Fine Arts (Appendix E).

In summary, the resources in faculty, location, research facilities already provide what most institutes take decades to acquire. On this basis and with the implementation of the short-term and long-range goals established here, we are convinced that UCLA can become a preeminent Center for the Study of Women.

IV. ADMINISTRATION AND FUNDING

The Center for the Study of Women should open no later than the fall of 1983. For a fully operational Center, academic staff would include a Director and Associate Director, both UCLA faculty, with reduced course loads and 2/9ths summer stipends.

Support staff would include an Assistant to the Director to assist with academic planning, budgeting, and management of grants, and a publications coordinator who would also initially develop library resources and acquisitions, and two secretaries. A development officer from UCLA's Development Office would help to raise private endowment funds and contributions from the larger community. Extramural funding would support any additional staff (conference coordinators, researchers, assistants) as needed.

A Faculty Committee, to be chaired by a UCLA faculty member other than the director, would serve as the advisory committee of the Center, charged with overseeing proposed research directions and Center activities. Program Coordinators (unsalaried faculty), one each from the three fields, would serve on the Faculty Advisory Committee. A Community Associates Board, comprised of Center administrators, representative faculty, and community leaders would set directions for community programs, events, and fund-raising.

More precise breakdowns of responsibilities are as follows:

1. Director: Bears primary responsibility for setting the intellectual orientation, quality and originality of publications, and development of projects. Oversees fiscal affairs and negotiations with UCLA and collaborating units. Supervises the Center staff, convenes the Faculty Advisory Committee and Community Associates Board, and represents the Center in public arenas and with the UCLA Administration. Works closely with the Associate Director and Program Coordinators in project development, reviewing all project proposals, reports, and publications. Because the Center would be engaged in policy-related research, the Director would devise vehicles for disseminating research findings and coordinating public policy groups.
2. Associate Director: A UCLA faculty member, who works as a colleague with the Director in administering the Center. Particular responsibilities are overseeing preparation of proposals, reviewing project budgets, and developing funding sources for long-term fellowships and endowments. Assists Program Coordinators in identifying suitable funding agencies for institutional proposals, in arranging the logistics of conferences and seminars, and in coordinating brochure production and publications.
3. Program Coordinators: For each of the three program areas, a UCLA faculty member advises the Directors by identifying and developing research programs, symposia, and conferences in the specified areas. Coordinators would identify graduate students and potential research associates, assist with some fund-raising events, delineate topic areas, and assist other investigators in devising and funding proposals. They would review all research proposals submitted from independent sources, evaluate fellowship recipients for suitability as

in residence appointments, and advise the Faculty Committee and Director on program directions and publications. (Unsalariated)

4. Faculty Advisory Committee: Composed of one faculty each from the Program areas, the Director and Associate Director, Program Coordinators and the Director of UCLA's Women's Studies Program ex officio, this Committee would advise the Director on policies governing the Center. Oversees decisions about in residence appointments, five-year reviews, and initiation and approval of new program and conference proposals. This Committee would be chaired by a faculty member other than the Director.
5. Community Associates Board: Composed of the Director, Associate Director, Program representatives, and community leaders, representing UCLA's Alumni Association as well as corporations, health, and business areas, this Board would advise the Center on all events and projects related to the Center, UCLA, and the larger community. The Development Officer would sit ex officio, since this Board would oversee UCLA and community fund-raising activities. The Board would eventually represent the Community Associates, a group paying regular yearly fees for participation in Center activities, such as conferences and seminars.

Within UCLA, the Center for the Study of Women would report through the Provost of Letters and Science to the Vice-Chancellor of Research, since the program areas detailed above functionally transcend the limits of any single School or College. The Center for the Study of Women would follow the precedent set by the Molecular Biology Institute, which similarly cuts across intra-institutional boundaries.

Budget and Funding:

The proposed Budget represents the needs for a fully operational Center to be achieved within two years. The Center would, we anticipate, require a similar base of institutional support for at least five years. Private and federal funding would provide for research activities as well as expand the support services. First-year funding provided by UCLA's Administration would be to develop a new interdisciplinary ORU, and we propose as one source the University Opportunity Funds currently available through the Chancellor. But the commitment to an organized research unit requires a firmer base of continuing support through 1990 funds comparable to those received by other Centers and Institutes.

YEARLY BUDGET FOR FIVE YEARS

Academic Personnel:

Director (50% time)	
Associate Director (33%)	
Summer Ninths and Stipends	20,000*

Non-Academic Personnel:

Assistant to the Director	25,000
Two Secretaries (Step II-III)	30,000
Office management and clerical support for directors, committees, & researchers	
Coordinator of Publications and Library	25,000
Graduate Student Research Assistants	15,000
Work-Study Students (Clerical, biblio- graphical assistance)	7,500

Program Development:

Conference Planning and Sponsorship	
Seminar Support	
Project Matching Funds	
Cosponsored Programs and Symposia	
Seed-money for Faculty Research	
Development of Institute Grant Proposals	
Program Funds for Area Coordinators (see Short- and Long-term Goals)	50,000

Office Supplies and Operating Expenses:

Equipment (pro-rated purchase, maintenance, and operation) of a word processor, mini-computer, xerox, typewriters	
Phone and Mailing Costs	
Office Supplies	
Employee Benefits	
Travel (National Conferences & Foundations)	35,000

*Estimated in current dollars; released time reimbursements for departments for academic appointees is not included.

Library Development and Publications

Library Development Funds (for journals, bibliographies, basic research tools, coordinated special collections development with URL and branch libraries, computer-based access via Orion and Melville)	15,000
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Publications resulting from Conferences, research projects, and policy papers, and a Directory to Research on Women at UCLA (Costs would be re-evaluated were the Center to publish SIGNS or FEMINIST STUDIES)	15,000
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TOTAL	\$237,500
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Space Requirements

Administrative and Research Offices

Director's and Associate Director's Offices
 Secretarial Offices (2)
 Offices for program and conference coordinators, visiting scholars, researchers (3)
 Work Area for research assistants
 Lounge and Reception area
 Library Reading Room
 Conference and Seminar Room
 Publications Office
 Word Processing and Micro-computer Room
 Supply and Storage space
 Workroom with running water -
 (2500 square feet initially)

Extramural funds from Center sponsored grants would supplement this base budget, as the Center became operational. But some form of on-going institutional (19900) support would remain essential, particularly the provision and expansion of space as needed. No new academic FTE would be required, although released time for the director and associate director would need to be recovered by departments.

FIRST YEAR BUDGET

In order to develop quickly toward fully operational status, we estimate that the first year would require a budget of \$222,500. That amount would cover the essential costs for developing the Center, purchasing requisite equipment, and pursuing the programs already outlined in the short-term goals. Because of pre-existing contracts and grants as well as projects which are already in the planning stages, the Center would require nearly full operational funding for 1983-84.

Operating ExpensesPersonnel

Director and Associate Director Stipends	20,000
Assistant to the Director	25,000
Secretary III (1)	15,000
Publications and Library Coordinator	25,000
Graduate Research Assistants	10,000
Work-study Students	7,500

Program Development

Conference development and sponsorship	
Seminar and symposia support	
Planning funds for new grants	
Project seed-money and matching funds	
Program funds for Area Coordinators	45,000

Office Supplies and Operations

Travel, phone, mailing, office supplies, supplies, employee benefits, reproduction and printing costs.	20,000
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Equipment

Purchase (or pro-rated) of word processor, mini-computer; xerox and typewriter rental and maintenance	40,000
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Library Development and Publications 15,000

Total \$222,500

Auxiliary Requests (One Time)

Space (2500 square feet)
Office Furnishings

*Yearly operating costs would be reduced, were the Center to purchase initially rather than rent the word processor and micro-computer.

With the budget for 1983-84, the Center for the Study of Women could begin immediately to plan for the activities outlined in the short-term goals, work with researchers to obtain extramural funding for the proposals described in Section II, and put in place the physical environment necessary to pursue longer range projects. Working with a development officer and the University Research Library, we would begin immediately to seek out additional private funding sources in the Los Angeles community and to design plans for developing archival and research resources. The Assistant to the Director would participate in the financial planning of new grant proposals and monitoring of expenditures under existing contracts channeled through the Center. The Publications Coordinator would initially coordinate both the library planning and publishing of the UCLA Directory to Research on Women.

V. CONCLUSION

Individual scholars at UCLA have already made their mark on women's studies in the United States. But the kind of national recognition that has gone to schools such as Yale, Princeton, Michigan, and Stanford, where there are fewer scholars who have achieved distinction both in women's studies and in their individual disciplines, has not come to UCLA. The critical mass of intellectual achievement in the field of women's studies exists and should be tapped by an organized research unit that can direct and channel these efforts. No one can yet estimate the degree to which investigations of women in work and the economy, language and the arts, and science and health will revolutionize scholarship. UCLA cannot afford to abdicate its institutional leadership in this dynamic new area of study. With a Center for the Study of Women, UCLA can become renowned, both nationally and internationally, for its visionary step into the next century.

APPENDIX A

UCLA RESEARCH ON WOMEN

Responses to a Survey Conducted by the Women's Studies Program*

November 1983

College of Letters and Science

<u>Name and Title</u>	<u>Projects</u>	<u>Funding Sources</u>
<u>English</u>		
Martha Banta, Prof.	American Iconography and Women: Cultural Effects 1880-1920	GF**
Susan Brienza, Asst. Prof.	Stylistic Differences of Male and Female Writers Narrative Techniques in the Novels of Toni Morrison	
Laurel Brodsley, Lect.	Sylvia Plath and Illness Use of Literature as Medical Prescription	
Edward I. Condren, Assoc. Prof.	Chaucer's Prioress: A Legend of Spirit, A Life of Flesh Women in Chaucer	
Henry Ansgar Kelly, Prof.	Woman-headed Serpents in the Middle Ages and Renaissance Love and Marriage in the Age of Chaucer Matrimonial Trials of Henry VIII Chaucer's Springtime St. Valentine Inquisitorial Procedure and the Case of Joan of Arc	
Mitzi Myers, Lect.	Women Writers and Reformers: Late 18th, Early 19th C. Children's Literature: A Feminist Perspective	
Barbara Packer, Asst. Prof.	Harriet Martineau	

* Respondents indicated their willingness to support the establishment of a Center for the Study of Women and to be listed in a Directory of Research on Women Conducted at UCLA

** A Key to the funding sources is provided in Appendix B.

Karen Rowe, Assoc. Prof.	Fairy Tales and Romantic Fiction Colonial American Love Poetry	NEH, RI
Alexander Welsh, Prof.	George Eliot and the 19th C. Background of Her Work	
Ruth Bernard Yeazell, Prof.	English Fiction: Marriage Proposal Scenes	GF

Writing Programs

Jennifer Bradley, Lect.	Valedictory Performances of Three American Women Novelists The Last Works of Gertrude Atherton Lizzie Borden and American Culture In Training: The Woman Teaching Assistant
Carol L. Edwards, Lect.	Women's Belief Legends Women's Personal Experience Stories
Lisa Gerrard, Lect.	19th C. Women Writers in English, French, and Spanish 19th C. Heroines

Philosophy

Jean E. Hampton, Asst. Prof.	The Legitimacy of Affirmative Action
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Classics

Ann Bergren, Assoc. Prof.	Language and the Female in Greek Thought
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History

Edward A. Alpers, Assoc. Prof.	Women as part of the Social and Economic History of Pre- Colonial (mainly 19th C.) Eastern Africa Swahili Spirit Possession Cults: A Female Subculture in Zanzibar	NEH Fulb.
Ruth Bloch, Asst. Prof.	Untangling the Roots of Modern Sex Roles: Survey of Four Centuries of Change American Female Millennialism: Late 18th C. Rise of the Moral Mother, 1785-1815	

Kees W. Bolle, Prof.	<u>Draupadi: The History of A Goddess</u>	
Temma Kaplan, Assoc. Prof.	Feudalism to Feminism: Female Consciousness and Political Mobilization	RF NYIH
	Red City in the Blue Period: Political Culture in the World of Picasso and Gaudi	NEH
	"Women Will Provide: Female Mass Movements in Barcelona, Turin, and St. Petersburg"	
	Sexuality and Political Action: Psychoanalytic Lessons from the Past	
Nikki Keddi, Prof.	Women in the Muslim World Problems in the Study of Middle Eastern Women Sex and Society in Iran Pre-revolution Report on Carpet Workers in Iran Comparative Study of Islamic Politics and the Impact of Islamic Politics on Women in Muslim Countries	
Barisa Krekic, Prof.	Violence Against and Among Women in Dubrovnik: 14th and 15th C.	
Gary B. Nash, Prof.	The Failure of Female Factory Labor in Colonial Boston The Logic of Emancipation in the Philadelphia Region, 1720-1800	APS
Mary E. Perry, Lect.	Prostitution in the Western World Witchcraft and Heresy Women in Early Modern Seville	Del Amo Foundation
Norma Pratt, Visiting Lect.	Colonial American Women	
Debora L. Silverman, Asst. Prof.	Interior Design & Women in France, 1870-1900 Feminization of French Culture, 1870-1900 Fin-de-Siecle Images of Women The "New Woman" in late 19th C. European Culture	SSRC, WHF
Kathryn Kish Sklar, Prof.	Florence Kelly, 1859-1932 Interpretive History of Women in America: 1600-1980 Catharine Beecher	NEH, AAS, RI, SM, SCAS
Mary Yeager, Assoc. Prof.	Women in Business	

Political Science

Irene Diamond, Visiting Asst. Prof. Women and Political Theory

Linguistics

Pamela Munro, Assoc. Prof. Sexism in Linguistic Example Sentences

French

Sara Melzer, Asst. Prof. Women in French Theatre: 17th C.
(Moliere, Corneille, Racine)
Courtly Love Tradition in France

Slavic

Marija Gimbutas, Prof. Evolutionary Context of the Great Goddess

Spanish and Portuguese

Shirley L. Arora, Chair Legends of Contemporary Mexico:
La Llorona

Claude L. Hulet, Prof. 19th C. Brazilian Literature:
Depiction of the Role of Women

Gerardo Luzuriaga, Prof. Sor Juana Ines de la Cruz

Italian

Francesca Italiano, Lect. Caterina Percoto: The Development
of Rustic Narrative (19th C.)
Feminist Literature and Literary
Feminism

Lucia Re, Asst. Prof. Women in Italian Literature: From
the Renaissance to the Moderns

Communication Studies

Neil M. Malamuth, Assoc. Prof. Causes of Aggression Against Women Univ. of
Mass Media and Aggression Against Manitoba
Women

Diana Meehan, Lect. Media: Women Heroines
Comic Styles of Women

Council on International and Comparative Studies (CICS)

Norma Farquhar, Administrative Assistant

Comparative History of Women's Movements of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden: 19th-20th Centuries

Asian American Studies

Lucie Cheng, Prof.

Asian American Women: Health Care Alternatives
Socioeconomic History: Chinese Women in America
Women in Taishan PHS, NIMH

Su Ellen Cheng, Researcher

Bibliography on Chinese Women;
Oral History Project on Chinese Women in Los Angeles

Judy Chu, Researcher

Asian American Women

Feelie Lee, Special Asst. to Asst. Vice-Chancellor

Mothers and Daughters; Female Psychology; Asian American Women

Afro-American Studies

M. Belinda Tucker, Research Psychologist

Social Support Among Female Heroin Addicts
Afro-American Retarded Adults: Well-Being NIDA
NIMH

Office of International Students and Scholars

Carol Saltzman, Assoc. Dean

Women and Communication; International Women

Chemistry

Arlene Russell
Chemistry Asst.

Attrition of Women Students in Chemistry

Psychology

Christine Dunkel-Schetter
Asst. Prof.

Social Support and Coping with Cancer
Stress, Coping, and Adaptation among Middle Aged Couples Ill. Cancer Coun.
McArthur NSF, NIMH

Jacqueline Goodchilds, Adj. Assoc. Prof.

Adolescent Sexual Socialization NIMH

Nancy Henley, Prof.	Effects of Sex-Biased Language on Attitudes & Self-Esteem Factors in Semantic Change Non-Verbal Behavior: Power and Gender	
Vicki Mays, Asst. Prof.	Black Women and Work Black Women, Stress, & Smoking Black Women: Educational Achievement and Aspirations Black Women: Discrimination & Stress	NIMH
McKay, Don, Assoc. Prof.	The Problems of Creativity and Acceptability in Language	NIMH
Marie Morell, Asst. Prof.	Sex Differences in Type A Be- havior and Self-Perceived Masculinity and Femininity Personality, Coping Style, and Social Support Networks Re- lated to Reactions and Ad- justments to Genital Herpes Biobehavioral Factors Associated with Sex Differences in the Prognosis and Course of Coronary Heart Disease	
L. Anne Peplau, Assoc. Prof.	Women: Love Relationships College Women: Career Decision- Making Career Conflicts in College Dating Couples	NIMH
Shelley E. Taylor, Prof.	Psychological Aspects of Breast Cancer	NIMH Career Award

Sociology

Don Treiman, Prof.	Women, Work, and Wages: Equal Pay for Jobs of Equal Value Comparative Study of Status Attainment Comparable Worth of Jobs (National Academy of Sciences) Strategies for Correcting Pay Discrimination Occupational Differences in Marriage and Childbearing among Women	NIMH EEOC
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Anthropology

Jennie Joe, Asst. Prof.	Modernity and Traditional Women's Role in Navajo Society	RF
Nancy Levine, Asst. Prof.	Polyandry in Nepal Family Relations in Tibet & Nepal	

Economics

Kenneth Sokoloff, Asst. Prof.	Women in the United States Labor Force During the 19th Century
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Kinesiology

Joan L. Duda, Asst. Prof.	Athletic and Academic Achievement: Factors of Sex, Age, & Culture Leisure State Among Working Women
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Council on Educational Development

Tora K. Bikson, Lect.	Older Women and Psychosocial Well- Being Rape Prevention and Intervention	NSF, AOA NIMH
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University Research Library

Charlotte Spence, Biblio- grapher	South Asian Women; South Asian Women in Indian Colonial Literature; Women in Southeast Asia
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School of MedicineAnatomy

Anna N. Taylor, Prof. in Residence	Fetal Alcohol Exposure
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Anesthesiology

Selma Calmes, Asst. Prof. in Residence	Women MDs in California, 1860-1910 The Woman Physician in Anesthesiology Virginia Apctar, MD.	Dept.
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Biomathematics

Janet Elashoff, Research
Statistician

Peptic Ulcer

Obstetrics-Gynecology

Mary E. Carsten, Prof.

Uterine Physiology
Endocrinology of Pregnancy & Labor

Irvin R. Cushner, Prof.
Chief, Division of
Women's Health

Development of New Contraceptive
Methods
Effects of Delay in Providing
Sterilization Services AVS
Evaluation of Fertility Awareness
Methods of Contraception
Compliance Factors in the Manage-
ment of Abnormal Pap Smears
Pelvic Pain
Pre-Menstrual Syndrome

Pediatrics

Leila Beckwirth, Assoc.
Prof.

Birth Experience and Parenting PHS
in Hispanic Women
Evaluating Home Support Services
to Mothers Whose Infants Have
Been in Neo-natal Intensive
Care Unit

Rochelle Feldman, Adj.
Asst. Prof.

Working Women and Breast Feeding

Eileen Yager, Asst. Prof.

Work and Breast Feeding

Physiology

Jennifer Buchwald, Prof.

Women in Medicine: Statistics for
the Medical Center

Geriatrics

Robert Kane, Prof.

Physicians' Attitudes Toward Female
Patients

Rosalie Kane, Fellow
& Lect.

Breast Cancer
Nursing Homes and Long Term Care

Medicine

Charles Lewis, Prof. (Nursing & Public Health)	Socialization of Medical Students
Lisa Rubinstein, Asst. Prof.	Career Detours for Women in Medicine
Jane Spiegel, Asst. Prof.	A Medical Internship: A Woman's Perspective

Neuropsychiatric Institute

Linda Beckman Adj. Assoc. Prof.	Women Alcoholics: Barriers to Treatment Alcohol Use, Sexuality, and the Menstrual Cycle Effects of Childlessness on Older Men and Women	NIAAA, NICHD, SCDADP, NIMH NIH
Bernice Eiduson, Prof.	Child Mental Health in Alternative Child Development in Alternative Families Women as Mothers in One-Parent Families, Unwed Couples, and Alternative Living Groups	NIMH, CCNY
Jean Holroyd, Adj. Assoc. Prof.	Sexual Contact in the Therapist- Patient Relationship	CSPA
Katherine LaMotte, Sr. Administrative Analyst	Working Women and Breast Feeding Career Ladders of UCLA Staff Women	
Joan Lang, Asst. Clinical Prof.	Fairy Tale and the Clinical Treatment of Women Kohutian Theories of Human Development	
Kiki Vlachouli Roe, Adj. Assoc. Prof.	Sex Differences in Cognitive Processing	
Marian Sigman, Asst. Prof. in Residence	Personality and Mother-Child Interaction	BRSG
Gail Wyatt, Assoc. Prof. in Residence	Analysis of Rape	NIMH Career Award

School of Nursing

Betty Chang, Assoc. Prof.	Elderly Women's Evaluation of Nurse Practitioners' Care Attitudes Toward Aging of Young Adults of Chinese Descent in the United States Comparative Study on Attitudes toward Aging in the United States and Taiwan Impact of Computerized Insulin Pump on Diabetic Patients (sex & age differences)	PHS IAC, UCLA NIE
Barbara Davis, Asst. Prof.	History of Nursing Care of the Aged in the U.S., including interviews of elderly women who have made significant con- tributions to the Development of care for the aged	
Jacquelyn Flaskerud, Asst. Prof.	Appalachian Perceptions of Be- haviors Commonly Thought to Represent Mental Illness Ethnic Populations and the Percep- tions of Mental Illness Culture Compatible Interventions and the Effects of Those on Utilization Rates by Ethnic Client Groups	PHS ANF
Jean Kerr, Asst. Prof.	Space Use in Hospitals: Doctor and Nurse Utilization of Space	
Sharon Reeder, Prof.	A Study of the Efficacy of Noso- comial Infection Control: Nurses Perceptions and Their Effectiveness in Disease Control	CDC
Juliet Tien, Asst. Prof.	Aging: Self Perceptions Among Anglo-Americans, Chinese- Americans, and Chinese in Taiwan Aging: Self Perceptions Among Japanese-Americans	UCSF, NIMH UCLA
Gwen Van Servellen, Assoc. Prof.	Incidence of Depression in Nurses Who Work in a Hospital Setting Women Treating Women with Depression Group Therapy with Depressed Women	
Donna Ver Steeg, Assoc. Prof.	California Nursing Service and Edu- cation: Implications for Allo-	

cation of Resources
 California Staff Nurse Inventory: BRN
 Common Practice, Shared, and
 Delegated Tasks, January 1975
 University of California Report of
 the Nursing Sub-Committee of the
 Academic Planning and Program
 Review Board, Health Sciences
 Committee

Donna Vredevoe, Prof. Medication for Side Effects in
 the Treatment of Ovarian
 Carcinoma

School of Public Health

Roslyn Alfin-Slater Prof.	Nutritional Science: Data on Campus Women	
Carol S. Aneshensel, Sr. Statistician	Epidemiology of Depression	NIMH
Linda B. Bourque, Assoc. Prof.	Perceptions of Rape and Vulner- ability Female Suicides: Sacramento County	NIMH, AS
Anne H. Coulson, Lect.	Air Quality & Birth Outcome Clinical Trial of Cervical Cap Clinical Trial of Fertility Awareness & Diaphragm Contraception Benign Breast Disease Reproductive Epidemiology	ARB
Shan Cretin, Assoc. Prof.	Career Paths of Women in Health Administration	
Isabelle Hunt, Assoc. Prof.	Zinc Nutrition in Pregnancies of Hispanic Women with Low Incomes	
Juel M. Janis, Asst. Dean	Federal Report on Women and Health in the United States, 1980	HHS
Gary Richwald, Asst. Prof.	Los Angeles Cervical Cap Study Evaluation of a Geriatric Inpatient Unit Evaluation of Perinatal Risk Factors in a Home Birth Prac- tice, Including Marijuana Use in Pregnancy An Analysis of the Risks of Out- of-Hospital Delivery	Private VA Biomed- ical Res. Science

	Azthreonam Excretion in Human Milk Marijuana Excretion in Human Breast Milk	
Susan Scrimshaw, Assoc. Prof.	Cultural/Medical Context of Birth in Hispanic Women Cultural/Medical Context of Birth in Three Cultures	NICHHD
Judith Siegel, Asst. Prof.	Sex Differences in Utilization of Health Care Services	

School of Social Welfare

Diane deAnda, Asst. Prof.	Hispanic Adolescent Mothers Cross-Cultural Studies of Black, Hispanic, and White Low Income Mothers Sex and Pregnancy among Mexican-American Adolescents	HHS
Rosina Becerra, Act. Assoc. Prof.	Child Abuse	
Jeanne Giovannoni, Prof.	Defining Child Abuse: The Role and Treatment of the Female Single Parent in Child Neglect Gender Perceptions of the Seriousness of Child Neglect Factors Associated with Child Sexual Victimization: Father/Daughter Incest	SRS (HEW)
Doris S. Jacobson, Assoc. Prof.	Stepfamily Interaction and Child Adjustment	NIMH
Joanne Mantell, Lect.	Breast Cancer Detection Behavior Among Urban Women	NCI
Jacqueline McCloskey, Lecturer	National Employer Supported Child Care Project Development of Employer Supported Child Care Programs in the Los Angeles Area	ACYF (HHS) Women's Bureau
Dorothy Miller, Lect.	American Indian Women in the City American Indian Mothers: Child Development Norms Daughters of Alcoholic Mothers Welfare Families	NIMH, NIAAA

Carol Williams, Asst.
Prof.

Development of Guardianship Policy:
Legal Guardianship for California's Dependent Children
Psychosocial Functioning of Children under Legal Guardianship
Child Welfare Issues related to Low Income Black Women

College of Fine Arts

Art

David Kunzle, Assoc.
Prof.

Dress Reform as Anti-Feminism:
A Response to Helen E. Robert's "The Exquisite Slave: The Role of Clothes in the Making of the Victorian Woman"
Fashion and Fetishism

Alice Everett McCloskey
Asst. Prof.

Women's Fashions in America: AS
1900-1982

Edith Tonelli, Director
Frederick S. Wight Art
Gallery, Adjunct Asst.
Prof.

American Art in the Thirties: Women Artists and Administrators on the Federal Art Project
Women Printmakers
Contemporary Women Artists

Dance

Ilene Serlin, Acting Asst.
Prof.

Dance Therapy: Movement
Characteristics of Sex Role Differences

Emma Lewis Thomas, Prof.

Mary Wigman
Brecht and Women

Music

Jacqueline Cogdell Djedje,
Asst. Prof.

Women and Music in Sudanic Africa

Charlotte Heth, Assoc.
Prof.

Native American Women and Music:
Cultural Survival

Theater Arts

Janet Bergstrom, Asst.
Prof.

Co-editor, Camera Obscura:

NEA

Journal of Feminism and Film
Theory

Women and Representation in the
Arts: Theories of Spectator Identification and Sexual Difference
Narrational Analysis: Psychoanalytic and Semiotic Perspectives
Feminist Film Criticism and Filmmaking

Kathryn Montgomery, Asst.
Prof.

Special Interest Groups and Attempts
to Improve Images in Television

School of Law

Grace Blumberg, Prof.

Sexual Equality: Marital Property

Carole Goldberg-Ambrose
Prof.

Force and Mistake in the Law of
Rape
Sex Discrimination in Education

Dean's
Fund

Christine Littleton, Acting
Prof.

Married Women's Property Acts
Feminist Legal Theory
Poverty and Its Impact on Women

Carrie Menkel-Meadow,
Acting Prof.

Role of Women in Law: Participation in the Legal Profession and How It Affects Practice and Doctrinal Changes
Women and Employment
Interactions of Women's Legal Groups: Issues of Feminist Jurisprudence and the Legal System

Dean's
Fund

Susan Westerberg Prager,
Dean

Property Law: Teaching Materials

School of Architecture and Urban Planning

Dolores Hayden, Prof.

Housing and Neighborhood Planning
Women's Labor and Space: Theories
Conceptions of the City: Abbott, Addams, and Beecher

RF, GF
NEA

Rebecca Morales, Asst.
Prof.

Transitional Labor: The Role of
Undocumented Workers in Manu-

Internat.
Labor

	facturing Undocumented Women Workers in Manufacturing Analysis of Union Responses to Undocumented Workers Worker Initiated Economic Develop- ment Programs in Mexico	Organiz.
Martin Wachs, Prof.	Transportation for the Elderly: Changing Lifestyles, Changing Needs Impact of Suburbanization on Labor Force Participation and Commuting to Work by Women	Dept. of Transportation

Institute of Social Science Research

Ned Levine, Public Admin. Analyst	Divorce in Turkey Marriage and Divorce: International Correlation Family: Life Expectancy, Economy, Family Planning, Fertility
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Graduate School of Education

Helen Astin, Prof.	Sex Discrimination and Affirma- tive Action Age and Gender Factors in the Research Productivity of Academic Women	Ford, Exxon
Norma Feshbach, Prof.	Maternal Stress Socio-Moral Factors in Abused and Non-Abused Children and Their Parents	CVUSA
Deborah Stipek, Asst. Prof.	Achievement Motivation	
Julia Wrigley, Assoc. Prof.	Women in the Anti-Busing Movement	Spencer Foundation

APPENDIX A

UCLA SCHOLARS CURRENTLY ENGAGED IN RESEARCH ON WOMEN

As of November 1, 1983, we have received responses to our survey from 132 scholars who are engaged in research on women. The distribution according to Schools and Colleges indicates a broad range of participation in the Center.

Letters and Science	53
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Health Sciences

School of Medicine	14
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Neuropsychiatric Institute	8
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School of Public Health	10
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School of Social Welfare	8
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School of Nursing	9
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Sub-total	49
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Other Schools, Colleges, and Centers

Graduate School of Education	4
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College of Fine Arts	9
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School of Law	5
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School of Architecture and Urban Planning	3
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Council on International & Comparative Studies	1
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Area Studies	5
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University Research Library	1
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Office of International Students & Scholars	1
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Institute of Social Science Research	1
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Sub-total	30
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TOTAL	132
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Supporting faculty, according to title and rank, are distributed as follows:

Ladder and In Residence Faculty

Professor	38	(2 Acting)
Associate Professor	24	(1 Acting)
Assistant Professor	31	(1 Acting)
Professor In Residence	1	
Associate Professor In Residence	1	
Assistant Professor In Residence	2	
Sub-total	97	

Non-Ladder, Adjunct, and Clinical Faculty

Lecturer	16	(2 Visiting)
Adjunct Associate Professor	4	
Adjunct Assistant Professor	2	
Assistant Clinical Professor	1	
Sub-total	23	

Research and Administrative Staff

Research (Statisticians, Psychologists, Researchers)	5
Administrative Analysts and Assistants	5
Administrative Dean	1
Bibliographer	1
Sub-total	12

TOTAL	132
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APPENDIX B

FUNDING AGENCIES AND INSTITUTES: SUPPORT FOR UCLA FACULTY CONDUCTING RESEARCH ON WOMEN, 1975-1982

The funding totals have been computed from data supplied by 132 faculty, who completed a survey about their research on women, extramural support, and sources of funding for the period 1975-82. Not all respondents included precise amounts, particularly for pending contracts and grants, nor did faculty separate the funding according to specific projects. UCLA Academic Senate grants and other departmentally based funding have been eliminated from the totals, except in cases where the Dean's Fund (Law) provides one of the few developmental resources for faculty research. All data reflect contracts and grants for research on women or projects in which women figure prominently as a population.

	<u>1975-1982</u>	<u>Pending</u>
College of Letters and Science	1,311,920 (- 229,584 through Ethnic Centers)	25,000
Neuropsychiatric Institute	4,596,785	1,126,000
School of Public Health	1,667,640	557,003
School of Medicine	Not reported	
School of Nursing	114,000	300,000
School of Social Welfare	1,225,000	100,000
College of Fine Arts	24,000	10,000
School of Law	8,000	
School of Architecture and Urban Planning	172,000	62,300
Graduate School of Education	<u>199,000</u>	<u>36,000</u>
TOTALS	\$9,293,445	\$2,216,963

Although these totals are not comprehensive, the average contract and grant support brought to UCLA for research on women during the past seven years totals approximately 1.3 million per year, not including data for the School of Medicine. The projects designed through the proposed O.R.U. would generate additional extramural support, estimated to be another \$500-750,000 per year.

Funding Sources

ACNM	American College of Nurse-Midwives
ACYF	Administration for Children, Youth, and Families (HHS)
ANF	American Nurses Foundation
APS	American Philosophical Society
AS	Academic Senate (UCLA)
AAS	American Antiquarian Society
ACNM	American College of Nurse Midwives
ARB	Air Resources Board
AVS	Association of Voluntary Sterilization
BRN	Board of Registered Nurses
BSRG	Basic Science Research Grants, UCLA
CCNY	Carnegie Corporation of New York
CDC	Center for Disease Control
CSPA	California State Psychological Association
CVUSA	Children's Village USA
EEOC	Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
GF	Guggenheim Foundation
HHS	Health and Human Services
IAC	Institute of American Culture, UCLA
JF	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation
NEA	National Endowment for the Arts
NEH	National Endowment for the Humanities
NCI	National Cancer Institute
NIAAA	National Institute of Alcoholism and Alcohol Abuse
NICHHD	National Institute of Child Health and Human Development
NIDA	National Institute on Drug Abuse
NIE	National Institute of Education
NIH	National Institute of Health
NIMH	National Institute of Mental Health
NSF	National Science Foundation
NYIH	New York Institute for the Humanities
PHS	Public Health Service (A Division of NIH)
RF	Rockefeller Foundation
RI	Radcliffe Institute
SCAS	Stanford Center for Advanced Study
SCDADP	State of California Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs
SM	Smithsonian
SRS	Social and Rehabilitation Services (HEW)
SSRC	Social Science Research Council
VA	Veteran's Administration
WB	Women's Bureau, Department of Labor
WHF	Whiting Humanities Fellowship

APPENDIX C

ABSTRACTS OF PROPOSALS FOR CENTER RESEARCH

PROFILES OF ENCOURAGEMENT: WOMEN EDUCATIONAL LEADERS
AND THEIR LEGACIES FROM THE 1960s TO THE 1980s

Helen Astin, UCLA Graduate School of Education
Carole Leland, College of Human Development, Penn. State Univ.

Rationale

Women's issues and concerns have preoccupied researchers and policy makers over the past two decades. Monographs, reports, and policy papers have proliferated in a continuous effort to understand and manage individual and social changes brought about by events collectively referred to as the women's movement. Particular dimensions of that movement begged for priority: equality for women in the marketplace; career and family role responsibilities and conflicts; educational preparation at entry and re-entry levels; economic, political, and social participation in community development. As researchers, we joined many others in identifying those issues, helping to interpret their far-reaching implications, and generating possible program responses. While the cumulative research has done much to clarify the complexities of the women's movement and its impact on the lives of women and men, as well as institutions and organizations, missing links in our understanding have also emerged.

We have, in particular, given relatively short shrift to the women whose educational leadership in the 1960s and 1970s profoundly shaped the direction and structure of the women's movement. These were the women who first stepped out, conceived women's problems and situations, created new patterns and opportunities for themselves and others, dealt with the frustrations and problems of institutional change, and provided the training and mentoring of the women who would come after them. We know generally what these women did to change the course of women's lives; we have done little to document who they are as individuals, how they accomplished their challenges to societal traditions, and how their own lives have been affected.

Now is an opportune, if not crucial, time to study the women who were the change agents almost a decade and a half ago as a result of the organizations they created, the literature they produced, and the leadership roles they assumed. To be specific, we can identify a core group of women, whom we call instigators because of the educational leadership they demonstrated as part of the women's movement.

Briefly, the goal in this study will be to identify a cohort of women educational leaders and to detail their characteristics and experiences as a basis for examining important developmental, generational, and organizational issues from a female perspective. Further, we intend to update our view of the legacies they have contributed in the form of organizational structures and leadership models, and to compare this instigator group with the new generation of women leaders who have inherited their visions and creations. Our analysis will focus directly on two major concerns for women: preparation for a succession to leadership roles, and the progression of leaders beyond what have traditionally constituted the career or service years of their lives.

Research Design

The proposed research is an ethnographic study using a descriptive, cross-sectional approach, to profile and compare approximately 60 women leaders--including 5-10 other pre-women's movement leaders, about 25 instigators, and about 25 inheritors. The study will be conducted in two phases, the first to establish and collect data and develop case studies for the early leaders and instigator group and to generate individuals in the inheritor category. Phase II will include data collection and profile development for the inheritor sample, and comparative analyses.

Data Collection and Analyses

The primary method of data collection will be personal interviews conducted with each of the 60 participants. The principal investigators will be personally involved in the interview process assisted by two other individuals skilled in interviewing techniques and knowledgeable about research on women. Each interview will last between one and one-and-one-half hours and will be conducted in person at the respondent's office, home, or mutually agreed-upon place.

In addition to the in-depth interviews, appropriate data will be collected through structural questionnaires (e.g., educational backgrounds, employment history, family data), and special inventories will be identified and adopted accordingly, related to life development events and processes (e.g., career change, stress).

The interview schedule will be designed to cover areas of inquiry elaborated in the rationale of this proposal. Specifically, the interview will elicit descriptive accounts in three areas:

- (1) leadership characteristics--preparatory training and experience, personal goals, and styles;
- (2) developmental issues--transition experiences (e.g., career change), multiple roles, midlife situations, current activities, future aspirations;
- (3) organizational issues--impetus to their early leadership roles, circumstances, persons, institutions, that enhanced or impeded their ideas, etc.

The critical events and lessons learned approach will be employed to identify important experiences and their impact on these women.

Through the process of what has been referred to as criterion selection, theoretical, or validity sampling, respondents for group two will be generated by group one (i.e., the instigators are the ones that would identify inheritors). Although usually no a priori directional hypotheses are produced by such a research design, the data collection strategy will enable the data gathered from group one to be scrutinized for possible hypotheses testing on group two. Both protocols, therefore, will have a common core of questions for comparative analysis purposes and will be distinctively different for hypotheses testing.

Outcomes and Implications

We believe this study of women leaders will add depth to previous chronicles of the women's movement and contribute to an understanding of new societal resources and needs as a result of extended life spans. Through the perspectives, experiences, and assessments of women who fostered new concepts of femaleness and maleness, we can gain important insights into the patterning and sequencing of life events which impact positively and negatively on personal satisfactions and professional achievement. In addition, we can better anticipate and prepare for succession in leadership roles and recommend ways to attract persons to those responsibilities.

Funding

A funding proposal has been submitted to the Ford Foundation for the first phase of this project, to be commenced during 1983. In addition, the Johnson Foundation at Wingspread has committed facilities to the sponsorship of a conference on the topic of Women in Educational Leadership. Further funding will be sought from private foundations for other conference expenses.

The Impact of Women in the Legal Profession

Proposal by Professors Carrie Menkel-Meadow and Grace Blumberg
School of Law, UCLA

Much of the current literature on women in the professions, particularly in the legal profession (Epstein, Women in Law, 1981) reports on the demographics of women's participation in the profession. Statistics are provided that demonstrate, in general, that women are participating in the profession in growing numbers. Most of the literature either assumes or does not explore the assumption that once women enter the professions they will behave in much the same manner as male professionals. We seek to study whether this assumption is accurate, especially in light of recent work by psychologists that women may approach moral and legal issues differently from men (see Gilligan, In A Different Voice, 1982). Specifically, we seek to examine whether, in the legal profession, women practice law as men do, or whether the increasing presence of women in the profession has affected the practice of law. In addition, we seek to examine whether the increasing presence of women in the legal profession has affected the substantive law in areas which affect women's rights.

One of us has written on the subject of women's participation in the legal profession (Menkel-Meadow, "Women in Law? A Review Essay," 1983(1) A.B.F. Res. J.) and in the legal education profession (Menkel-Meadow, "Women as Law Teachers: Toward the Feminization of Legal Education," in Essays on the Application of Humanistic Education to Law, Monograph III, Humanistic Education in Law (Columbia Univ., 1981) and has posed this question of whether the increased presence of women in the profession will have any impact on how the profession is practiced (i.e. male norms of combative, adversarial, competitive and argumentative conduct vs. female norms of caring, relationship, and problem-solving). The other one of us has written extensively in the area of women's rights and family law [Blumberg & Prager, Community Property forthcoming; Blumberg, "Adult Derivative Benefits in Social Security," 32 Stanford L. Rev. 233 (1980); Blumberg, "Cohabitation," UCLA L. Rev. (1982)] and has recently participated in the briefing and argument of Sullivan v. Sullivan, involving the question of whether a professional degree is community property to be valued and allocated at the time of marital dissolution.

We seek to explore whether women professionals identify themselves as belonging to a class of women with interests and values of particular significance for women or whether they are more likely to identify with a more general professional class and its values. Recent studies, such as Epstein's, have documented "male professional" work norms of task orientation, efficiency, formality, concealment, competition and commitment. Women are considered to be more revealing, collaborative, interpersonal, tentative, concerned with moral questions and ambivalent about work. (See Maccoby & Jacklin, The Psychology of Sex Differences, 1974). We propose to explore how women lawyers practice law to determine whether there is such a phenomena as a "women's orientation" to law practice, whether the numbers of women have affected the practice of law more generally, or whether women have been forced to adopt male norms of practice to succeed in a male dominated profession. Recent empirical work on the provision of childcare benefits in law firms and

lawyers' attitudes toward the affect of childrearing on the practice of law, "Project: Law Firms and Lawyers with Children: An Empirical Analysis," 34 Stan. L. Rev. 1263 (1982), reveals that family obligations still burden women disproportionately and are likely to affect the participation of women in the profession, particularly in large law firms where an especially demanding commitment to work is required. We seek to test some of the hypotheses of "tokenism" of discriminated women against classes in work situations and the multiple pressures placed on the performance of such individuals. See Spangler, Gordon & Pipkin, "Token Women: An Empirical Test of Kanter's Hypothesis," 84 Am. J. of Soc. 160 (1978).

Following up on some of Rosabeth Kanter's work on women in the corporation (Men and Women of the Corporation, 1977), we seek to determine whether work behaviors and structures are affected by a diversity of the working personnel, or whether the social organization of the work place, such as the law firm and the legal role is a stronger determinant of work behavior.

In addition, we propose to examine how the participation of women in the legal profession has affected the substantive law in areas denominated as "women's issues," such as family law, marital property, health and employment. The growth of feminist law firms and the increasing numbers of women working in public interest firms and other public jobs is thought, by some, to be responsible for the growth of litigation in equal rights and civil rights based on constitutional and statutory theories. Does greater diversity in the legal profession itself contribute to changes in legal doctrine promoting values of equality and equity, because of the experience of discrimination of the new entrants to the profession?

In the coming months we plan to conduct a complete literature review and prepare a substantial research proposal for extramural funding for an empirical study of how women affect the legal profession and how the structure and practice of the legal profession attracts women. With the support of an Organized Research Unit on campus, we would seek the assistance and coordination of others on the UCLA campus interested in such issues. For example, some of the issues presented here, as they affect models of legal education, have been presented to the interdisciplinary Seminar on Women, Culture, and Theory. We would hope to be able to consult with such other members of the UCLA faculty as Professor Helen Astin of the Graduate School of Education who has conducted research on the value differences of male and female high school students in their choice of careers; Professor Nancy Henley of the Psychology Department and Chair of the Women's Studies Program who has conducted research on gender differences in linguistic and non-verbal behavior; and Professor Donald Treiman of the Department of Sociology who has conducted research on the sociology of work. With the support of such individuals we would hope to create an interdisciplinary group interested in both the substantive and methodological aspects of this research.

We hope that with such University support we could submit a research proposal, with the appropriate instrumentation for the study, to such institutions as the Law and Social Science Program of the National Science Foundation. (One of us has just concluded a previous grant with that agency and is an experienced law and social science researcher). We anticipate that we would use both random survey techniques for a master sample and qualitative in-depth interview and observation techniques for a smaller sample that would

be studied in greater depth for some of the proposed variables. We expect to draw samples of women practicing law in a diversity of subject areas and practice forms, including domestic relations work, commercial and corporate work, litigation and public interest work in law firms, large and small, and public agencies. In addition, we would expect to draw stratified samples for age cohorts to test socialization and critical mass effects. We would also attempt to match women lawyers with appropriate male cohorts for control purposes. We are unaware of any existing study which attempts to focus on this particular question, and an interdisciplinary approach, including input from a variety of departments at UCLA, would be an exciting opportunity to pursue this question. The proposed research would be a contribution to the literature on the sociology of the professions as well as to the growing field of studies of gender differentiation.

Micropolitics of Language and Nonverbal Behavior

William Wong-McCarthy, Nancy M. Henley, and John Dubois
Psychology Psychology Linguistics

We are interested in studying institutional "culture," how it develops, and how it persists. We propose to study language behavior in intact social groups over time as the most effective means of evaluating how culture develops and how it maintains itself. We expect our findings to inform our understanding of such important behavioral phenomena as social rapport, morale, and group cohesiveness.

We also intend to examine gender differences in the strategies used to accentuate or neutralize status differences between members of a long-standing social group. The literature of sex differences in language behavior suggests that females are more likely than males to play a supportive role in conversations by employing strategies that promote conversation by others (Fishman, 1978). Male language behavior is characterized more often than female language behavior as "agentic" or "task-oriented," in which the speaker tries to dominate the discussion and get his/her ideas adopted (e.g., Aries, 1977).

Ideas of institutional culture, while of basic interest to social scientists, have become particularly salient to theorists and practitioners of management in the past two years, largely because of books promoting the principles of Japanese management. In Theory Z William Ouchi described what features of Japanese companies contributed to their superior market performance vis-a-vis rival American companies. The single most important feature that set Japanese companies apart from most American ones, Ouchi concluded, was that Japanese companies took great pains to promote a company "culture." Decision-making by consensus and a commitment to long-range planning provided the essential ingredients for the development of traditions and of a common language among upper management. It has been pointed out (Johnson, 1983) that the interactional style of Japanese culture has some correspondence to the American female interactional style in, e.g., non-competitiveness, consensual decision-making, and non-hierarchical emphasis. The hierarchical structure of typical American management, the emphasis on short-term results and the rewarding of individual initiative in most American companies appear to militate against development of "culture" among upper management in American companies. In Theory Z Ouchi persuasively argues for the long-run market place advantage of companies that develop a "culture."

Proximity, frequency of sociable interactions, and an orientation toward cooperation are not sufficient prerequisites for the development of culture between interlocutors. A janitor and a professor at UCLA may interact daily yet not develop the kind of "culture" alluded to above. Another important prerequisite for the development of a common language among two speakers is, therefore, either equality of status or potential equality of status. Status is defined here as the social ranking generally associated with an individual because of her/his perceived control over access to social and material resources desired by others.

We take as our point of departure the fruitful research on cultural lexicons reported by Friendly and Glucksberg (1970) and the classic work on the language of power and solidarity reported by Brown and Gilman (1960). We also draw on basic research in semantics, sociolinguistics, cognitive psychology, and social psychology. An outline of our theory of "cultural" development in active, long-standing social groups is given below.

In Conflict Sociology, Randall Collins argues for viewing all social structure as a reflection of past conversations. Sociology may be viewed as the study of conversational history and present patterns of talk. Collins, Quichi, and Friendly and Glucksberg all have argued or demonstrated that something happens over time in a long-standing social group to make that group more "cohesive." The three perspectives represented by these authors lead to very different measures of the expected group cohesiveness, but the observed pattern is the same: over time, active, equal-status members of long-standing groups develop a common vocabulary, a common set of traditions, and a common code of prescriptive behavior. We argue that this increasing "common-ness" over time should be clearly reflected in the language behavior of the longterm members of the social groups in question. To demonstrate the utility of using language to measure group cohesiveness, we propose some studies of the language behavior of members in long-standing social groups.

With respect to vocabulary, "cultural" development within a group requires that new terms or new meanings associated with old terms that selected individuals introduce to the group be adopted by other members of that group. If males are more competitive in their conversations than females, one would expect that among equal-status members of long-standing social groups, male speakers would show less evidence of developing a common, unique-to-the-group vocabulary than female speakers. On the other hand, to the extent that learning the vocabulary unique to the group is a goal that can be pursued aggressively, low status male speakers may show greater evidence than low status female speakers of adopting the argot particular to their group.

In general we expect to find that neologisms are more frequently introduced by high status and/or conversationally dominant speakers than by low status and/or conversationally supportive speakers. We also expect to find that those neologisms introduced by high status and/or conversationally dominating speakers are more likely to be adopted than those of low status and/or conversationally supportive speakers.

Major Hypotheses

We propose to study the language and non-verbal communication behavior of men and women in three types of long-standing social groups over a period of three years. The groups to be selected for study would vary markedly in the frequency with which members of the group interacted with each other.

Our major hypotheses include the following:

- 1) that verbal and nonverbal concomitants of increasing solidarity would be more in evidence over a long period in the group characterized by the highest interaction frequency and would be lowest in the group characterized by the lowest interaction frequency.

2) that the processes by which verbal and nonverbal behaviors would become increasingly shared by members of a group would be more in evidence among same-status female conversants than among different-status female conversants, but that these same processes would be more in evidence among different-status male conversants than among same-status male conversants.

3) that diachronic processes by which verbal and nonverbal behaviors would become increasingly shared, measured repeatedly over three years, would be similar to "ephemeral" processes observed within single conversations.

Samples

We propose to recruit our subjects from three different long-standing social groups that have in common that they draw their membership primarily from 18 to 22 year olds. These three groups differ in the degree of structured opportunities they have for developing group cohesion. These three groups are:

- 1) fraternities and sororities
- 2) Reserve Officer Training Corps units
- 3) undergraduate psychology majors

We are interested in recruiting equal numbers of males and females from each category, if possible.

Methods: Procedures

We propose to conduct our study for four years, including one-half year of pilot-testing and one-half year devoted exclusively to data analysis. Our sampling timetable is given in Table 1. The freshman and freshmen are oversampled to allow for study attrition (estimated at 20% per year).

Twice each academic year, once in October and once in February, we propose to videotape discussions by selected dyads. Each subject will be paired for 20 minutes of each videotaping session with a same-rank same-sex subject and another 20 minutes of each session with a different-rank, same-sex subject. Discussions will focus on the actual goals and subjects' preferred goals for the social groups in which they are members. The remaining 20 minutes of each session will be devoted to filling out questionnaires.

Methods: Measures

Measures will include such questionnaire measures as paired comparisons, open-ended responses about group cohesiveness, sociometric ratings, free recall, CLOZE procedure questions, and open-ended responses about group identity. Videotapes will be scored for nonverbal and verbal indicants of dominance and solidarity.

Verbal measures of solidarity and relative status will include deference behaviors, such as verbal hedges, tag questions, politeness markers, formal address terms and dominance behaviors, such as interruptions, topic

initiations, topic closures and commands. Nonverbal indicants of solidarity and relative status will include: intonation, smiling, vocal assertiveness, proximity, eye contact, synchrony, muscle tension and such postural behaviors as head lowering and canting, head movements and openness.

Analyses will include multivariate analyses of variance of verbal and nonverbal indicants of dominance and solidarity as a function of group type, speaker rank, and congruence of speakers' ranks, with sociometric ratings treated as a covariate. The paired comparisons will be analyzed by way of multi-dimensional scaling analysis. The content analysis measures will be factor analyzed to summarize the communicative dimensions that they measure.

Funding

Funding would be sought from the National Science Foundation and/or National Institute of Mental Health. Four-year costs are estimated at \$300,000.

Table 1

Sampling Timetable

	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
	<u>Fresh</u>	<u>Soph</u>	<u>Junr</u>	<u>Senr</u>	<u>Fresh</u>	<u>Soph</u>	<u>Junr</u>	<u>Senr</u>	<u>Fresh</u>	<u>Soph</u>	<u>Junr</u>	<u>Senr</u>
Frats	40M	30M	30M	20M	30M	40?M	30?M	30?M	20M	30?M	40?M	30?M
Sorors	40F	30F	30F	20F	30F	40?F	30?F	30?F	20F	30?F	40?F	30?F
ROTC-M	40M	30M	30M	20M	30M	40?M	30?M	30?M	20M	30?M	40?M	30?M
ROTC-F	40F	30F	30F	20F	30F	40?F	30?F	30?F	20F	30?F	40?F	30?F
Psy. maj.-M	40M	30M	30M	20M	30M	40?M	30?M	30?M	20M	30?M	40?M	30?M
Psy. maj.-F	40F	30F	30F	20F	30F	40?F	30?F	30?F	20F	30?F	40?F	30?F

UCLA'S COLLECTION OF CHILDREN'S LITERATURE
A BIBLIOGRAPHY

Mitzi Myers, Scripps College, Claremont
UCLA, Department of English

UCLA's Unique Collection

This proposal would capitalize on UCLA's existing resources and promote the University's visibility as a uniquely rich center in two burgeoning academic fields--women's and children's literature, culture, and history. As is indicated below in "Children's Literature and Women's Studies: Research Opportunities in UCLA's Special Collections," UCLA's collection of juvenilia ranks with the best in the world, yet it is underutilized and underpublicized, its strengths almost unknown even among recognized scholars in the field. As the Toronto Public library's much touted bibliography of its collection demonstrates, the shortest path to the international reputation that UCLA's collection deserves is an authoritative and scholarly bibliography of its holdings. With fewer claims to fame than UCLA's abundance, the Toronto repository has made itself into a lodestone for researchers, students, and the general public. Its bibliography has stimulated generous support from the public, generated numerous additional gifts and bequests to enhance the library's holdings, and even produced a commercially viable reprint enterprise, as well as a series of in-house publications and monographs and a sequence of exhibitions which serve the community and attract thousands of visitors from afar every year. In contrast, UCLA's recent exhibition of the extraordinarily prolific and influential Maria Edgeworth (UCLA's collection is arguably the world's finest) remained almost unviewed and was not even memorialized in an illustrated brochure or catalogue.

Scholarly Significance

With proper funding and strategic promotion, UCLA could easily surpass its institutional rivals in an expanding academic field. Not only is children's literature one of the English department's most popular courses, enrolling over 600 undergraduates every quarter, but, as a consequence of recent work in social history, family history, and now women's studies, children's literature is also fast assuming new importance as significant terrain for interdisciplinary scholarly endeavor. And historians' new focus on private and domestic life, on culture and mentalities rather than on great men and public deeds, is complemented by shifts in literary studies which are increasingly hospitable to noncanonical forms and authors, to the analysis of literature as discourse, to the examination of that popular literature and culture which juvenilia so richly exemplify. Children's literature, then, offers fertile resources for students and scholars of history, English, comparative literature, folklore, sociology, fine arts, fashion, book production and illustration, education, pedagogy, and child culture, religion and ethics, and the history of science, manners, and leisure. (UCLA's collection includes not only many finely illustrated books, but also a wealth of toys and games.) Children's books can illuminate all these instructional and academic fields; juvenilia by major authors--and here again, UCLA is well supplied--can enhance the study of those authors too.

Proposed Bibliography

Perhaps the most neglected and potentially the richest use of children's books is their interface with women's studies. The bibliographic enterprise I propose grows out of my own work in this new area; my book-in-progress, capitalizing on UCLA's Children's Book Collection, is a pioneering effort which unites these two new academic specialties. The collection's great strengths and its rich supply of women writers are in those eighteenth- and nineteenth-century years which are my particular specialty. These transitional years and these educating women were crucial to the emergence of our most familiar images of motherhood and women's roles. Furthermore, this domestic ideology and family symbolism is currently undergoing a revisionist interpretation which advances our understanding of the modern family. All these key factors come together in my book and would feed into the bibliography I propose to edit.

My work would also facilitate further research by students of women, especially those UCLA undergraduates, faculty, and visiting scholars who will be participating in the UCLA Center for the Study of Women. Indeed, my intended bibliographic enterprise might logically function as an auxiliary project of the Women's Center. Like the work of the Center for the Study of Women itself, the Children's Book Collection Bibliography would highlight UCLA's special research strengths, stimulate faculty development and interdisciplinary research, enrich and expand the curriculum, and garner recognition for UCLA holdings and scholarship. In short, it would put UCLA on the map as a unique center for the study of an important new subject area.

In addition to encouraging scholarship, the bibliography I propose equally fosters curricular enrichment and expansion. Besides standard survey courses, many colleges and universities are currently adding specialized courses (e.g. Victorian children's books, or American cultural ideals in children's literature). Identifying collection strengths and subject areas thus engenders instructional development as well as scholarly enterprise. And the CBC bibliography's usefulness would not be limited to students of literature or women's studies alone. It would also delineate adjunct areas for a variety of other disciplines as well, from education to history to sociology to library science. The better publicized and catalogued a collection, the higher the level of student involvement and scholarly production. For example, the Kerlan and Hess Collection at the University of Minnesota produced 79 projects by 85 researchers in 1976-77, courses in elementary education accounting for 18 more papers, and children's literature courses 7 more. The proposed bibliography, then, is a key tool toward both curricular development and scholarly visibility and prestige.

Research Needs

Although no descriptive or enumerative bibliography or subject index for URL's Children's Book Collection exists as yet, the proposed bibliographic enterprise would not require funding to start the project from scratch. Wilbur Jordan Smith, formerly of Special Collections, now some years retired, inherited materials toward such a bibliography and has done much work over the years. All his labors are, however, in danger of being lost. Scribbled in scattered notes for his own eyes, they need to be completed and computerized, while Mr. Smith is still able to translate them. Sadly, he is an ill, aging

man, lacking, as he himself recently put it, "enterprise" to initiate funding and carry the project through to completion.

Funding would be sought, therefore, to do the requisite editorial and prefatory work, to select illustrations for the volumes, and to oversee their publication and publicizing. Mr. Smith's bibliographic experience needs supplementation by staff assistants skilled in computer use and by the scholarly editorial expertise. It also requires the scholarly and editorial expertise, the specialized knowledge of the collection's strongest years and best-represented authors, and the focus on women writers that I myself can provide. I am currently among the editors of the Huntington Library's ongoing bibliographic project, "Women in Print." If the project does not get off the ground soon, future attempts may well have to start all over again.

Mr. Smith talks of \$20-25,000 for the first year to launch the bibliography, a modest price in terms of the benefits the project stands to confer on the University. Not only would the University realize returns on this investment in a relatively short time, but UCLA would acquire a permanent and prestigious tool of instructional and scholarly development.

Myers, Mitzi. "Children's Literature and Women's Studies: Research Opportunities in UCLA's Special Collections." In Conference Group on Women's History Newsletter (Affiliate of the American Historical Association), June 1982.

The Special Collections department in UCLA's University Research Library houses several collections potentially fruitful for students of British and American women's literature, culture, and history: pamphlets, novels, chapbooks, women's letters and diaries, and the underutilized resource sketched here, children's literature, especially that of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. To describe the nature and range of the material available is to suggest some lines along which scholarly inquiry might proceed, so imperatively do these documents solicit attention from the perspectives of contemporary social historians, family historians, and analysts of literature as ideological construct, the last seeing popular fictions as significant encoders of cultural values, as key agents of socialization. Because they carry out a variety of cultural functions, juvenilia are crammed with clues to attitudes, values, and behavior. They capture the time's trends and anxieties; they encapsulate fashions, lifestyles, psychology, and pedagogy. Social movements and philosophical ideas filter down into these books; religious doctrines and moral codes are revealed in their most transparent forms. Most of all, these works show what cultures want of their children and expect of those who tend them. Sometimes juvenilia yield rather sophisticated insights; sometimes they surprise by subtly shifting the conventional formulas expected. Always they raise questions.

UCLA's historical collection of children's literature is a truly distinguished one, probably the best all-round repository for its period outside the British Library and even surpassing that in some respects. It has as its base four major collections and several lesser ones, supplemented by various bloc purchases and decades of careful augmentation.

URL boasts, for example, the gatherings of the Los Angeles specialist Olive Percival (1869-1945), herself a woman achiever worthy of investigation (URL has thirty-four boxes of her papers). Her assemblage of 540 items, bought in 1946, covers 1707-1914 and emphasizes English books of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, a specialty UCLA acquisition policy continues. One-fifth of her titles are chapbooks popular with children, and nearly seventy-five percent are British imprints. Many of Percival's early examples are informational--natural history, geography, English history--enlivened by the visit, guide, or familiar dialogue format: a group of children instructed by a mentor figure, usually a mother, aunt, or other authoritative female, like Mary Wollstonecraft's Mrs. Mason in Original Stories. Interestingly, female mentors in works of the time are well-educated, rational, and chock-full of technical information, from learned disquisitions on the planets to catalogues of minerals. Here, as does happen, the texts challenge modern stereotypes of the period's women. Equally illustrative of the era's educational trends is the humanitarian, reformist tale concerned with antislavery, charity, or kindness to animals. Sarah Trimmer, that staunchly Anglican educational innovator, figures largely here. Her Fabulous Histories (1786), prized in Victorian nurseries as the History of the Robins, was endlessly reprinted and fostered a distinctive genre in children's books.

Those interested in educational history and in early modern women's increasingly significant role as educators of the young will find in the Percival collection and its fellows abundant data for study: didactic tales of every moral and religious shade, alphabets, syllabaries, New England Primers, catechisms, conduct books, nursery jingles, and elementary texts, much of this material designed for use by mothers at home or teachers of dame schools. Here again Mrs. Trimmer stands out, for--concerned with educating the poor, critical of the usual rote learning--she wrote dozens of texts herself when she could find none to suit her. These volumes, often tiny and visually appealing, include an 1814 reprint of the first nursery rhyme book for children, Tommy Thumb's Songbook for all Little Masters and Misses. To Be Sung to Them by their Nurses till They Can Sing Them Themselves. By Nurse Lovechild. It was first brought out by Mary Cooper, whose publishing firm here anticipated that more famous pioneer producer of children's literature, John Newbery of Little Good Two-Shoes fame--remembered by Lamb with such nostalgia. URL also holds representative children's periodicals and family magazines (the first of the latter founded, again, by Sarah Trimmer, who also provided the first book reviews of children's tales for harried mothers in her Guardian of Education, 1802-06).

Women writers, for reasons worth analyzing, soon dominated the emergent field of children's books. For every Rousseau or Thomas Day, there are handfuls of prolific women, women who were important acculturators for Georgian and Victorian youth of both sexes, as letters and memoirs often testify. The ubiquitous Hannah More and Mrs. Sherwood, for example, were read by a spectrum of classes and faiths, not just by Evangelicals. UCLA has fine holdings for major authors of early juvenilia: Anna Laetitia Barbauld, Maria Budden, Lucy Cameron, Maria Edgeworth (probably the best collection extant anywhere), Mary Belson Elliott, Lady Eleanor Fenn, Elizabeth Helme, Barbara Hofland, Mary Hughs, Dorothy and Mary Jane Kilner, More, Mary Pilkington, Elizabeth Sandham, Sherwood, Ann and Jane Taylor, Trimmer, and Priscilla Wakefield. (Many of them also wrote for adults, and these works are here, too.) And what

instructive titles: The Female Guardian; The Friend of Mothers; Maternal Instruction; The Rational Dame; The Rebellious School-girl; A Mirror for the Female Sex and Mentorial Tales for Young Ladies; Thoughts on Domestic Education, the Result of Experience, by a Mother; Adelaide or the Intrepid Daughter; Patience and Perseverance; or, the Modern Griselda. A Domestic Tale; The Village Matron; or, Anecdotes of Mrs. Lovechild. This is very much a woman's genre, structured around women's characteristic themes, shaped by women's styles of defense, resistance, and reform.

URL also possesses the material collected by Bernard Meeks, a treasury spanning three centuries (1657-1957) of books, drawings, manuscripts, peep-shows, games, and related materials--about 2,000 items from England, America, and the European continent. Meeks assembled important early publications, including Newbery's Lilliputian Magazine, a mid-eighteenth-century first for children, but the nineteenth century is especially well-represented, works by major authors like Christina Rossetti (Sing-Song. A Nursey Rhyme Books, 1872) and very rare copies like Sarah Catherine Martin's Comic Adventure of Old Mother Hubbard and Her Dog (1805). Let Martin stand as another example of what one male historian terms "the monstrous regiment of women" who, from 1780 on, made writing for children a female specialty. And of course there are familiar, more modern favorites like Kate Greenaway and Beatrix Potter in infinite variety.

UCLA also bought the 2,100 volume collection of Elvah Karshner, rich in American books of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, cultural mirrors as diverse as late eighteenth-century American imprints of Samuel Richardson's sex-obsessed Pamela and Clarissa abridged for children to first editions of Sarah Hale's Mary Had a Little Lamb (1830).

The English imprints from the library of d'Alte Welch, a famed collector and bibliographer, also reside at UCLA. 1,000 items all prior to 1821 (the early American works went to the American Antiquarian Society). Here are many fine examples from Newbery and numerous other rare and choice eighteenth-century works.

More recently UCLA acquired the George Shiers collection of about 1,000 books, including enough Newbery imprints to allow the University to surpass the British Library; Shiers was especially fond of very early instructional material and natural history.

In addition to uniting individual collections, UCLA has also made some impressive bloc purchases, like that from London's Beauchamp Bookshop in 1954. The catalogue lists not only books, but also parlor games, panoramas, and educational toys in beguiling variety, from ivory letters to jigsaws to alphabet games to toy theaters--a trove nicely documenting J. H. Plumb's contention that a new world dawned for children in the second half of the eighteenth century. UCLA's wonderfully comprehensive gathering--some 22,000 works and a fine sampling of cultural artifacts--richly testifies to the money and time parents were newly ready to spend on their children and even more to the heavy emotional investment those children increasingly represented.

And outside of Special Collections juvenilia, UCLA also has related holdings, such as those of the Center for the Study of Folklore and Mythology or those of the Graduate School of Library and Information Science, as well as

5,000 juveniles in the main stacks. These thousands of volumes are supplemented by manuscript material as well, listed in the "Material on Women in the Numbered Collections Catalog," accessible in Special Collections: two boxes of family papers from Dinah Mulock Craik; 70 letters and several story manuscripts of Maria Edgeworth's (URL also has a sizable chunk of the Edgeworth family library); 45 letters from Mary Howitt; Jane Marcet, a letter, and an educational manuscript; Mary Mitford, 23 letters; Harriet Martineau (a fine and innovative writer of children's tales and educational works), 28; Amelia Opie, 4 letters; Jane Porter, diaries and correspondence; 58 letters and a manuscript of Anne Thackeray Ritchie's; 2 letters of Catherine M. Sedgwick's; Mary Martha Sherwood, 7 letters; Lydia Sigourney, 5; Harriet Beecher Stowe, 3; Jane Taylor, one, and Charlotte Mary Yonge, 87 letters.

No descriptive bibliography or subject index for URL's Children's Book Collection exists as yet, but there is a separate shelf list, alphabetical by author and title, distinct from the card catalog. Special Collections is open 9-5 Monday through Saturday. The address is Special Collections, University Research Library, 405 Hilgard Avenue, Los Angeles, Ca. 90024; phone -- (213) 825-4988; 825-4879. I wish to express my gratitude to Hilda Bohem of Special Collections and to Brooke Whiting, Curator of Rare Books, for their help.

Aggression Against Women:
A Typology and Models for Prosocial Interventions

Research Proposals Submitted by
Neil Malamuth, Assoc. Professor, Communication Studies

General Focus

The research will extend earlier work focusing on aggression against women. Emphasis will be placed on assessing empirically the interaction among cultural, individual and situational causes of such violence. One important potential cause that will be studied as part of this research is the mass media, as both a reflector of cultural values and a possible force in shaping cultural and individual responses.

Specific Areas of Investigation

1. Process Analysis - Heretofore, research in this area has clearly indicated that mass media depictions can influence attitudes, perceptions and behavior related to violence against women. Future research will analyze differing explanations of the processes underlying such effects. These include cognitive and emotional changes induced by various experiences. As part of this aspect of the research, attention will be given to individual differences as they mediate the impact of exposure to the media. A typology of individuals based on both existing inclinations to aggress against women and ability to differentiate fiction from reality will be developed. Existing data point to these two dimensions as powerful predictors of susceptibility to media influences. The planned research will systematically assess this possibility.

2. Prosocial Interventions - The research will assess ways to reduce beliefs in rape myths, acceptance of violence against women and aggressive responses. One of the interventions assessed will include media programs designed to educate the viewers, e.g. documentaries, docu-dramas. Our preliminary research suggests the possibility that existing documentaries developed without systematic research may have unintended effects. Specifically, the data suggest that certain documentaries may result in further polarization of attitudes, i.e., those individuals who were relatively more accepting of violence against women became even more tolerant of such violence following exposure to the documentaries, whereas those who were less accepting of such violence were affected in the direction desired by the documentaries' producers in becoming even less accepting of violence. The research will further analyze the reasons for such an effect as well as establish the necessary conditions to bring about desired changes. Initial findings suggest that for individuals with relatively more accepting attitudes toward violence against women, it may be necessary to include self-confrontation experiences (i.e., experiences that increase the person's awareness of his own attitudes and prejudices) as well as educational information. Empirical assessment of this approach and other interventions will be conducted in laboratory and field settings.

Contribution of Research

The research is expected to add to understanding, prevention and treatment of violence against women. In addition, the research will increase knowledge of the ways the mass media affects individuals and society.

Plans for Funding

Applications will be made to NIMH, NSF, and private foundations in Fall 1983, based on a three year projection for the two projects, in the amount of \$280,000.

Representative List of Prior Publications

Malamuth, Neil M. "Aggression Against Women: Cultural and Individual Causes." Forthcoming in Pornography and Sexual Aggression. Ed. N. Malamuth and E. Donnerstein. New York: Academic Press, in press.

Malamuth, Neil M. and E. Donnerstein. "The Effects of Aggressive-Pornographic Mass Media Stimuli." In Advances in Experimental Social Psychology. Ed. L. Berkowitz. Vol. 15. New York: Academic Press, 1982, pp. 103-136.

Malamuth, Neil M. and James V. P. Check. "The Effects of Mass Media Exposure on Acceptance of Violence Against Women: A Field Experiment." Journal of Research in Personality, 15 (1981), 436-446.

Malamuth, Neil M. and James V. P. Check. "An Empirical Assessment of Some Feminist Hypotheses About Rape." In Feminist Psychology in Transition. Ed. P. Caplan, C. Larsen, C. Lammaert. Montreal: Eden Press, in press.

Malamuth, Neil M. and James V. P. Check. "Sex-Role Stereotyping and Reactions to Depictions of Stranger versus Acquaintance Rape." Forthcoming in Journal of Personality and Social Psychology.

Malamuth, Neil M. and James V. P. Check. "Sexual Arousal to Rape Depiction: Individual Differences." Journal of Abnormal Psychology, 92 (1983), 55-67.

Malamuth, Neil M. "Factors Associated with Rape as Predictors of Laboratory Aggression Against Women." Forthcoming in Journal of Personality and Social Psychology.

Coercion and Mistake in the Law of Forcible Rape

Research Proposal by Carole Goldberg-Ambrose (Law)

The definition of coercion in the law of forcible rape has undergone much change in recent years. Before 1980, California, like most other states, emphasized the victim's resistance and the offender's efforts to overcome or prevent that resistance ("Rape is an act of sexual intercourse, accomplished with a female . . . [w]here she resists, but her resistance is overcome by force or violence; [or] [w]here she is prevented from resisting by threats of great and immediate bodily harm, accompanied by apparent power of execution, . . ."). Such definitions have been criticized widely by feminists and legal scholars because of the sexual stereotypes they reflect, and because of their departures from the definition of coercion for other equally or less serious crimes, such as those involving takings of property. Critics also questioned whether encouragement of resistance was wise policy from the point of view of protecting the physical safety of women.

In 1980, California altered its definition of coercion for forcible rape to deemphasize the role of victim resistance and to widen the range of coercive acts that constituted the crime ("Rape is an act of sexual intercourse accomplished with a person . . . [w]here it is accomplished against a person's will by means of force or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the person of another"). This definition more closely resembles the definition of coercion under the laws of forcible sodomy and oral copulation enacted in 1975. (E.g., "Sodomy is sexual contact consisting of contact between the penis of one person and the anus of another person . . . when the act is accomplished against the victim's will by means of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person . . ."), although the sodomy and oral copulation laws define the range of coercion more broadly to include "duress" and "menace." Unlike the laws against property crimes, such as robbery, the forcible rape law still focuses on the victim by using the phrase "against a person's will."

An even more expansive definition of coercion for purposes of forcible rape and other forcible sex crimes is currently under consideration in California. AB 1772 would criminalize "sexual penetration" when it is accomplished "against the will of the victim by the use of force, violence, duress, or menace to accomplish the act, or by inducing fear by the use of threat, express or implied, to use force or violence either immediately or in the future on the victim or another person." The bill further defines "against the will" to mean that the victim must "consent," that is, he or she must act "freely and voluntarily." Even more explicitly, the bill states that "In law, consent differs from assent. Consent means a free will and positive cooperation in act or attitude. Assent, however, means mere passivity and does not amount to consent."

California's current and proposed approaches to the definition of coercion reflect efforts to reduce sexual stereotypes and to remove the burdens and risks of the resistance requirement. They are only two of a myriad of alternatives that various states have considered or adopted for dealing with these problems and others. Some states, for example, have abolished any requirement of nonconsent when a deadly weapon is used in the

commission of a rape. I would like to explore these various proposals and laws in order to determine an appropriate definition of coercion and nonconsent in the law of rape.

In particular, I would like to compare the use of concepts of coercion and consent in the definition of rape with the use of those concepts of other crimes involving harm to persons and their property. There has been great interest in recent years in the problem of sexual harassment. Such interest has been largely confined to civil (e.g., employment discrimination) as opposed to criminal law. Yet the activities encompassed by the term "sexual harassment" include conduct that would be classified as extortion or blackmail if it involved an attempt to obtain money rather than sexual favors. I would like to explore the relationship between the literature of sexual harassment and the law of rape, and consider whether crimes analogous to extortion and blackmail should be established in relation to sexual conduct.

No consideration of the definition of rape would be meaningful without concurrent consideration of the law related to the defense of mistake. In People v. Mayberry, a 1975 California Supreme Court decision, California adopted the view that a reasonable mistake concerning the victim's consent constitutes a defense to charges of forcible rape and kidnapping. In rendering this decision, the Court rejected the Attorney General's argument that allowance of such a defense "will promote greater resistance by the victim to assure there is no misunderstanding as to consent and that such resistance could result in harm to the victim." As the element of victim resistance is removed from the definition of rape, it seems altogether possible that it may be reintroduced via the mistake defense. Several recent California appellate decisions hint at such a development. I propose to make a thorough review of the operation of the mistake of fact defense in the law of rape (including the arguments that only an honest mistake need be made to trigger the defense), and to develop suggestions concerning the role that defense should play under the regime of recently revised definitions of rape.

Plans for Collaboration

Although the law may often be mis-perceived as operating in a vacuum, the changes in legal definitions of rape point to a growing social awareness of the distinctions between sexual acts and violent crimes of a sexual nature and of the degree to which "resistance" as a legal concept has been predicated upon stereotypes of male and female behavior. As well, to the extent that the law attempts to define rape according not only to displayed acts of aggression (e.g. use of weapons, struggle and forcible restraint) but to threatened acts, it becomes necessary to understand more fully the languages, both verbal and nonverbal, by which the sexes communicate. Since the defense by mistake often depends upon the appropriate or mis-reading of speech and behavior, the work of linguists, psychologists, and social scientists who examine social attitudes and aggressive inclinations to rape becomes integral to any attempt to analyze or define the law of rape.

For example, Jacqueline Goodchilds (Psychology) has examined adolescent perceptions of responsibility for dating outcomes, in which a variety of scenarios were presented to males and females, in which the primary sexual interaction involved a "date rape" (i.e. "Though the girl does not want to,

they have sexual intercourse"). Although it was found that setting did not affect the assessment of responsibility, two other variables did: Force and Relationship. For the variable, Force, the boy was described as (a) threatening to "spread rumors" or to "tell lies" about the girl, (b) threatening to "hurt her," or (c) actually using physical force--pushing her down, slapping and hitting her. The other dimension, Relationship, defined the couple as (a) just met and previously unacquainted, (b) known to each other and friendly but never having dated, or (c) in a dating relationship. The results indicated that apportioning of responsibility was not viewed differentially by teenage boys and girls, suggesting that non-egalitarian sex stereotypes (man is the aggressor, women is the resistant party) rather than consensual sexual models are still prevalent in society. Responsibility is increasingly assigned, therefore, to the male as he is described as threatening verbal harm, physical harm, or actually using force. But in a dating relationship, where unwanted sex may be consummated (as opposed to "just met" or "acquaintance"), the attribution of responsibility shifts hardly at all--an observation which may relate directly to the "defense by mistake," since presumably the rape was interpreted as either an act of assent or consent by virtue of the dating relationship alone.

Research by Neil Malamuth (Communication Studies) indicates that the inclination to aggress against women can be increased by exposure to media in which positive outcomes to rapes are portrayed. The ability or inability to differentiate fiction from reality, assent or consent from resistance, and the internalization of the "rape myth" (the more she says no, the more she really means yes) become, therefore, important factors in assessing rape as an act--and as a crime. Nancy Henley's (Psychology) research on body language as well as the differing linguistic patterns of male and female speakers also becomes essential. As society itself becomes increasingly conscious of differences between sex and violent assault, more sensitized to the prevailing non-egalitarian sex roles, and more discriminating about verbal and non-verbal communication, the law undergoes shaping and reshaping. Understanding the history of "Coercion and Mistake in the Law of Forcible Rape" requires, therefore, an interdisciplinary perspective, which embraces as well the feminist attempts to explore the consequences of cultural norms in which dominance and submission, aggression and resistance are so often sex linked and gender specific (Susan Brownmiller's Against Our Will).

Initial Research Needs

Research assistance (\$2000 or 250 hours of graduate assistance) would enable the formulation of a bibliography, case search and reviews, and research design for the collaboration. Results would be reported, as articles, in forums appropriate to the disciplines, with possible joint participation in a panel for the forthcoming "Fifteenth Conference on Women and the Law."

Cultural/Medical Context of Birth in Three Cultures

Proposal Submitted By

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ABSTRACT

Research on women of Mexican origin experiencing their first birth in Los Angeles revealed anxiety about the birth process and limited acculturation, which predicted outcomes such as length of labor and numbers of birth complications. Psycho-social outcomes such as satisfaction with the birth experience were lower for less acculturated and more anxious women, as well as for women with poor social support networks. This study will replicate the initial study among three additional groups, Blacks, Caucasians, and Chicanas in order to learn if cultural variations affect birth outcomes (medical and psycho-social) for other women besides recent migrants from Mexico. This study will interview 900 Caucasians, Blacks and Chicana women once in the last month of pregnancy and once in the hospital after delivering. Data on the delivery will be transferred from patient charts. A subsample of 90 women will be observed during labor and delivery. The health care providers involved in these births will provide their reactions to each birth. Black, Caucasian and Latino health care providers (180 total) will be interviewed on their perceptions of Mexican, Chicana, Black and Caucasian women's approaches to childbirth. Path analysis and multiple regression will be among the techniques used to measure the extent to which the quality of the birth experience for the woman is modified as a function of her background, attitude toward birth and knowledge of the process, medical course of labor and delivery, and condition of the infant. The same analysis will be applied to the health care providers to see the extent to which their experience is a function of their background, the woman's knowledge, attitudes and behavior, the involvement of the woman's family and friends, the medical course of labor and delivery, and the child's condition. Factors affecting the medical course of labor and delivery will also be explored.

Project will be submitted June, 1983 for funding by the NIMH in the amount of \$314,000 for three years.

Specific Aims

This is a proposal to extend research on women of Mexican origin experiencing their first birth in two Los Angeles hospitals to include three additional ethnic groups. The initial data on Mexican women reveals that when all other factors are controlled, the more active a participant a woman expects to be during labor and delivery the lower the baby's complication score. The more a woman knows about the birth process, and the more active she expects to be throughout that process, the fewer pain medications she is likely to receive during labor and delivery. The use of pain medications increases the chances of complications both for her and for the baby, and worsens her assessment of her birth experience. Low knowledge also predicts a low assessment of her birth experience.

These findings not only add to our basic knowledge about cultural and behavioral effects on the birth process, but have implications for the delivery of prenatal and intrapartum care. It is important to learn if these findings are specific to women of Mexican origin, or if they also occur among Chicanas(women of Mexican descent born or raised in the U.S.) American Caucasian women and American Black women. This study will replicate the initial study among the three populations just mentioned and compare all four groups along the dimensions outlined in the model presented in Figure I*, In this model, the woman's assessment of her birth experience(IV-W), the medical course of labor and delivery(III-M) and the baby's condition(IV-C) are seen as dependent variables which can be partially explained by other elements in the model. Figures II, III and IV, which are discussed in the preliminary report, show the relations between clusters of variables for women of Mexican origin. These form the basis for our hypotheses and questions about the effects of culture and acculturation on birth and birth outcomes in the four cultures we propose to compare.

1. We predict differences among the four cultural groups in education, "acculturation", prenatal care, knowledge of the birth process, social support, expectations about birth and the woman's role in birth. For example, we expect Caucasian women to have the highest level of knowledge concerning the birth process, and Mexican women the lowest, we do not have enough evidence to speculate on the relative knowledge of Chicanas and Blacks. We also expect Anglo women to take the most active role in birth, Mexican women the most passive.

2. We predict anxiety levels will be highest among Mexican women, lowest among Caucasians and that relationships between factors affecting anxiety will differ for each of the four cultural groups as outlined in the hypothesized paths described in the methods section.

3. Because both anxiety and other variables found to affect birth process and outcome are expected to differ among the four groups, we predict that outcomes(such as child's condition or women's perception of her birth experience) will vary among the four groups and that the key variables predicting these outcomes will also differ(as described in the hypothesized paths).

4. For the women observed during labor and delivery, we expect differences in staff-patient staff-family and family-patient interactions and in women's handling of the birth process. In general, we expect more and better interaction with Caucasian women, who we expect to be in better control of the process, and have better support from family and staff. We also expect that patient knowledge of standard English will be important in determining the frequency and quality of staff-patient interaction.

5. We expect differences in health care provider attitudes towards and understanding of the the women in the four ethnic groups, and that these differences will be vary by provider ethnicity or knowledge of the culture. As described in the methodology section, we will examine the effects of other factors such as age, language ability, travel, sex and choice of specialty on providers' understanding and expectations of the patients in the four groups.

DIRECT COSTS ONLY

PERSONNEL (Applicable only to organizational study) (See instructions)		TIME EFFORT	DOLLAR AMOUNT REQUESTED (Amount in \$)		
NAME	TITLE OF POSITION	Hours per week	SALARY	FRINGE BENEFITS	TOTALS
Crimshaw, S.C.M.	Principal Investigator	20			
Crimshaw, S.C.M.	Principal Invest.	7.5	9610	1550	11,160
Boore, D.	Co-Investigator	15			
Boore, D.	Co-Investigator	2	6400	1032	7,432
Clark, V.	Prof. Biostatistics	15			
Clark, V.	Prof. Biostatistics	1	5922	955	6,877
Robinson, Edith	Comm. Hlth. Prog. Mgr.	10	2046	34	2,080
Hiel, H.	Ob/Gyn Consultant	5			
Sorok, Gerald	Health Educ. Research	5			
Angie, P.	Assoc. Researcher	10	5570	41	5,611
Ambrana, R.	Assoc. Researcher	50	17850	1998	19,848
TBA	Admin. Assistant	50	9386	2628	12,014
TBA	Staff Res. Assoc I	50	9766	50	9,816
TBA	BiS. II (Var. #)	2500 hours	19069	97	19,166
SUBTOTALS			84519	11385	95,904

CONSULTANT COSTS (See instructions)

EQUIPMENT (Itemize)

Hewlett-Packard 125 terminal and printer

7,083

SUPPLIES (Itemize by category)

office @ 40/mo	480	mail @ 25/mo	300
telephone @ 65/mo	780	misc. services	100
xerox @ 20/mo	240	(typewriter service, keys, etc.)	
publications	150	computer software	500

2,550

TRAVEL	DOMESTIC reimbursement to interviewers for local	1.500
	foreign travel (\$500) + \$1000 travel to one professional	
PATIENT CARE COSTS	meeting.	
	OUTPATIENT	

ALTERATIONS AND RENOVATIONS (Itemize by category)

CONTRACTUAL OR THIRD PARTY COSTS (See instructions)

OTHER EXPENSES (Itemize by category)

programming	500	reproduction of research instruments	600
keypunching	1900	one-year service contract with	
computer time	1000	Hewlett-Packard	684

4,684

TOTAL DIRECT COSTS (Also enter on page 1, item 8)

111,721

DIRECT COSTS

BUDGET CATEGORY TOTALS		1st BUDGET PERIOD (from page 4)	ADDITIONAL YEARS SUPPORT REQUESTED			
			2nd	3rd	4th	5th
PERSONNEL (Salary and fringe benefits, applicant organization only)		95,904	87,731	94,551		
CONSULTANT COSTS						
EQUIPMENT		7,083	-----	-----		
SUPPLIES		2,550	2,330	2,670		
TRAVEL	DOMESTIC	1,500	1,200	1,000		
	FOREIGN					
PATIENT CARE COSTS	INPATIENT					
	OUTPATIENT					
ALTERATIONS AND RENOVATIONS						
CONTRACTUAL OR THIRD PARTY COSTS						
OTHER EXPENSES		4,684	7,420	5,240		
TOTAL DIRECT COSTS		111,721	98,681	103,441		
TOTAL FOR ENTIRE PROPOSED PROJECT PERIOD (Also enter on page 1, Item 7)					\$ 313,843	

JUSTIFICATION (Use continuation pages if necessary): Briefly describe the specific functions of the personnel and consultants. For all years justify any costs for which the need may not be obvious, such as equipment, foreign travel, alterations and renovations, and contractual or third party costs. For future years, justify any significant increases in any category. In addition, for COMPETING CONTINUATION applications, justify any significant increases over current level of support. If a recurring annual increase in personnel costs is anticipated, give percentage.

BUDGET JUSTIFICATION - PERSONNEL

Susan Scrimshaw, Ph.D., Principal Investigator, will be responsible for the administration and scientific conduct of the project, participating in all phases and she will devote 20% of her time March through mid-June of the first year of funding (1983) and will devote 2.5 summer months in 1983 as in the following 2 years of funding. From mid-September 1983 and 84 through mid-June of 84 and until March of 1985, Dr. Scrimshaw will work 20% of the time without additional salary on the project.

Dianne Moore, C.N.M., Ph.D., Co-Investigator, will be primarily responsible for the modification of data collection instruments from the medical/midwifery point of view. She will also participate in data analysis and writing, focusing particularly on the clinical data surrounding birth and the immediate postpartum period, and also on the data related to women's information and education regarding childbirth. She will devote 5% of her time March through mid-June of 1983 and will continue to spend 15% of the 1983 and 1984-85 academic years on the project for 2 summer months each summer.

Virginia Clark, Ph.D., Professor of Public Health, will devote 15% of her time without salary for the duration of the project with the exception of one month each year.

(Budget justification continued page 4)

B.. SIGNIFICANCE

Culture and Childbirth

The findings outlined briefly on the preceding page and in more detail in the Progress Report raise some important questions: are these findings specific to women recently from Mexico, or are they to some extent characteristic of most women giving birth in U.S. hospitals? Do highly acculturated women of Mexican origin (Chicanas) resemble Caucasian women, or are there differences between the three groups? What of other major culture groups such as Blacks? Are we dealing merely with a question of educating new immigrants in order to improve both medical and psycho-social outcomes of birth, or do we need much more information than we currently have on culture-specific approaches and behaviors in order to improve these outcomes?

A search of the literature revealed that while there is information on many different components of labor and delivery, there is very little on the interrelationships between these components in a cross-cultural situation. For example, there is information on psychological aspects of pregnancy and birth (Chertok, 1969, Bibring et al. 1961, Rosengren 1961, Grimm 1965), on pain in childbirth (Hardy and Javert 1949, Klusman 1975), on the value of prenatal education for childbirth (Pleshette et al. 1956, Willmuth et al. 1978), on the importance of provider-patient interaction and provider support in childbirth (Seidon 1978, Garbarino 1978), on childbirth cross-culturally (Mead and Newton 1965, Newton and Newton 1972, Brown 1976), childbirth in Mexico (Lewis 1951, Jordan 1978), culture and pain (Wolf and Langley 1968, Zola 1966, Zborowski 1952) and the importance of culturally oriented health care (Saunders 1954, Fabrega 1975, Paul 1955, Scrimshaw 1976, Scott 1977). What is lacking is information on the specific attitudes and behaviors related to pregnancy and birth among three primary culture groups in the U.S.: Latina, Caucasian and Black.

The few exceptions to this general lack of information include three chapters, "The Afro-American" by Betty Watts Carrington, "The Puerto Rican" by Adelaida M. Sanavittis, and "The Mexican American" by Margarita Kay in a book entitled Culture, Childbearing, Health Professionals (Clark 1978). Although they are a good beginning, these chapters are brief and mainly provide an overview of the cultural approach to birth. For example, Kay's description of birth for Mexican American women is a discussion of a home birth with a traditional partera, but does not include information on how Mexican-American women approach hospital birth.

A recent project studied 48 women divided into three groups, Mexican (in Mexico), Mexican migrants to the U.S. and Anglo and focussed on the components of childbearing which change with acculturation. Among the most interesting findings was that Mexican women in both Mexico and the U.S. depend on relatives and female health providers for their information and role modeling for pregnancy and birth, and take pregnancy and the dependency of a baby for granted. Anglo women depend more on formal education, health providers and self-instruction for information, and see pregnancy and birth as a life crisis (Moomaw 1978). Mexican and "transitional" women also expected to love the baby immediately, which Anglos did not. However, the Mexican women expected 20% of all babies to be born abnormal, and felt delivery was the most frightening part of pregnancy, feelings not always shared by the Anglos.

The data on Black women are similarly sparse. Most of the social science research in the black community in the field of women's health and reproductive health has focused on fertility/contraceptive use (Anderson & Smith,

1975; Harari, et al., 1979; Johnson, 1979) and teen pregnancy (Gispert & Falk, 1976; Graves and Bradshaw, 1975; Hutchins, 1973; Michieutte, et al., 1979). Some applied research has been directed toward the development of prenatal care intervention programs (Field, et al., 1980) or black women's mothering skills (Bampton, et al., 1981; Gutelius, 1970).

Understanding the pregnancy and birth experiences of Black women is particularly important as California's perinatal mortality rate dropped in the '70s with much of the decrease attributable to birth weight improvement and birth weight-specific mortality decreases. No improvement, however, was observed in birth weight distribution for Blacks. For example, Blacks had a low birth weight rate, 2.3 times that of white non-Spanish surname in 1977 (Williams, 1980). Since birth weight is the most powerful predictor of newborn outcome, and is itself the combined effect of a number of maternal attributes, these maternal attributes deserve research attention they have not received in the Black community.

In addition to other factors, staff at Drew Martin Luther King Hospital feel that the language barriers do exist between the biomedical system and the Black community and that cultural perceptions of the health services system affect that population's health care behavior.

Ironically, there is also little information specifically on Caucasians, simply because most research does not declare culture groups studied. Often, it is implicit that culture is irrelevant, or that everyone is behaving like the dominant Anglo culture. Since this culture often is viewed (consciously or not) as the "standard" or "norm," we feel it important to collect data on Caucasian women to compare with the Mexican women (first part of the project), Chicana, and Black women.

The comparisons of these primary culture groups may be particularly important for providing appropriate health care in Los Angeles as its population is rapidly changing; in 1970 the Caucasian population represented 68.2% of L.A. and had dropped to 55.7% by 1980, with the Black and Hispanic communities realizing growth rates of as much as 7.2% and 15.4% (United Way Planning Council, 1981).

Additional Theoretical Considerations

Sociologists and anthropologists have elaborated on the topic of social roles and health behavior (Talcott Parsons 1958, H. Fabrega 1975, 1976). Fabrega's work goes into the implications of cultural differences in social role behaviors in health and illness and the implications of these differences for current medical practice (1975). The implications for the proposed project include the importance of understanding variations between women's perceptions of their role, or ideal behavior, during pregnancy, labor and birth, and the health care provider's expectations for his or her patient's behavior. In a paper on "Psychological Aspects of Delivery Room Problems," Rosengren reports that the more pregnancy was regarded as an illness, the longer labor lasted. Longer labor was also associated with lower socio-economic status and latent conflict with the physician. Labor lasted longer if women and their physicians differed as to whether they viewed pregnancy as health or illness (Rosengren 1961:517-518). This has implications for the proposed project's interest in provider-patient interaction as well as perceived roles.

The data generated from this project should also be applicable to other relevant questions in sociology and social psychology. Clearly, the theoretical advances and practical applications made by Rosenstock (1966), Becker and Maiman (1975, 1978) and Kasl and Cobb (1966) in the area of health

beliefs and compliance bear on the proposed project. In addition, Freidson's work on client control and medical practice states that a "client's choice is guided by norms that differ from culture to culture and even within a single complex culture" (1960:204). However, Fishbein presents a model on the interplay between personal (attitudinal) and normative (social) influences that demonstrates the complexity of measuring the differences between norms or attitudes and actual behavior. Fishbein suggests the "...an individual's intent to perform any behavior (and thus his actual performance of that behavior) is a function of (1) his attitudes toward performing the behavior, and (2) his beliefs about norms governing the behavior weighted by his motivation to comply with those norms" (1972: 217). He also states that the relative impacts of these components on behavior will vary by types of behavior and type of people (Fishbein 1972:218). In their paper on attitudinal determinants of contraception, Kar and Talbot acknowledge the value of Fishbein's model but add that demographic variables, personality and other social and psychological variables also influence behavior (1980). On the basis of regression analysis and log-linear analysis, Kar and Talbot are able to make clear statements about the predictive value of their measures, which included the broader factors suggested by their critique of Fishbein. In another study of the relationships between attitudes and behavior Norr et al found that over one half the variance in enjoyment during childbirth and about one third of the variance in pain was explained by psychological and social factors (1977:260). Fishbein's model and Kar and Talbot's elaboration on it will be explored in the analysis of data generated from this project. Norr et al's analysis will also form a basis for some of our work. We hope to find associations between variables which may indicate why particular behaviors occur. On the basis of these associations we would like to make statements about attitudes which appear to predict aspects of a woman's labor and delivery.

Provider-Patient Relationships

"No other aspect of medicine has attracted more sociological analysis than patient-practitioner relationships" (Bloom, 1963; 275).

Four major sets of variables have been found to influence patient satisfaction with health care and compliance with medical regimens. These are: (1) actual and perceived behavior of physicians and other health care professionals, (2) patient demographic characteristics, (3) patient attitudes and beliefs and (4) the organizational setting in which care is given (Kallen and Stephenson, 1981). In a recent study on the socialization of physicians, Lesserman (1981) found that background characteristics, values and previous work experience greatly influenced physician's relationship with patients and the quality of care. Clearly, physicians have a commitment to helping others and an interest in dealing with the social and emotional problems of patients (Christie and Merton, 1958). However, they face difficulty derived from two sources in establishing an effective relationship with patients. The first is that the medical school curriculum typically places a greater emphasis on teaching technical skills than on teaching interpersonal skills or examining the psychological dynamics of the doctor-patient relationship (Lesserman, 1981). A second source of difficulty in the doctor/patient relationship is the result of a lack of understanding of the attitudes and behaviors that individuals from different backgrounds will use within particular experiential situations.

Factors influencing the socio-cultural and psychological dimensions of the provision of medical care to low-income minority groups have not been well-investigated and therefore are not yet well understood (Weaver, 1976; Bullough, 1972; Aday, et al., 1976; Rudov and Santangelo, 1977). For this reason, we feel the inclusion of providers in this study is particularly important.

APPENDIX D

A Partial List of Dissertations on Women

In Progress 1982-83

<u>Doctoral Candidate</u>	<u>Director</u>	<u>Topic</u>
<u>English</u>		
Bragin, Irina	Calvin Bedient	<u>The Glove's Twisted Finger: In Search of Virginia Woolf's Style</u>
Caramagno, Tom	Albert Hutter	<u>The Other was the Lighthouse too: Subject, Object, and the Nature of the Self in the Novels of Virginia Woolf</u>
Coiner, Constance	Robert Maniquis	<u>American Proletarian Literature, Civil War to the Present</u>
Handa, Carolyn	Stephen Yenser	<u>Written Courage: A Critical Introduction to the Poetry of Elizabeth Bishop</u>
Kirkland, Janice	Ruth Yeazell	<u>Country House and Heroine in the Victorian Novel</u>
Lisle, Bonnie	Alexander Welsh	<u>Novels of George Eliot</u>
Mecke, Amanda	Ruth Yeazell	<u>The Figure of the Woman Artist in the Work of Lessing, Woolf, and Drabble</u>
Moyle, Geraldine	Karen Rowe	<u>Nineteenth-century American Women of Letters: The Marketplace for Female Fiction</u>
Robe, Margaret	Karen Rowe	<u>Conceiving a Self in Autobiography by Women</u>
Tamkin, Linda	Maximillian Novak	<u>Heroines in Italy: Studies in the Novels of Mrs. Radcliffe, Henry James, George Eliot, E. M. Forster and D. H. Lawrence</u>
<u>Education</u>		
Hoffman, Michael	Norma Feshbach	<u>Maternal Stress and Mother-Child Interaction</u>

Cross, Pat	Helen Astin	<u>Factors Associated with the Pursuit of Non-traditional Careers Among College Educated Women</u>
Guy, Yvonne	Helen Astin	<u>Gender Differences in the Use of Power in the Work Place</u>
Finley, Merrilee	Julia Wrigley	<u>Working Class High School Women and Their Development of an Oppositional Culture</u>
Galperin-Miller, Rachel	Julia Wrigley	<u>Middle Class, Middle-aged Divoced Women and Their Attitudes Toward Work</u>
Jordan, Tricia	Norma Feshbach	<u>Maternal Stress and Maternal Disciplinary Techniques</u>
Rizzuta, Carmela	Helen Astin	<u>The Relationship of Career Salience and Sex Role Orientation of Adult Women in Continuing Education</u>

History

Adan, Amina	Edward Alpers	<u>Women and Islam in Africa</u>
Braitman, Jackie	Eric Monkkonen	<u>Creative Response to Change: Katherine Phillips Edson, 1870-1933</u>
Buckley, Nellie	Peter Lowenberg	<u>Early Women Psychoanalysts</u>
Degnan, Dian	Kathryn Sklar	<u>Organizing Women Workers in San Francisco, 1900-1950</u>
Fitch, Nancy	Temma Kaplan	<u>Family Structure and Economic Change in Bourbonais, France</u>
Golden, Lester	Temma Kaplan	<u>Collective Action and Sexual Relations in Igualada, Barcelona</u>
Greenberg, Jaclyn	Kathryn Sklar	<u>Women Agricultural Workers in California 1880-1920</u>
Jones, Laura	Debora Silverman	<u>Women in Fin-de-siecle French Theater</u>
Mazumdar, Sucheta	David Farquhar	<u>Women and Development in South Asia</u>

Raftery, Judy	Eric Monkkonen	<u>Americanization Programs in the Los Angeles Schools, 1900-1940</u>
Rose, Margaret	Kathryn Sklar	<u>Dolores Huerta and The Women of the United Farm Workers</u>
Salas, Elizabeth	Kathryn Sklar	<u>Soldaderas in Obscurity: Mexicana Realities, Chicana Legacies</u>
Sheldon, Kathleen	Edward Alpers	<u>A Study of Modern Beira, Mozambique</u> (Emphasis on the changing situation of African Women)
Srole, Carol	Temma Kaplan & Kathryn Sklar	<u>The Feminization of Clerical Work in the United States</u>
Thorne, Tanis		<u>People of the River: Mixed-Blood Families on the Lower Missouri</u>
Weisz-Buck, Elizabeth	Kathryn Sklar	<u>The Public Economy of Motherhood: The Development of Social Policy Towards Poor Mothers and Their Children in Chicago, 1891-1935</u>
Williams, Carolyn	Kathryn Sklar & Daniel Howe	<u>The Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society 1833-1870-Abolitionism and Evangelism</u>
<u>Public Health</u>		
Frier, Michell	Susan Scrimshaw	<u>Stress in Labor</u>
Garber, Ann	Irvin Cushner	<u>Comparing Methods of Counseling Women Who Receive Maternal Serum Alpha-feto-protein Screening</u>
Harvey, Marie	Susan Scrimshaw	<u>Alcohol Use and Sexual Behavior</u>
<u>Architecture and Urban Planning</u>		
Crawford, Margaret	Dolores Hayden	<u>Company Towns in United States History</u>
<u>Social Welfare (M.S.W.)</u>		
Berk, Sherri	Jeanne Giovannoni	<u>Psycho-Social Adjustment of Mothers Who Have Given Up Custody of Their Children</u>
Huddleston, Barbara	Doris Jacobson	<u>Adjustment of Black Middle Class</u>

		<u>Women to Divorce</u>
Jaffe, Lisa and Nathanson, Linda	Carol Williams	<u>Joint Custody</u>
Pordger, Kim	Jeanne Giovannoni	<u>Female Juvenile Delinquency: Perceptions of Causes and Seriousness of Delinquent Acts</u>
Rice, Susan	Doris Jacobson	<u>Adjustment of Elderly Single, Childless Women</u>
Whitham, Cynthia	Carol Williams	<u>History of Child Development Theories and Relationship to Parenting</u>
Wilkes, Deborah	Jeanne Giovannoni	<u>Study of Displaced Homemakers</u>
<u>Psychology</u>		
Aura, Jan	Anne Peplau & Vickie May	<u>Social Support in the Relationships of Lesbian and Heterosexual Women</u>
Amaro, Hortensia	Anne Peplau	<u>Psychosocial Determinants of Abortion Attitudes Among Mexican-American Women</u>
Bank, Lewis	Woodward?	<u>Sex Differences in Cognitive Abilities Across the Adult Life Span</u>
Billings, Meg	Nancy Henley	<u>"Female Register" in the TESL Classroom</u>
Caldwell, Mayta	Anne Peplau	<u>Sex-Biased Evaluation</u>
Caskey, Nick	Gerald Goodman	<u>Attitudes, Psychological Attri- butes and Social Positions of Men and Their Physical, Abusive Behavior Toward Their Wives and Girlfriends</u>
Cohen, Robin	Shelley Taylor	<u>Impact of the Diagnosis and Treatment of Breast Cancer on Close Relationship Processes</u>
Hamilton, Michael	Nancy Henley	<u>Cognitive Processing of the Generic Masculine</u>
Leaper, Campbell	Nancy Henley	<u>Sex Typing, Language Usage, and Interactional Skills</u>

Lichtman, Rosemary	Shelley Taylor	<u>Close Relationships After Breast Cancer</u>
Peters, Stefanie	Connie Hammen	<u>Depression and Sexual Victimization in Women</u>
Wood, Joanne	Shelley Taylor	<u>Adjustment to Breast Cancer</u>
<u>Theater Arts</u>		
Manifold, Gay	Carl Mueller	<u>George Sand: A Stage History</u>
<u>Art</u>		
Del Plato, Joan	David Kunzle	<u>Harems in 19th Century French and English Art</u>
<u>Political Science</u>		
Hazard, Hodie	E. V. Wolfenstein	<u>An Economic Analysis of Women's Oppression</u>
<u>School of Nursing (M.N.)</u>		
Doering, Kathleen	Betty Chang	<u>Ex Post Facto Correlational Study of Anxiety and Disfunction in Post-Operative Ostomates</u>
Faude, Kay	Gwen Van Servellen	<u>Factors Associated with Depression Among Hospital Nurses</u>
Keiser, Nancy	Barbara Davis	<u>A Survey of Physicians Attitudes Toward Nurse Practitioners in Los Angeles County</u>
Keller, Jean	Gwen Van Servellen	<u>Incidence of Depression with Bulimia</u>
Lurie-Church, Jodie	Donna Vredevoe	<u>Familial Incidence of Allergic Diseases in the Patient Who Has Juvenile Rheumatoid Arthritis</u>
Ozanne, Linda	Barbara Davis	<u>Utilization of Nurse Practitioners in the Los Angeles Area</u>
Palermo, Karen	Gwen Van Servellen	<u>Factors Associated with Depression Among Hospital Nurses</u>
Soccorso, Elizabeth	Gwen Van Servellen	<u>Factors Associated with Depres-</u>

sion Among Hospital Nurses

Asian American Studies (M.A.)

Mendoza, Emilie

Lucie Cheng and
Don Nakanishi

Mothers and Daughters: Philippi-
nas in America

Ling, Susie

Lucie Cheng and
Don Nakanishi

Feminist Ideology and the Asian
American Movement

African Area Studies (M.A.)

Monson, Jamie

Michael Lofchie

Women and Development in East
Africa

APPENDIX E

UCLA Library Resources for Research on Women

UCLA's Research Library possesses a wealth of information and resources on women, as represented by an eighty page listing of current archival holdings within Special Collections. These special collections are so rich and varied that a brief summary can only highlight the materials available for resident and visiting scholars. The description that follows cites UCLA's major holdings and singles out a few rarities of the collections.

Ranging from large and diversified holdings, to special period collections, to single letters, UCLA's holdings are particularly strong in the arts, literature, history, and education. In addition, there are representative materials on women's rights, politics and government, community services, law, and science and industry.

Some of the most identifiable collections are:

Ruth St. Denis Collection: Includes an oral history, journals, diaries, manuscripts, correspondence, photographs and music by and about this world famous choreographer.

Dame Ellen Terry Materials: From the Craig Collection, holdings on this renowned English Shakespearean actress (1848-1928) include correspondence, manuscripts, and photographs and notes about theatrical collaborations.

Margaret Armstrong: Collection of 426 volumes with trade bindings by this book designer from 1887-1940. Complemented by the Lee Thayer collection by and about the Decorative Designers, 1895-1973.

Mary Austin: Letters, manuscripts, and ephemera by and about Austin (1868-1934) an American author from turn-of-the-century California.

Maria Edgeworth: Some 70 letters, 4 manuscripts, and ephemera by this nineteenth-century British woman writer.

The Olive Percival Collection: A substantial collection of children's books, as well as manuscripts, correspondence, and ephemera relating to them. Complemented by holdings at the Huntington.

The Sadleir Collection: 10,000 volumes of 19th Century English Fiction, in which numerous women authors are represented. Papers, literary manuscripts, and letters of Marie Corelli, Dinah Mulock Craig, Sarah Grand, Anna Hall, Mary Howitt, Violet Hunt, Elizabeth Linton, Margaret Oliphant, Anne Thackeray Ritchie, Flora Steel, and Katherine Thurston are noteworthy.

George Eliot: An uncompleted manuscript and seven letters.

Anais Nin Collection: Original manuscripts (unedited) and typescripts of

the diaries; extensive correspondence; many Nin first editions; rare editions of stories published in the late thirties; and ephemera, including reviews dating back to 1939.

Olive Cole Papers: Fifty-seven boxes of correspondence, photographs, and documents about the Cole family, including Olive, wife of Cornelius Cole, Senator from California 1867-1873. Letters on state and national politics, the Republican party, women's suffrage, and Mrs. Cole's personal diaries.

Georgia Phillips Bullock: 23 volume collection documenting the career of Bullock, lawyer and referee of women's cases for the Los Angeles Police Court (1915-16), Deputy District Attorney (1917-18); Judge of the Superior Court (1931-); and Head of Adoption, Dept. of Juvenile Court and Children's Court of Conciliation.

Katherine Phillips Edson: Correspondence, pamphlets, and clippings of Edson (1870-1933), concerning her work with women in industry, minimum wage laws, women's suffrage, state politics, and the Conference on the Limitation of Armaments 1921-1922.

The University Research Library also possesses literature distributed by the National Council of Negro Women, National League of Women Voters, Phyllis Schafly Report, Southern California Women Strike for Peace, Women for Legislative Action, Women of American Bipartisan League, Women of the Pacific, Women's Christian Temperance Union (1909-1939), and Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. The Oral History Program working together with the Department of Special Collections has recorded and processed more than three hundred interviews ranging from one to seventy-six hours in length. Of these, the interviews with women constitute a major resource for research in women's history.

Microfilm

To enrich the primary materials in the Special Collections and secondary scholarship held in the University Research Library itself, there is also an extensive microfilm collection which includes:

History of Women:

- 1) a large portion of the 18,000 Schlesinger Collection (Radcliffe College) of 19th and 20th century books on women, and selected manuscripts, periodicals, and photographs related to suffrage and the twentieth-century women's movement;
- 2) a sizeable portion of the Sophia Smith Collection (Smith College), which contains thousands of primary and secondary sources on a variety of subjects related to women.

Herstory:

A collection of 821 international and local periodicals detailing the women's movement from the late 1960's with updates through June, 1974.

Human Sexuality: Literary and Historical Sources from the Alfred C. Kinsey Institute for Sex Research, 1700-1860

Approximately 1,000 titles published from 1700-1860, as well as a limited number of items originally published during the 16th and 17th centuries and repinted during the period 1700-1860.

College of Fine Arts

Recent archival acquisitions of the paper documents from RKO and Hearst Metrotone Newsreels in addition to existing materials on film, television, and radio make UCLA one of the nation's leading resources for the study of women in the media. The Screenplay Collection ranks as one of the nine largest in the United States with strong holdings from Twentieth Century Fox and Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. The William Wyler Collection contains a notable correspondence with Lillian Hellman, while other collections feature screenplays of movies particularly relevant to the study of women as portrayed in the modern media. Radio scripts for Our Miss Brooks, television episodes of The Loretta Young Show and Love, American Style, and a collection of television commercials from 1950-1980 provide insights into the stereotyping of females. The sketches of Art Director George Jenkins provide art, fashion, and film scholars with a wealth of material on Funny Lady, The Miracle Worker, and Little Women. The Film/ TV/ Radio: A Guide to Media Research Resources at UCLA provides a thorough listing of all holdings and special collections.

University of California Special Holdings on Women

The University of California campuses have a "shared purchases" fund, which provides for microfilm materials to be housed on different campuses. Each campus has a complete guide to all materials, which may be borrowed through inter-campus loan arrangements. Included are:

- The National Women's Party Papers (UCSD, UCI)
- The Suffrage Collection (UCB)
- Women in California Politics--Oral Histories (UCB)
- The Gerritsen Collection of Women's History (UCI, UCB)
- British Birth Control Materials 1800-1947 (UCI)
- The Papers of M. Carrie Thomas (Stanford University)

The Regional Oral History Office, a part of the Bancroft Library (UCB), holds tape recorded autobiographical interviews with persons contributing to the development of the West, including California women political leaders, such as Helen Gahagan Douglas, March Fong Eu, and Frances Albrier as well as eleven interviews with suffragists, such as Jeanette Rankin, Alice Paul, and Sara Bard Field.

Regional Libraries

The abundance of libraries within easy commuting distance of UCLA with world-renown collections in specialized areas makes research on women in

virtually all fields and historical periods possible. Arrangements would be made for visiting scholars to have access to collections in the following libraries:

William Clark Library

Henry E. Huntington Library

Southern California Psychoanalytic Institute

University of Southern California
Doheny Library, Special Collections

California State University at Long Beach

The American Film Institute

Margaret Herrick Library at the Academy of Motion Picture, Arts, and Sciences

Charles K. Feldman Library at the American Film Institute

Other Libraries at UCLA

Architecture and Urban Planning: Information on women in architecture and urban planning as well as information on the effects women have had on housing and architecture.

Art: Standard books which include information on women and some personal possessions of a past librarian.

Biomedical: Information on women within the regular materials. Also oral history projects on women and vision (slides and cassettes)

College Library: Numerous books and magazines by and about women.

Education and Psychology: "Women's Studies Abstracts" as well as books on women in both education and psychology.

Engineering and Mathematical Sciences: Association reports on women in the field as well as biographical information. There is also an indexing service that covers engineering, physical science, and technology.

English Reading Room: Numerous works by women authors.

Folklore and Mythology: Reference and Secondary works on folklore and mythology, including works pertinent to the study of women.

Ethnic Center Libraries: Special holdings on Afro-American, Native American, Asian-American, and Chicana women as part of the collections of the UCLA Ethnic Centers.

Geology-Geophysics: Scientists Newsletter as well as books and periodicals that contain information about women in the field.

Instructional Media Library: Films on women; strong in the field of psychology, sociology, and history.

Law: Books on Women's Rights, issues of family and sex discrimination.

Management: Various periodicals and books with information on women.

Map: Has the American Woman's Gazetteer

Music: Archives contain information on women composers.

Public Affairs Service (in URL): Vast resources which include government reports from the local to the federal level, as well as information on international organizations and non-governmental reports and pamphlets on women in many areas, including labor and politics.

Theater Arts: Films on Women. See also the Film/TV/Radio: A Guide to Media Research Resources at UCLA

Women's Studies Program: Selected works related to all areas of women's lives and research, primarily as reference sources for undergraduates.

APPENDIX F

LETTERS OF SUPPORT

LIST OF SUPPORT LETTERS

Dean's Letters

Dean Roger Detels, School of Public Health
Dean Robert Gray, College of Fine Arts
Associate Dean William Hutchinson, Academic Affairs, College of Fine Arts
Provost Raymond L. Orbach, College of Letters and Science, for the Deans of
L & S
Associate Dean Ruth Schwartz, Development, College of Fine Arts
Dean Susan Prager, School of Law
Director Louis J. West, Neuropsychiatric Institute, and Chair, Department of
Psychiatry and Biobehavioral Sciences

Faculty Letters

Professor Edward A. Alpers, History
Professor Shirley L. Arora, Chair, Spanish and Portuguese
Professor Martha Banta, English
Adjunct Assoc. Professor Linda Beckman, Psychiatry
Assistant Professor Ruth Bloch, History
Associate Professor Linda Bourque, Public Health
Adjunct Lecturer Jennifer Bradley, English and UCLA Writing Programs
Visiting Lecturer Laurel Brodsley, English & Medicine, Law, and Human Values
Professor Irvin M. Cushner, Chief, Division of Women's Health, Department of
Obstetrics and Gynecology
Visiting Assistant Professor Irene Diamond, Political Science
Assistant Professor Christine Dunkel-Schetter, Psychology
Lecturer Carol Edwards, UCLA Writing Programs
Professor Bernice T. Eiduson, Psychiatry
Associate Professor David M. Farquhar, History
Associate University Librarian, Ruth B. Gibbs, URL Research & Instructional
Services
Professor Jeanne M. Giovannoni, Social Welfare
Professor Carole Goldberg-Ambrose, Law
Professor Jean Holroyd, Associate Director Clinical Psychology Internship,
Psychiatry
Associate Professor Isabelle F. Hunt, Public Health
Professor Doris S. Jacobson, Social Welfare
Professor Derrick B. Jelliffe, Head, Division of Population and Family Health,
Public Health
Assistant Professor Jennie R. Joe, Anthropology
Associate Professor Temma Kaplan, History
Professor Nikki Keddie, History
Lecturer Erna Kelly, UCLA Writing Programs
Professor Charles E. Lewis, Chief, Division of General Internal Medicine and
Health Services Research
Associate Professor Neil M. Malamuth, Communication Studies
Assistant Professor Vickie M. Mays, Psychology
Assistant Professor Sara Melzer, French
Assistant Professor Rebecca Morales, Architecture and Urban Planning
Assistant Professor Marie A. Morell, Psychology

Professor Beverlee A. Myers, Head, Division of Health Services
 Visiting Lecturer Mitzi Myers, English
 Professor Gary B. Nash, History
 Associate Professor Letitia A. Peplau, Psychology
 Lecturer Mary Elizabeth Perry, History
 Professor Sharon Reeder, Nursing
 Assistant Professor Gary A. Richwald, Public Health
 Assistant Professor Lisa V. Rubenstein, Department of Medicine
 Associate Professor Susan C. M. Scrimshaw, Public Health
 Professor Kathryn K. Sklar, History
 Professor Shelley E. Taylor, Psychology
 Director Edith A. Tonelli, Frederick S. Wight Art Gallery
 Associate Professor Gwen Van Servellen, Nursing
 Associate Professor Gail E. Wyatt, Psychiatry
 Professor Ruth B. Yeazell, English

Faculty Group Letters

Urban Planning Faculty, School of Architecture and Urban Planning

Professor Leland S. Burns
 Associate Professor Leobardo F. Estrada
 Visiting Lecturer Margaret FitzSimmons
 Professor John Friedmann
 Associate Professor J. Eugene Grigsby
 Professor Dolores Hayden
 Visiting Lecturer Ned Levine
 Assistant Professor Robin S. Liggett
 Professor Peter Marris
 Dean Harvey S. Perloff
 Visiting Professor Piergiorgio Ramundo
 Adjunct Associate Professor Karen Hill Scott
 Professor Donald Shoup
 Professor Edward Soja
 Professor Martin Wachs

American Indian Studies Center, Director Charlotte Heth
 Asian-American Studies Center, Director Lucie Cheng
 Association of Academic Women (AAW), UCLA, President Anna Taylor
 Center for Afro-American Studies, Director Claudia Mitchell-Kernan
 (forthcoming)

Chancellor's Advisory Committee on the Status of Women (CACSW), Co-chairs
 Laurie J. Taylor and Grace Blumberg

Higher Education Research Institute (HERI), Director Alexander Astin
 Institute of Social Science Research (ISSR), Director Marilyn Brewer
 Women's Resource Center, Director Tina Oakland

Other Letters of Support

Graduate Students Association (GSA), Executive Board
 Katherine J. LaMotte, Management Assistant, Office of the Assistant
 Vice-Chancellor-Business
 Geraldine Moyle, Doctoral Student, English
 Margaret Robe, Candidate in Philosophy, English

January 23, 1984
PO 84-18

Chancellor Charles E. Young
Chancellor's Office
Campus

Dear Chuck:

I am writing you as Provost of the College of Letters and Science in support of the establishment at UCLA of the organized research unit: "Center for the Study of Women." The Deans of the College have reviewed the proposal in depth, addressed a number of questions to the Steering Committee for the Center, and have received a detailed response which I find completely satisfactory. I have personally been impressed with the support for the establishment of the proposed Center expressed by a wide cross section of our faculty, both male and female, by the student organizations, and by the relevant committees of the Academic Senate. I believe it will receive wide participation from all segments of the UCLA community. Further, I believe the case has been proven: there exists a deep body of knowledge ready to be plumbed in Women's Studies. Putting these conclusions together, I find the case for the establishment of the Center for the Study of Women at UCLA to be irresistible.

I believe the impact such a Center would have on our campus is best summarized in the response of the Steering Committee to the College, in its letter of 24 October 1983:

In our estimation the impact of research on women conducted at the Center for the Study of Women is likely to be as profound in the academy as the historical realignments of women's participation in society and the labor force in the post-industrialized world. In institutions of higher education, these social changes have resulted in the growth of women's studies programs and an exponential increase of research on women over the last ten years. That progress gives no signs of abatement; the richness in many fields and in interdisciplinary research has only begun to be tapped. We need only look at the explosion of feminist criticism in literature, psychological theories of gender differences, the emergence of social history, reorientation of third world studies to incorporate women, and modern discoveries in genetic research and health care to observe what has been done in a relatively short period of time, yet the vast challenges that remain.

The budget for start-up requires a University commitment of \$222,500. I understand that the amount we have been able to generate falls far short of that amount. I commit myself to working with the Center's advisory board, the Interim Director, and the Deans of the College to assist the Center in its initial phase. It is my intention to support the Center's program both with personnel and financial assistance to the extent my resources allow.

I hope that our application to the Regents for the establishment of the Center for the Study of Women at UCLA will be successful. I will be pleased to assist you in this regard. I look forward to the substantial contributions to the UCLA academic program such a Center can provide.

Sincerely,



Raymond L. Orbach
Provost

RLO:btm

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES

BERKELEY • DAVIS • IRVINE • LOS ANGELES • RIVERSIDE • SAN DIEGO • SAN FRANCISCO



SANTA BARBARA • SANTA CRUZ

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH
THE CENTER FOR HEALTH SCIENCES
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90024

May 9, 1983

Dr. Charles Young
Chancellor
2147 Murphy Hall
CAMPUS

Dear Chuck:

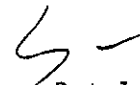
I am pleased to write a letter of support for the proposed Center for the Study of Women. I have read the proposal of April 15, 1983, and concur that the Center would lend prestige to UCLA and would serve as a focus for promoting even greater collaborative and interdisciplinary research in issues relevant to women.

I am particularly pleased to support the Center on behalf of Public Health because of our traditional concern for women's and maternal/child health. We have been involved in collaborative research with other schools and departments on campus in this area, but, through the Center, see the opportunity for even more diverse collaboration.

It is perhaps relevant to suggest that one of the issues that will be necessary to consider is the question of how to credit the research projects which will evolve from collaborations through the Center. Now that the generating departments realize some return on the overhead, and one measure of the creditability of the School is its ability to generate research support, the issue of split credit for departments contributing collaborative investigators for Center proposals should be addressed. I am confident that this can be answered satisfactorily.

In conclusion, we are pleased to be able to participate in the Center for the Study of Women and anticipate that it will further enrich our interdisciplinary programs.

Sincerely,


Roger Detels, M.D., M.S.
Dean

cc: Karen Rowe ✓
Lawrence Ash
Linda Bourque
Susan Scrimshaw
Juel Janis

RD:rr

June 22, 1983

CHANCELLOR CHARLES E. YOUNG
2147 Murphy Hall
Campus

Dear Chancellor Young:

This is to express my support for the establishment of an Organized Research Unit for the Study of Women on the UCLA campus. As you know, I have always supported research by and about women, and have worked for the equitable appointment and promotion of women faculty members. Many talented, well-qualified women have been attracted in recent years to appropriate positions at the NPI. In fact, the Department of Psychiatry and Biobehavioral Sciences lists more women among its academic personnel than any other department of any kind in the University, and probably in the entire country.

However, it is not the appointment of women faculty that is addressed here, but rather the facilitation of research about women. A multidisciplinary ORU for the Study of Women could add new aims and new dimensions to the conduct of research--by both female and male investigators--at UCLA. Participants could be expected from several departments in the Health Sciences, and also others from the Graduate School of Management, the Law School, and the College of Arts and Sciences (e.g., Psychology, Anthropology, Economics, Sociology, and Communication Studies to name a few).

Research activities generated by such an ORU might well garner large amounts of support from private foundations as well as government sources.

I am personally committed to the training of young researchers in the health sciences. An ORU for the Study of Women might well promote entry into new careers through sponsorship of conferences on women and health, establishment of fellowships and postdoctoral appointments in the area of women and health, and creation of an environment which fosters and supports research on women's health issues.

Such an ORU would benefit various individual departments through its support of talented productive scholars at early and critical points in their careers. Cooperative efforts between the ORU and the departmental faculty could enhance the national recognition of both the ORU and the participating departments. A model for such cooperation already exists in other ORUs, such as the Mental Retardation Research Center, in which many disciplines are involved. However, I do not think it is necessary for an ORU on Studies of Women to be developed within the Center for the Health Sciences; some other matrix might prove preferable.

Chancellor Charles E. Young
June 22, 1983
Page Two

Whereas ten years ago research on women on this campus was fragmented and cursory, today our campus has a solid core of talented and experienced researchers for both individual and collaborative efforts. The research interest in women's mental and physical health is high; the momentum and the talent necessary for such an undertaking now exists. I am told that several Deans, and Vice Chancellors Barber and Schaefer, have already expressed support for the development of an ORU for the Study of Women. Herewith I add my voice to theirs, and heartily endorse the establishment of an ORU for the Study of Women.

Sincerely,

Louis Jolyon West, M.D.
Professor and Chairman

LJW/cjf

June 7, 1983

Chancellor Charles E. Young
2147 Murphy Hall
CAMPUS

Dear Chuck:

The proposal for the organized research unit, the UCLA Center for the Study of Women, represents a significant recognition of the deep socio-cultural evolution proceeding throughout the world. It is appropriate and necessary that UCLA should be in the vanguard of this exciting and profound change in human history.

As the first focused attempt at UCLA to coalesce women's studies into one vital unit, the proposed Center features research on women's issues as these relate to the entire human family. The dynamic projects outlined within the proposal themselves inspire new areas of inquiry, new disciplines, and new ideas.

The changes generated by the genesis and ultimate impact of these research projects herald profound changes in the way we and those in succeeding generations will view our world. A UCLA Center for the Study of Women will profoundly influence the future of philosophy, science, and the arts and presages a new perception of the human community as well as a reconciliation of established values with new ideas into a synergy of international import.

It will be a measure of UCLA's continuing dominance in education and ranking as one of the world's great universities that we choose to seize the lead in these changes. The proposed Center for the Study of Women promises to be a significant force in the processes through which our highest values are sustained and advanced.

I strongly support the establishment of the UCLA Center for the Study of Women. Its presence will signal deep commitment on the part of UCLA to the importance of women and women's issues on all humanity.

Sincerely,



Robert H. Gray
Dean

RHG:pl

1983 JUN -8 PM 1:59

June 9, 1983

Chancellor Charles E. Young
Office of the Chancellor
2147 Murphy Hall
Campus

Dear Chancellor Young:

I met recently with Professors Janet Bergstrom and Kathryn Montgomery from our Department of Theater Arts. We discussed their research interests and the proposed Center for the Study of Women. In light of that conversation, and taking into account my knowledge of the research interests of other faculty and advanced students in the College of Fine Arts, I am writing to lend my support to the creation of the Center.

To some extent, studies of this kind are progressing well within departmental boundaries, but it seems nevertheless clear that there are interdepartmental and inter-College research goals that demand the flexibility and support that only an ORU can give. I very much hope that you, the Academic Senate, and the Regents will find it possible to approve the Center as it has been proposed.

Sincerely,



William Hutchinson
Academic Associate Dean

jrs

cc: Professor Karen Rowe

May 23, 1983

Chancellor Charles E. Young
2147 Murphy Hall
Campus

Dear Chancellor Young:

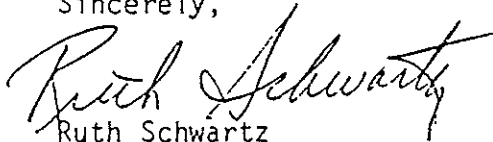
This letter is written in support of a proposal for the UCLA Center for the Study of Women. The research unit appears to have been thoroughly and carefully developed in terms of purpose, need, and documented support. The scope of its scholarly research will bring a highly visible creative dimension to the academic mission of the University. The Center for the Study of Women will also provide a rich environment and collegial sharing of resources and ideas with other academic disciplines. Collaboration among individual researchers in the arts, in harmony with the humanities and social sciences, will strengthen each researcher and the institution as a whole.

Additionally, the proposed Center will allow for full exploration of new methodologies in research. Old formulas and approaches to research, particularly in the arts, must be re-evaluated and new ones developed in a variety of research agendas not presently studied. There is an abundance of important issues concerning the arts which require study by scientists, humanists, and economists.

The need for developing research incentives in the arts at UCLA has been long-standing. While individual talents and resources are already present on this campus, the merger and nurturing of the creative research process will be greatly enhanced through such a Center.

I strongly urge your support for the creation of the UCLA Center for the Study of Women.

Sincerely,


Ruth Schwartz
Associate Dean

RS/lmm

cc: Helen Astin
Karen Rowe

CHANCELLOR CHARLES E. YOUNG

November 15, 1983

Dear Chancellor Young:

I am writing to add my word of encouragement to those of the many who have already written you in support of the proposal to create a Center for the Study of Women at UCLA.

As I have reflected on the substance of the proposal I have come to a few views which I hope will be of use in your evaluation.

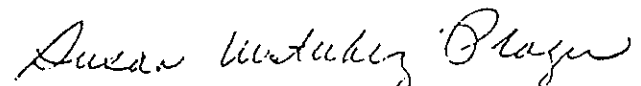
I do believe that the nature and quality of the research done here at UCLA in the broad category "women's studies" will be significantly influenced by the collaboration across disciplines which will be engendered by the center. (Simply by reading the proposal I see two examples in other disciplines which would have an impact on my own research, but of which I was unaware.)

Equally important is the timing for the creation of such a center at UCLA. As the proposal for the center points out, the work of many faculty, including many tenured women, is already advanced and recognized. At some universities (and I am most familiar with the Stanford experience) such centers have not had strong links to existing departments through respected tenured faculty. This in turn has ultimately impaired both the development of women's studies and the progress of individual women in the traditional faculty ranks. In contrast, UCLA has reached a different level of maturity.

I also believe that the center for the study of women at UCLA would add another focus to some of UCLA's development efforts. For example, there may well be a donor interested in furthering research who would create a chair in women's studies of which faculty for all departments might be eligible.

Finally, I should make clear that four of us on the law faculty, Professors Blumberg, Goldberg-Ambrose, Menkel-Meadow and myself, have demonstrated research interests that make the proposed center a special aid to us. And for one of our recent faculty members, Acting Professor Christine Littleton, whose teaching load includes women and the law, the center would be particularly significant.

Sincerely,



Susan Westerberg Prager
Dean

SWP/sr

cc: Professor Helen Astin
Professor Karen E. Rowe ✓



DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE
UCLA SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
CENTER FOR THE HEALTH SCIENCES
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90024

May 6, 1983

Chancellor Charles E. Young
2147 Murphy Hall
Campus

Dear Chancellor Young:

I am writing to indicate my enthusiastic support for the founding of the "Center for the Study of Women at UCLA."

I have visited with several of the individuals who have taken the lead in the development of this proposal and expressed our interest and willingness to be involved in what I think will be a very exciting and fruitful interdisciplinary endeavor.

I was attracted to this campus 13 years ago primarily because the Medical School is physically a part of the rest of the University. During these years, traffic has increased from the upper or North campus to the South campus, and we have been involved in a variety of studies that reflect our interest in the formalization of a research unit concerned with this topic.

For example, Mary Ann Lewis and I authored a publication in The New England Journal of Medicine, entitled "The Potential Impact of Sexual Equality on Health," a discussion of the differential mortality and morbidity between men and women in our society, as well as the distribution of utilization of health services. For several years, I have been interested in the socialization process of medical students, and have more recently collected data on some of our current cohorts. These data make it abundantly clear that women entering medicine in the 1980s have an entirely different set of values and career aspirations.

In addition to my own research interests, we have within the Division several "human subjects," who are themselves interested in this type of research unit. Drs. Jane Spiegel and Lisa Rubenstein are both living with the issues that are of academic fascination to others of us.

I believe that the role of women in medicine and particularly the impact of increasing proportions of women physicians on the organization and delivery of health services in the United States is a fundable proposal.

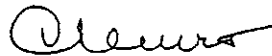
Chancellor Charles E. Young
May 6, 1983
Page 2

Maggie Mahoney, President of the Commonwealth foundation, has expressed interest in this, and I think with some additional developmental effort, we could prepare an interdisciplinary research activity that would be highly competitive for funds.

We have also been studying, for the past 12 years, the health-related beliefs and behaviors of children. There are striking differences between boys and girls (of a non-biological nature) that suggest that many of the determinants of morbidity, mortality and utilization of services may be related to gender role identification in childhood.

We have had considerable research support for these activities in the past. The development of the proposed Center would provide an opportunity for enlarging the scope of these studies to involve a variety of social scientists in the type of research which may be actually more appropriately based in their domains. Nonetheless, we would like to continue to provide the facilitation and brokerage functions that might be necessary to involve a variety of individuals and groups from the Medical Center in the areas of research proposed.

Sincerely,



Charles E. Lewis, M.D.
Professor of Medicine, Public
Health and Nursing and
Chief, Division of General Internal
Medicine and Health Services Research

Xc: Helen Astin
Karen E. Rowe

June 7, 1983

To: Chancellor Charles E. Young

From: Irvin M. Cushner, M.D., M.P.H.
Chief, Division of Women's Health
Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology

Dear Chancellor Young:

At the request of Professor Helen Astin and Professor Karen E. Rowe, I am writing to support their proposal for the establishment of an organized research unit, the UCLA Center for the Study of Women.

The Division of Women's Health, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, is responsible for the primary care and preventive aspects of obstetrics and gynecology. Our service delivery program involves the UCLA Family Planning Clinic, the UCLA OB-GYN Clinic, and the OB-GYN component of the emergency services in the UCLA Medical Center. Our residents and students are trained in this Division to deal with the primary care level of obstetric-gynecologic services.

Previous and current research activities include clinical, psychosocial, policy-related, and public health research. These have included studies in new methods of fertility control (e.g., fertility awareness methods and new prostaglandin analogues to induce very early abortion); compliance factors in women with abnormal Pap smears; the impact of regulatory and institutional delay in the provision of sterilization services; chronic recurrent pelvic pain; and, the influence of mid-trimester fetal sonography in early mother-infant bonding. Projected research projects have as their objectives the development of innovative training programs to enhance the primary care training of our residents, as well as innovative pre-natal care projects to prevent premature birth and other low birth-weight infants.

In the majority of these activities, significant collaboration has been obtained with colleagues, especially in the UCLA School of Public Health. I believe that the establishment of a center for the study of women as an organized research unit has the potential of significantly enhancing our work through the availability of assistance in project development, interdisciplinary research, funding, and consolidation of campus resources. While our primary interests would, of course, be in the women-and-health component, the relationship between health, work, and education are so very clear.

June 7, 1983

Chancellor Charles E. Young

For all of the foregoing reasons, I strongly and enthusiastically support the establishment of this Center.

Sincerely,



Irvin M. Cushner, M.D., M.P.H.
Professor
Chief, Division of Women's Health

IMC:sv

xc: Professor Helen Astin
Professor Karen E. Rowe ✓

23 May 1983

Chancellor Charles E. Young
Chancellors Office
2147 Murphy Hall
Campus

Dear Chancellor Young:

RE: UCLA Center for the Study of Women

I am writing to support very strongly the establishment at UCLA of a Center for the Study of Women.

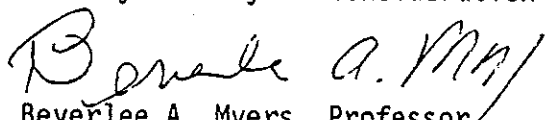
I am particularly concerned with the relationships between health policy and women. In my former capacity as Director of Health Services for California, many of the most difficult policy issues I was required to address related to issues that concern or affect women, such as:

- informed consent prior to sterilization;
- informed consent in use of drugs during pregnancy and lactation;
- availability of maternal and child health care for indigents;
- abortion;
- family planning and sex education for pregnant teenagers;
- choice of alternative health practitioners (e.g., lay health workers, midwives);
- informed consent in relation to choices in breast cancer treatment;
- and others.

A Center that could assist in conducting research and developing projects in the areas of health policy and women would be an invaluable resource for the School of Public Health. These types of issues demand an interdisciplinary approach, which can best be achieved with a Center that promotes collaboration and collegial discussion of these important research topics.

I believe that society in general would benefit by a Center at UCLA for the Study of Women.

Thank you for your consideration of this letter.


Beverlee A. Myers, Professor
Head, Division of Health Services

cc: H. Astin
K. Rowe ✓
S. Scrimshaw

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES

BERKELEY • DAVIS • IRVINE • LOS ANGELES • RIVERSIDE • SAN DIEGO • SAN FRANCISCO



SANTA BARBARA • SANTA CRUZ

SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90024

May 11, 1983

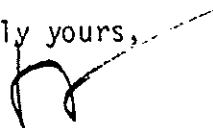
Dr. Charles Young
Chancellor
2147 Murphy Hall
CAMPUS - UCLA

Dear Dr. Young:

I am writing to add further support to the proposal to found a Center for the Study of Women. I do so to reinforce a general letter sent by Dean Roger Detels, School of Public Health.

In fact, the Division of Population and Family Health has ten full-time or part-time faculty concerned with various aspects of women's health, women's role in development, maternal and child health and nutrition, reproductive health and family planning, etc., both in the USA and in developing countries.

Sincerely yours,


Derrick B. Jelliffe, M.D.
Head, Division of Population
and Family Health

DBJ/sll
cc: Dean Roger Detels
bcc: Dr. Susan Scrimshaw



Department of Anatomy
UCLA School of Medicine
11 June 1983

Chancellor Charles E. Young
2147 Murphy Hall
UCLA

Dear Chancellor Young:

On behalf of the Association of Academic Women at UCLA I would like to express the Association's enthusiastic endorsement of the founding of a Center for the Study of Women at UCLA.

The AAW has long supported scholarly research on women with its annual faculty showcase evening. Our programs have evidenced the wealth and diversity of talent at UCLA in this area. This year, for example, our program on "Sex Differences in the Brain" attracted a large enthusiastic audience. The program brought together four University of California experts of both sexes in an interdisciplinary discussion of the current human and animal research which provides the scholarly basis for this concept.

Similarly, the Center would provide a campuswide forum for interdisciplinary seminars on research on women. Clearly, there is a need for greater accessibility to collaborative research. The Center would bring together faculty from all departments/schools on campus engaged in research on women. The resulting exchange would enrich ongoing scholarly research on women at UCLA and stimulate new and productive projects in this area.

For these reasons the AAW strongly endorses the formation of an ORU at UCLA devoted to the Study of Women.

Sincerely yours,

Anna N. Taylor, Ph.D.
President,
Assoc. Academic Women, UCLA

cc: Professor Helen Astin
Professor Karen Rowe

May 13, 1983

C
O
P
Y

CHANCELLOR CHARLES E. YOUNG:

The Chancellor's Advisory Committee on the Status of Women strongly supports the establishment of a Center for the Study of Women at UCLA, as described in the Executive Summary of the proposal submitted by Professors Helen Astin and Karen E. Rowe. We agree that an organized research unit would bring the outstanding work in women's studies being done in a variety of disciplines at UCLA to national attention, and would stimulate further research and increased collaboration between departments. UCLA is in a position to make a major contribution to the changing face of scholarship as women are included as a subject of study in areas where they have long been ignored. We urge your favorable consideration of the proposal.

Grace Blumberg
Grace Blumberg

Laurie J. Taylor

Co-Chairs

Chancellor's Advisory Committee
on the Status of Women

cc: Professor Helen S. Astin
Professor Karen E. Rowe ✓
Executive Vice Chancellor William D. Schaefer



WOMEN'S RESOURCE CENTER
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90024

May 13, 1983

Chancellor Charles E. Young
2147 Murphy Hall
Campus

Dear Chancellor Young:

I have recently reviewed a summary of the proposal recommending an organized research unit for the study of women at UCLA. I believe the establishment of such a unit would significantly advance the existing research on women at UCLA as well as stimulate new research on the changing roles of women and men in our society.

The proposed research unit would aid the campus efforts to promote personal growth and enhance the status of women by providing visible and committed role models for women in academia, and by disseminating research findings on women to scholars, the campus community, and the public. The proposal plans to consolidate archival and bibliographic resources, to identify and seek funding sources for projects on women, to sponsor both statewide and national conferences on women, and to develop fellowships for faculty and students which will provide a valuable and enriching contribution to UCLA and to its reputation as an institution devoted to higher learning.

It is my hope that UCLA will soon join with such institutions as University of Michigan, Stanford University, and UC Berkeley in providing a center for scholarly research on women.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Tina Oakland".

Tina Oakland, Director
Women's Resource Center

TO/md

June 6, 1983

TO: Chancellor Charles E. Young
2147 Murphy Hall
Campus

FROM: Dr. Edith A. Tonelli, Director *EAT*
Frederick S. Wight Art Gallery
Dickson Art Center

I am writing to express my support for the founding of a Center for the Study of Women at UCLA. This Center is a much-needed umbrella agency for a myriad of activities that are currently a part of almost every department on campus.

For me as a scholar and for the Wight Gallery as an on-campus educational resource and an agent for community outreach, the Center will be invaluable. The interdisciplinary nature both of my own research and of the collections, exhibitions, publications and other activities of the Gallery would make such a unit a constant partner in ongoing as well as one-time projects. My research on the visibility and influence of women in the arts during the 1930's -- primarily as a result of Government sponsorship of art programs -- would benefit greatly from the exchange and added insight of disciplines other than art history. In the same way, exhibitions such as the upcoming "German Expressionist Prints from the Grunwald Center for the Graphic Arts," which will have a special emphasis on the women artists of the period, could be more widely supported, publicized and utilized by classes and scholars through the auspices of the Center for Women's Studies. Of course, in addition to events and research already planned, I envision the Center as a stimulus and initiator of such coordinated activities.

I think it is a perfect chance to harness and coordinate a great deal of energy and excitement that is already present on campus, but is currently dispersed and isolated.

/jk

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UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES

UCLA

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SANTA BARBARA • SANTA CRUZ

HIGHER EDUCATION RESEARCH INSTITUTE

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90024

May 12, 1983

Chancellor Charles E. Young
2147 Murphy Hall
University of California at Los Angeles
Los Angeles, California 90024

Dear Chuck:

I understand that UCLA is currently considering a proposal for an O.R.U. in the form of a Center for the Study of Women, and I am writing to express my strong support for the idea.

Considering the importance of this issue and the considerable array of talent that exists at UCLA to further the study of women, I feel that this is an ideal time to establish such a center and that UCLA is the obvious choice to take the initiative. Significant research on women is going on in a wide variety of departments at UCLA, and if we were able to provide a focal point for this research, there seems to be little question that both the quality and quantity of the research, as well as its impact outside of the university, will be substantially strengthened.

As you probably know, I am sitting on what is probably the largest data bank on higher education in the United States. I would be pleased to make available these data on students, faculty, administrators and institutions to further the work of a Center for Research on Women. I personally have been involved in the past in studying such topics as the participation of women in academic administration and the psychological development of women undergraduates. I am sure that the creation of a Center for the Study of Women would substantially enhance the quality of any further research that I might undertake on this subject.

In brief, I am strongly supportive of the idea for the establishment of a Center for the Study of Women and would be pleased to participate in the activities of such a Center once it is created.

Cordially,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Sandy".

Alexander W. Astin
Professor and Director

AWA/mjm

bec • Helen Astin
Karen [illegible] ✓



ASIAN AMERICAN STUDIES CENTER
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90024

May 16, 1983

Charles Young, Chancellor
Murphy Hall
University of California
Los Angeles, California

Dear Chancellor Young:

We would like to express our support for the establishment of a Center for the Study of Women here at UCLA. The importance and legitimacy of Women's Studies as an academic field have been amply demonstrated by the work of scholars here at UCLA and throughout the country. The founding of the Center for the Study of Women will provide the organizational and physical campus center for scholarship on women which will establish UCLA's predominance in the field.

The Asian American Studies Center has a longstanding interest in scholarly research on Asian American women. The addition of an organized research unit which will provide a focus and continuing guidance for Women's Studies research programs will be most welcomed. We are especially pleased by the inclusion of a multi-ethnic perspective in the proposed programs of the Women's Center. There are many research projects of the Asian American Studies Center which would benefit from collaboration with the proposed Center for the Study of Women.

The establishment of the Ethnic Studies Centers at UCLA, when ethnic studies was a developing field, over a decade ago, has resulted in UCLA being an acknowledged leader in research on the American ethnic experience. It is also imperative that UCLA provide support to develop research programs in Women's Studies. The Center for the Study of Women will allow UCLA to develop as a leader the field of Women's Studies.

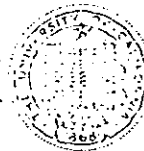
Sincerely yours,

Lucie Cheng

Lucie Cheng,
Director

cc: H. Astin
K. Rowe

1983 MAY 19 AM 5:18
81 S IN 61 MAY 1983



INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90024

May 31, 1983

Chancellor Charles E. Young
University of California at Los Angeles
2147 Murphy Hall
Los Angeles, CA 90024

Dear Chancellor Young:

I am writing in support of the creation of a Center for the Study of Women on the UCLA campus. Both the focus and the range of disciplines represented in the proposed Center differ substantially from any existing ORUs on this campus, and it has the potential for promoting new collaborative efforts that would not be developed elsewhere. As Director of ISSR, I am in coordinating with the new Center in the development of an extensive data base relevant to the study of women. The combined bibliographic resources of the Center for the Study of Women and the data files of the ISSR Social Science Data Archive could make a very significant collection.

The establishment of a Center for the Study of Women could help consolidate and make visible an already active intellectual community at UCLA. As an individual faculty member new to this campus, I was attracted to a number of activities and programs that have been initiated through the Women's Studies program, and I have been impressed by the lively cross-disciplinary exchange that is taking place in this arena. This is clearly a model for research and scholarship that is worthy of further development, and I urge that you give it full administrative support.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Marilynn B. Brewer".

Marilynn B. Brewer, Director
Professor of Psychology

American Indian Studies Center
June 29, 1983

Prof. Karen E. Rowe
Department of English
2225 Rolfe
CAMPUS

Dear Karen:

I am writing to indicate my interest and that of the American Indian Studies Center in the establishment of the Center for the Study of Women.

Although we have participated only peripherally in women's studies up to this time, there is a growing interest among Indian people for research in this area. The Native American Indian Women's Association hosts national conferences and publishes bibliographies, resource books, and a "who's who" of Indian women in America. Furthermore, they have plans for more extensive, annotated bibliographies and research reports in the future. Their newsletter, Ohoyo, is one of the best in the nation.

In the past, the Center at UCLA has sponsored one postdoctoral fellow who was doing research and teaching on Indian women's literature. We have published two poetry collections by two different Indian women authors, and we have plans to publish a third collection this year. Our librarian, Velma Salabiye has worked on Navajo women in history as well as compiled a bibliography of biographies, many of which are about women. Two of the three Indian faculty members on campus are women.

I applaud your effort and find your proposal very thorough and stimulating. You can count on our support.

Sincerely,



Charlotte Heth, Ph. D.
Director
Associate Professor
Department of Music

CH:khp



GRADUATE STUDENTS ASSOCIATION

Associated Students, UCLA

301 Kerckhoff Hall • 308 Westwood Plaza • Los Angeles, Ca. 90024 • (213) 206-8512

August 23, 1983

Chancellor Charles E. Young
2147 Murphy
Campus

Dear Chancellor Young:

Graduate students at UCLA have long felt the need for a program in Women's Studies which extended into areas of graduate research interests. The undergraduate curriculum offered at present through the Women's Studies Program, due to the severe financial limitations placed on the program, can only offer basic courses in Women's Studies, which automatically curtails graduate student participation.

On a nationwide basis, the University of California system has been lagging far behind many other institutions in instituting and expanding the Women's Studies Program. UCLA is well situated to remedy this deficiency, and it is vital to the academic standing of UCLA that such an important and relevant area of study no longer be neglected. Graduate students trained at UCLA, especially in the Social Sciences, should not continue to face the handicap that they do at present due to the paucity of academic experience in Women's Studies.

The immediate activation of the Center for the Study of Women is of great interest to graduate students still in school, so that at least they, unlike their predecessors, may take advantage of a more comprehensive program in Women's Studies. While the initial format of the Center for the Study of Women will allow it to focus only on limited areas of research, we hope that increased funding to this much neglected area of study will make it possible to provide resources for research addressing issues relevant to the ethnic minority experience, since students from these communities form an important segment of the student body at UCLA.

We, therefore, urge you to provide every form of support, on a priority basis, to the Center for the Study of Women in order to ensure that the Center can become fully operational by Fall 1983.

Thanking you, yours sincerely,

Brian Lofman

Brian Lofman
GSA President

Jan Bardsley

Jan Bardsley,
Vice President - Internal Affairs

Scot Spicer

Scot Spicer
Vice President - External Affairs

Sucheta Mazumdar

Sucheta Mazumdar
Commissioner of Academic Affairs

BL/kb

cc: Ray Orbach, Provost
Albert Barber, Vice Chancellor - Research Programs
Professor Helen Astin, Education
Professor Karen Rowe, English
Victoria Fromkin, Dean of Graduate Division

February 7, 1983

TO: Chancellor Charles E. Young:

The undersigned members of the faculty of the Urban Planning Program in the Graduate School of Architecture and Urban Planning are writing to express our strong support for the establishment of a Center for the Study of Women as an Organized Research Unit on the UCLA campus. In doing so, we recognize that there are extremely limited resources available for the initiation of new programs and centers on our campus, but we believe that the establishment of this unit will strengthen our international reputation as an outstanding research university, and will ultimately increase the flow of research support to our campus.

There are already hundreds of scholars at UCLA who have made significant contributions to the study of women. The faculty and students of the graduate program in Urban Planning have a direct interest in this work, and will participate personally in the programs of the center. The presence of the center on our campus will supplement studies underway in our school of the role of women in the urban economy, the evolution of women's roles in the determination of housing design and policy, and the relationships between women's roles and urban form. In addition, we recognize the importance of the work being done by other scholars related to the health problems of women, and the representation of women in the arts and literature.

We believe that the establishment of the center will enhance the spirit of collaborative research, scholarship, and teaching which already exists in the area of women's studies on our campus.

SIGNATURENAME and RANK

Martin Wachs
Piergiorgio Ramundo
Edward Soja
John Friedmann
Margaret FitzSimmons
Harvey S. Perloff
Dolores Hayden

MARTIN WACHS, PROFESSOR
 PIERGIORGIO RAMUNDO, VISITING
 PROFESSOR
 EDWARD SOJA, PROFESSOR
 JOHN FRIEDMANN, PROFESSOR
 MARGARET FITZSIMMONS, VISITING
 LECTURER
 HARVEY S. PERLOFF, DEAN
 DOLORIS HAYDEN, PROFESSOR

Peter Marris
 Robin S. Liggett
 Ned Levine
 Donald Shoup
 Leonardo Estrada
 J. Eugene Griegsby
 Karen Hill-Scott
 J. Eugene Griegsby

PETER MARRIS, PROFESSOR
 ROBIN S. LIGGETT, ASST. PROFESSOR
 NED LEVINE, Visiting Lecturer
 DONALD SHOUP, PROFESSOR
 LEONARDO F. ESTRADA, ASSOCIATE
 PROFESSOR
 J. Eugene Griegsby, Associate Professor
 Karen Hill-Scott
 Adj. Assoc. Professor
 J. Eugene Griegsby, PROFESSOR



SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90024

April 11, 1983

Dr. Karen Rowe
Associate Professor of English
2225 Rolfe Hall
UCLA

Dear Karen:

I am writing to convey my enthusiastic support for a UCLA Center for the Study of Women. Such a center will serve to solidify existing programs and interdisciplinary research projects, and to precipitate new ones. It should also serve as a base of support and communication for women faculty in particular and for faculty in general.

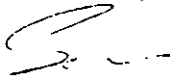
I am enclosing some sections of a proposal to study cultural and medical factors during childbirth in women from three cultures. This is for a continuation of research I have conducted among women of Mexican origin. It is an example of the type of proposal which should be submitted through a Center for the Study of Women. It focuses on women, it is interdisciplinary and it is basic research with policy implications. I and other colleagues in public health have had to work hard to create networks for research of this type. With a Center, such interdisciplinary networks would be facilitated. It would also be nice to put a project through a Center where its focus would be valued, where it would be more than "one more research project for our team".

There is another developing project in search of a Center. Last Fall, several obstetricians in the L. A. County Health System obtained funds to conduct a large intervention study to prevent prematurity. The interventions are both medical and behavioral. I was asked to assist in the design and evaluation of some of the behavioral interventions such as bedrest and social work. I quickly found that the project needs for sophisticated social science support far outstripped both my available time and my areas of expertise. I have since involved Drs. Chris Dunkle-Shetter and Felipe Castro from the psychology department, but we could use more help. This project needs input from anthropology, sociology, psychology, social work and education. It will generate a vast and unique data set. The physicians realize that without assistance from social scientists, they will be unable to conduct and measure many of the interventions. How nice it would have been to go a Center

for the Study of Women with this project and work out an interdisciplinary collaborative arrangement with a team from the Center. We could have good research and community relevance within one project.

I would like to see UCLA able to respond to challenges such as the one above. I would like to have a access to a Center which could link me to other scholars conducting research on women. I would like to work with other UCLA researchers on papers comparing findings from various data sets on women. I would like a supportive atmosphere in which to conduct research. All these things could be provided by the poposed Center. I strongly urge that it be established.

Sincerely,



Susan C. M. Scrimshaw, PhD
Associate Professor of Public Health
and of Anthropology

cc: Dr. Helen Astin
Dept. of Education

Department of Spanish and Portuguese
May 11, 1983

Chancellor Charles E. Young
2147 Murphy Hall
Campus

Dear Chancellor Young:

I am writing to urge that you give favorable consideration to the proposal to establish a Center for the Study of Women as an organized research unit at U.C.L.A. Such a center would be of great benefit to all faculty members--men and women in any discipline--who are engaged in research concerning women, and also to the campus as a whole, bringing into prominence the work being done here in this important area and providing a focus for generating support--private and public--for new as well as ongoing projects.

I can cite from my own experience one of a variety of ways in which such a Center may benefit individual faculty members. I have been engaged over a period of years in the study of certain legends--orally transmitted narratives--in Spanish that concern women or at least figures that are identified as female (such as the weeping phantom known as La Llorona). Because these narratives are told as being true they reflect their narrators' views of reality and are closely linked to a variety of personal and social concerns. The Llorona, for instance, may be seen as a kind of negative role model, an example of the consequences of a woman's denial of her assigned social role; or, in certain manifestations, as a mechanism of protest or even vengeance directed toward men. While it is not possible, in this letter, to go into great detail concerning the study, I would like to mention this project as illustrative of a type of work that might well find support through the proposed Center--not only financial support, which to be sure would be welcome, but also important collaborative support in the form of expertise from colleagues in other fields. At some point in my research, for example, I will need to go beyond my own background in Hispanic literature and folklore to explore psychological and sociological implications that may be more clearly perceived by colleagues in other disciplines. In a campus as large as ours it is sometimes difficult to establish contact with colleagues who would have both the expertise and the interest to contribute to a study of this kind. The proposed Center would facilitate precisely this sort of contact. Although in this instance the study is already well under way, and what is needed is more in the nature of consultation than actual collaboration, I can also envisage a variety of studies that could be undertaken as jointly developed, interdisciplinary projects from the outset. Again, the Center would help to bring together colleagues with a common interest and diverse areas of expertise who could work together to plan and to seek funding for projects of much broader scope.

It is appropriate that a university of nationwide prominence, as recent surveys have confirmed ours to be, establish itself as a leader in the important but still developing field of research on women. A wide variety of projects, ranging from modest individual studies such as mine to large-scale collaborative efforts such as those in the health sciences, have been carried out or are currently underway on our campus. What is needed is a coordinating center that will bring together heretofore scattered efforts, sponsor symposia and other programs for the

interchange of information and ideas, assist in the securing of funding for research, and generally help to call attention to what is being done and what can be done in this field. I sincerely hope that you will give your support to the establishment of the Center for the Study of Women and will set in motion the administrative procedures necessary for the operation of the Center as an organized research unit beginning in the fall of 1983.

Sincerely,

Shirley L. Arora

Shirley L. Arora

Professor of Spanish and

Chair, Department of Spanish and Portuguese

cc: H. Astin, Graduate School of Education
K. Rowe, Department of English

February 1, 1983

To: Chancellor Charles E. Young

From: Gary A. Richwald, M.D., M.P.H.
Assistant Professor of Public Health

Re: Establishment of an ORU, Center for the Study of Women

I would like to indicate my strong support for the establishment of an ORU, Center for the Study of Women.

My current research in the areas of perinatal outcomes, marijuana use in pregnancy and during breastfeeding and barrier method contraceptives raise the possibilities for collaboration with colleagues who are from other disciplines but who are interested in a similar area of inquiry. This is very appealing. Such a Center would permit the sharing and exchanging of data as well as encourage more collaborative research, opportunities that were not readily available to me up to this point. I believe that such a Center would bring further visibility to UCLA and become a Center of excellence, a "think tank" on the Study of Women.

I hope that you will support the establishment of such a Center and provide whatever resources are necessary. Thank you.

GAR:m56

cc: Professor Helen Astin, School of Education
Professor Karen Rose, Department of English

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90024

4 May 1983

Charles E. Young,
Chancellor
U.C.L.A.
2147 Murphy Hall

Dear Chancellor Young:

I am writing to give my enthusiastic support to the proposal to establish a Center for the Study of Women at UCLA. My association with the development of Women's Studies at UCLA goes back to the time when I chaired the fledgling C.E.D. and has continued through my graduate teaching and research in African History ever since. While my own work has never focused exclusively on the study of women in society, I can state categorically that none of my research or teaching is ever undertaken now without serious consideration of how both men and women have shaped their own history and been affected by history in turn.

My own thinking was most critically affected by supervising the Ph.D. dissertation of Dr. Margaret Strobel, who at one time was Acting Director of Women's Studies on campus and taught part-time in our department. Helping Ms. Strobel to develop her dissertation, which has gone on in revised form to become a Herskovits Award winner of the African Studies Association, opened up my own thinking about African History in ways I would not at the time have imagined possible. More recently, I have continued to direct several graduate students who began their work on African women's history with Ms. Strobel and have myself written several articles on women in nineteenth century East Africa. I have also taught two successful and very well attended colloquia/seminars on African women in history and have integrated this course into my regular revolving schedule of offerings. Just as importantly, I now address questions such as changing gender relations and the specific impact of well established processes (international trade, colonialism, etc.) on women in my general survey courses and graduate seminars in African History.

All of this has come about because at UCLA there has long been both an abiding interest in and commitment to serious scholarship on women. As an Africanist who has benefitted beyond calculation over the years from association with the African Studies Center, as well as from shared interest and work with the Von Gruhebaum Center for Near Eastern Studies and the Center for Afro-American Studies, I can vouch for the importance on campus of distinguished ORUs. I am convinced that the proposed Center for the Study of Women will also achieve such distinction and will do everything that I can to see that such success becomes a reality.

Many thanks for your careful attention to this letter.

Sincerely yours,

Edward A. Alpers
Professor of History

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES

BERKELEY • DAVIS • IRVINE • LOS ANGELES • RIVERSIDE • SAN DIEGO • SAN FRANCISCO



SANTA BARBARA • SANTA CRUZ

NEUROPSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE
CENTER FOR THE HEALTH SCIENCES
760 WESTWOOD PLAZA
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90024

May 11, 1983

Charles E. Young, Chancellor
Office of the Chancellor
2147 Murphy Hall
University of California at Los Angeles

Dear Chancellor Young:

I am impressed with your appreciation of the need for a Center for the study of Women in these critical, budgeted-minded times. I understand that Vice-Chancellors Barber and Schaefer have been unanimous in encouraging the development of the Center. Since they are aware of the "big picture" facing the University, their positive response suggests that the development of such a Center is timely and in fact long overdue. Undoubtedly they also recognize that in itself, this Organized Research Unit can help the University attract sorely-needed funds, and streamline the many already existing activities and research programs on women into an effective and even more efficient unit.

As you know, for the last 10 years I have conducted an interdisciplinary project on 200 women in their roles as mothers and wives. This project has had both public and private support and has generated over \$2,000,000 in the last 10 years. Now in final stages of analysis, the data suggest numerous research areas that must be followed up in order to provide a more comprehensive picture of how family functioning and the development of the child are shaped by women's values and perspectives, and their roles and relationships to children. The implications warrant a series of pediatric, economic, psychological and psychiatric studies. The proposed Center would form a natural umbrella for such studies permitting a series of interlocking yet independent research endeavors to be submitted together to funding agencies. In these days of tight moneys, the program project approach that I envision here reflects Washington's view that there is likely to be greater scientific payoff when investigators from various disciplines put their tools and minds to work simultaneously on related problems. Also, foundations as the very wealthy MacArthur Foundation are now recognizing the value for networks of information exchanges, in which investigators can cross-fertilize each other and facilitate rapid transmission of ideas and techniques. Our Center could be such a nexus for studies on women, and I foresee that such activities too would generate financial support.

5/11/83

Pg 2

C.E. Young
Chancellor

While training of investigators would be a second thrust of the Center it is not difficult to conceive that, like the Brain Research Center or Neuropsychiatric Institute, our Center might attract investigators from all over the world, develop first rate methodologies in an area in which they as yet do not exist, and particularly, stimulate the kinds of research involvement and excitement that only a great university like ours can generate. As yet no university in this country has developed such a Center with the success we can anticipate. We have the opportunity to do so because of the amazing number of research endeavors that are already underway which involve or border on the area of women. It would be a great challenge to get a Center operating before all Universities try to respond to the Zeitgeist. I am happy that a first start seems possible without exorbitant resources, for it will be even more of an achievement when we get it off the ground.

Thank you very much for your far-sightedness in encouraging the preliminary work thus far. I know you will find great satisfaction in its development, since it has such potential for enhancing the mission of the University in a way that the scientific and lay communities can identify with.

With personal regards,



Bernice T. Eiduson, Ph.D.
Professor and Principal Project Investigator
Family Styles Project

BTE:fr

Copies: Professor Helen Astin
Professor Karen E. Rowe

History Department

May 5, 1983

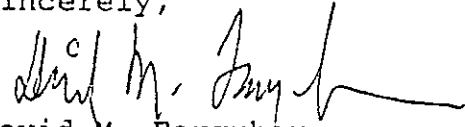
Chancellor Charles E. Young
2147 Murphy Hall
Campus

Dear Chancellor Young:

This letter is written in support of the proposal to establish a Center for the Study of Women at UCLA. Such a Center would help to bring research on women the recognition, attention, and encouragement it deserves.

As a historian of China who has recently completed an article on female officials in medieval China, I am aware of the great inadequacy of our knowledge of the roles and contributions of women, and I believe that a center focusing on their study will help us gain a more accurate understanding of societies and their cultures.

Sincerely,


David M. Farquhar
Associate Professor
of History

cc: Helen Astin
Karen Rowe



DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90024

February 2, 1983

Chancellor Charles E. Young
Chancellor's Office
2147 Murphy Hall
Campus

Dear Chancellor Young:

I am writing to indicate my support for the establishment of an ORU Center for the Study of Women.

My own research has concerned the health problems of women, most specifically the difficulties posed by the threat and/or reality of breast cancer. Although I have previously put my projects through the Psychology Department or the Medical School, it is clear to me that my perspectives would be complemented nicely by closer collaborative work that would be provided by a Center for the Study of Women. Issues of sex roles and sexuality are critical to the implications that breast cancer has for patients, as well as for such seemingly "medical" problems as compliance with medical regimen and followup treatment. The possibilities for collaboration with colleagues from other disciplines but who are in a similar area of inquiry are very appealing, in that they could provide a unique perspective on these issues. More generally, the Center would permit the sharing and exchanging of data and ideas that have not been readily available to me or other researchers on campus to this point. I believe that a Center on Women would bring further visibility to UCLA and become a virtual think-tank on the problem area.

I hope you will support the establishment of this Center and provide whatever resources are necessary.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Shelley E. Taylor".

Shelley E. Taylor
Professor

SET/dgg

cc: Professor Helen Astin, School of Education
Professor Karen Rowe, Department of English
Professor Anne Peplau, Department of Psychology

U.C.L.A.
CHANCELLOR'S OFFICE

1983 FEB -3 AM 8:49



DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90024

11 May 1983

Chancellor Charles E. Young
2147 Murphy Hall
University of California, Los Angeles
Los Angeles, California 90024

Dear Chancellor Young:

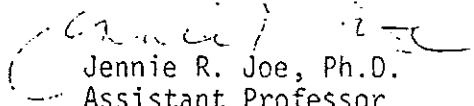
This letter is in support of the proposal: UCLA Center of the Study of Women,-- a project submitted to your office by Women Studies. The development of such a center or unit will provide a much needed nucleus for coordination and promotion of interdisciplinary research on women. This would bring about an enrichment of scholarly work on women, not only on campus but nationally.

I know that as a faculty member who is interested in doing research in this topical area, I would utilize such a research unit. The resources of such a center will also be of great benefit to the students. I presently have over 70 students in my course--Women in Culture and Society and with this many students, their demand for bibliographies and other information cannot be met. I also have those graduate students who are doing their research topic on women who are looking for research funds--the proposed research unit would serve as an ideal clearing house for this type of assistance.

I strongly urge you to give this proposal careful consideration and support its development.

Thank you.

Sincerely,


Jennie R. Joe, Ph.D.
Assistant Professor

CC: WS

February 22, 1983

TO: Chancellor Charles E. Young
FROM: Linda B. Bourque, Ph.D. *Linda Bourque*
Associate Professor
RE: Establishment of an ORU, Center for the Study of Women

I would like to indicate my strong support for the establishment of an ORU, Center for the Study of Women. Many persons at UCLA are involved in current research that would benefit from the focus such a Center would provide. For example, research being done on rape by myself and others is a case in point.

The current plans for the Center are interesting and exciting. The possibilities for collaboration with colleagues who are from other disciplines but who are interested in a similar area of inquiry are very appealing. Such a Center would permit the sharing and exchanging of data as well as encourage more collaborative research, opportunities that were not readily available to me up to this point. I believe that such a Center would bring further visibility to UCLA and become a Center of excellence, a "think tank" on the Study of Women.

I hope that you will support the establishment of such a Center and provide whatever resources are necessary. Thank you.

LBB:dg

cc: Professor Helen Astin, School of Education
Professor Karen Rowe, Department of English

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90024

February 4, 1983

To: Chancellor Charles E. Young

From: Letitia Anne Peplau, Associate Professor of Psychology

Re: Establishment of an ORU, Center for the Study of Women

UCLA has a unique opportunity to add further lustre to our research excellence by establishing an Organized Research Unit for the Study of Women. I want to express my strong support for the establishment of such a Center.

Since coming to UCLA in 1973, my own research has focused on how sex roles influence social relationships. A particular interest has been to examine ways in which traditional roles for men and women inhibit women's professional careers and achievement. I have also investigated sex differences in social support networks, a factor that has direct consequences for the individual's health and psychological well-being. I am convinced that my own work would benefit greatly from the resources that can be provided only by an ORU.

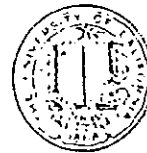
The current plans for the ORU are exciting and carefully thought out. Although our campus is rich in scholars studying women, these scholars have often felt isolated from each other. In my own case, I have had the support of colleagues in Psychology, but have lacked opportunities for collaborative activities with scholars from related fields who do work on women. As the number of scholars studying women has increased at UCLA, the desirability of a Center has also increased.

In addition to the benefits that individual faculty would gain from the Center, an ORU would also do much for UCLA. It is not an exaggeration to say that UCLA could easily become the major "think tank" for research on women on the West Coast. Indeed, the number and diversity of scholars now at this campus suggest that we would be a strong contender for national leadership. An ORU would add visibility and prestige to UCLA in this area. In addition, an ORU would increase the possibilities for federal and private funding of research, a point that seems especially crucial in this time of shrinking resources.

I am confident that an ORU on the Study of Women is a realistic and worthy possibility. I hope that you will enthusiastically support this important undertaking.

cc: Professors Helen Astin and Karen Rowe

Letitia A. Peplau

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90024

May 12, 1983

Chancellor Charles E. Young
University of California, Los Angeles
2147 Murphy Hall
University of California, Los Angeles 90024

Dear Chancellor Young:

I would like to convey my strong endorsement for the establishment of a Center for the Study of Women at UCLA. As you are probably aware, there are currently more than 120 faculty members at UCLA who are engaged in research related to women and women's issues, with most of this activity going on independently or in small groups. I believe that establishing an organized center for such research would have numerous positive consequences, not the least of which is the enhancement of the quality of research produced and the concomitant increased recognition of UCLA. Rather than elaborating on the general benefits I foresee from a Center for the Study of Women, I would like to discuss my own research and the ways in which I specifically believe that such a center would be an invaluable asset.

As a Clinical Psychologist and psychophysiologicalist, my research can be categorized under the general area of assessment of pathophysiological processes that serve as mediating variables between personality, behavior, biological risk factors and the end state of physical and mental disorders. As most of my work involves coronary heart disease, I will confine my comments to this area.

Coronary heart disease claims the lives of twice as many men as women, and at ages under 65 the discrepancy is significantly greater. When I began research in the area I was surprised to find that the vast majority of research available had been conducted with males only (This was graduate student naivete, as most research in all areas is conducted with men). In light of the fact that women appear to have some degree of "resistance" to heart disease, the cause of which has yet to be fully determined, it was striking that investigators emphasized studies of pathology. It is my belief that through understanding more about this resistance to coronary disease exhibited by women, we may learn more about the disease process and also gather some clues about appropriate areas to target prevention and intervention programs. My doctoral dissertation examined the relationship between a number of personality, behavioral, and biological risk factors (specifically, Type A behavior, role stress, masculinity/femininity, family history of cardiovascular disorders, health behaviors, etc) and psychophysiological responses (i.e., heart rate, blood pressure, electrodermal responses, and respiration) to a laboratory stressor. Research participants included students along with a large sample of women of various professions from the community. Thus, I was also able to evaluate the relationship of occupational factors with the other variables.

Currently, I am examining sex differences in personality, behavior, biological risk factors, and psychophysiological stress responses. I am studying college students and measuring urinary catecholamine levels as an index of stress in addition to more traditional measures, as catecholamine levels have been strongly linked to the development of coronary disease.

From this synopsis of my work, the fact that my research is multidisciplinary

in nature is apparent. In addition to drawing on the research, theories, and methodology from Clinical Psychology and psychophysiology, my work also includes references to sociology, economics, public health, and medicine. Thus, I anticipate that I would become an active participant in two of the three proposed programmatic areas of the Center for the Study of Women at UCLA: Women, Work, and the Economy, and Women Science, and Health.

This is my first year on the faculty at UCLA. Generally, I have been very pleased with my experiences here; however, I have consistently had a difficult time dealing with all the bureaucracy of the system. UCLA is such a large organization that subgroups seem essential for the development and maintenance of effective communication, yet those subgroups do not often exist. My research plans for the future involve using actual clinical samples (e.g., coronary patients and their families). I decided against pursuing that immediately because the logistics seemed to difficult to overcome within a short time and still produce a research study during the year. Specifically, just the process of finding cardiologists who would be interested in collaborative research is a time-consuming project. Further, working through the medical center and the Psychology Department, there are separate ethic committees to deal with. In seeking outside funding, there is the additional question as to who gets "credit" for the project, the Psychology Department or the Medical Center. I see the Center for the Study of Women as one way in which some of these difficulties could be avoided or at least reduced. Gathering of researchers interested in similar topics would save the time involved for each individual who was interested in collaborative research and needed to "start from scratch" to establish these research relationships. Having the Center serve as a sort of clearing house for grants would also be an efficient and effective process.

I would like to thank you for the support you have already indicated for the establishment of a Center for the Study of Women at UCLA. I hope that this organized research unit will become a realization in the near future.

Sincerely yours,


Marie A. Morell, Ph.D.

cc: Prfo. Helen Astin

June 23, 1983

Chancellor Charles E. Young
2147 Murphy Hall
Campus

Dear Chancellor Young:

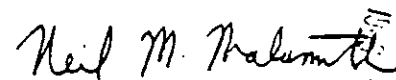
I would like to express my enthusiastic support for founding a Center for the Study of Women at UCLA. I believe that such a center will contribute immensely to the fulfillment of the University's mission of producing scholarly research of the highest quality.

My support for the Center stems from the perception that it will be a very valuable asset to the University in general as well as significantly enhancing my own research. The focus of my research for the past few years has been on the causes of acts of violence against women, such as rape and wife battering. Among the causes we have investigated are cultural, psychological and situational factors. As described in greater detail below, I feel that a Center for the Study of Women would be invaluable for the future development of this line of research.

The Center would benefit my research both in grant administration and substantive development. Until I joined the faculty at UCLA in 1982, I was a member of the faculty at a Canadian university. There my research was supported for the past five years by grants from an agency of the Canadian government. I am now planning on preparing grant proposals here that will enable continued research on the causes, prevention and treatment of violence against women. My faculty appointment is within the Communication Studies program, which is presently part of the Speech Department. It appears that this department is not equipped to provide the necessary support for preparing grant proposals nor for administering relatively large grants. Further, the evolution of this research program has led to a need for an interdisciplinary focus, with input from scholars in such areas as public health, sociology, psychology and anthropology. I foresee the Center providing opportunities for interdisciplinary collaboration as well as for obtaining valuable analyses from other relevant research perspectives. Therefore, I would be very interested in submitting grant proposals through the Center and believe that the Center's existence will increase the prospects for obtaining funding for this research.

In closing, I would like to urge you to do your utmost to establish a Center for the Study of Women, a center which I firmly believe will contribute very substantially to enhancing the excellent international reputation of UCLA.

Sincerely yours,



Neil M. Malamuth, Ph.D.
Associate Professor

cc: Professor Helen Astin, Graduate School of Education
Professor Karen E. Rowe, Department of English

June 7. 1983

% 908 South High Street
Bloomington, Indiana 47401

Chancellor Charles E. Young
2147 Murphy Hall
University of California at Los Angeles
Los Angeles, California 90024

Dear Chancellor Young:

I shall be joining the faculty of UCLA this coming autumn. One of the factors of the UCLA intellectual life that initially interested me most at the thought of becoming a part of the University were the plans I heard discussed concerning the proposed Center for the Study of Women.

For the past two years, while funded by Fellowships from the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Guggenheim Foundation, I have been at work on a book-length study that coincides exactly with the terms of the second of the three programmatic areas listed in the Center's proposal: Women, Language, and the Arts. Even more specifically, my study is an interdisciplinary examination of the ways in which American women in the period 1880-1920 were not only being represented in literature and a variety of visual art forms, but were being defined as language and the arts. In addition to this body of research, I have completed a monograph-length essay which will soon appear in a hard-cover collection of American Studies material; it deals in large part with yet another of the areas of interest designated by the Center's proposal: Women, Science, and Health.

Because of the conjunctions that I find being made between my own scholarly activities and those singled out by the proposed Center for the Study of Women, it is obvious why I would personally welcome the formation of such a Center. Whatever form my future activities will take, and whatever kinds of assistance I might wish to call upon (research assistance, staff resources, archival holdings, the sponsorship of conferences), there is no question in my mind that I would take great pleasure and encouragement from the presence of an organized, permanently sustained Center.

Surely the greatest advantage the Center would offer to me and others who are equally committed to related studies in women's history lies in the opportunities it would create for the sponsorship of discussions among interested faculty, from both UCLA and other universities. The research that is now on the increase across the country in the area of women's studies simply cannot attain excellence if it continues to be done in self-isolation. Women and men talking together in a disciplined manner about matters of women's history require the setting for intellectual comraderie which a Center such as is here proposed would provide to the advantage of everyone concerned. It would also make official the reputation

that individual scholars on the UCLA faculty are gathering on their own; it would bring an enhanced awareness to the rest of the academic community around the country of just how good are the contributions being made (unfortunately on a somewhat ad hoc basis) by members of the UCLA faculty.

I write, therefore, with enthusiasm about the proposal now under consideration. I hope that the carefully thought out ideas that lie behind this proposed Center will become an actuality in the near future.

Sincerely,

Martha Banta

Martha Banta
Professor of English

October 25, 1983

Chancellor Charles E. Young
Murphy Hall
Campus

Dear Chancellor Young:

Even though I am listed as a sponsor of the proposal for the establishment at UCLA of a Center for the Study of Women, I want to communicate directly to you my support for this deserving project.

After several months of research supported by The Rockefeller Foundation, The Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, and the National Endowment for the Humanities, I am happy to return to UCLA because I join such a strong group of colleagues whose research focuses on women. As you know, this group is now striving to become a community by means of the proposed Center. I support this effort with the greatest enthusiasm. UCLA has a remarkably talented group of scholars (both men and women) whose research focuses on women. Such a center would provide them with an opportunity to cross disciplinary boundaries and at the same time it would enhance UCLA's scholarly reputation in fields in which it is already strong, such as my own field, the history of women. (Several members of my department (men and women) do research in this field.)

I believe that such a center would advance my research in profound and multiple ways. For example, my current research on women social reformers and women's issues in the passage of early social legislation, 1890-1930, could benefit significantly from more systematic contact with colleagues in social work, public health, law, political science and sociology. As it is, I have very limited opportunities to share my research findings with UCLA colleagues whose research focuses on women. Therefore I do not benefit from their criticism and comments, and they do not benefit from learning about my work.

The study of women invites multidisciplinary perspectives, since questions relating to gender are present within every discipline but ultimately transcend disciplinary boundaries. (For example, gender is a characteristic of every historical population, but questions about gender cannot be solved without reference to other disciplines, such as anthropology, economics, or biology.) Without such a center, UCLA would be depriving itself of the opportunity to benefit fully from its current strengths in the scholarly study of women.

October 25, 1983

Graduate students as well as faculty at UCLA stand to reap enormous benefits from a Center for Research on Women. My graduate students have obtained extramural funding from the U.S. Department of Labor, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the American Association of University Women, the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, and a variety of other sources, but the applications of my future students will be even more successful I am sure if they are affiliated with the proposed center.

The public importance of scholarly research on women has increased over time and it is likely to continue to grow in significance in the future, not only because it sheds new light on one half the population but also because it sheds new light on our society as a whole.

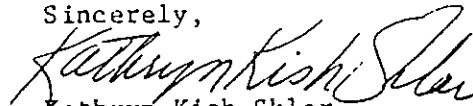
In my work, for example, I focus on the women reformers and women's issues that shaped early social welfare policies, 1880-1930, hypothesizing that women reformers and the gender-specific issues they championed acted as surrogates for class-specific issues. In comparing American women reformers with their British contemporaries, I concluded that American women had much greater access to the mainstream on political life, due partly to the greater importance of voluntary associations in American political life, due partly to the relative weakness of traditional class structures in American political processes. By using gender as a major category of analysis, I am able to make a new contribution to our understanding of American social and political history as a whole.

The proposed Center for Research on Women is in keeping with UCLA's growing reputation as one of our nation's leading and most distinguished universities. It makes sense intellectually; it builds on present faculty strengths; and it responds to an increasing social need for research on women.

Your support will doubtlessly be critical to the project's success, and I urge you to endorse the proposed Center in the strongest possible terms.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,


Kathryn Kish Sklar
Professor

KKS:ahv

CC:--William Shaefer

Karen Rowe

Helen Astin



SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WELFARE
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90024

June 9, 1983

Chancellor Charles E. Young
2147 Murphy Hall
University of California
Los Angeles, CA 90024

Dear Chancellor Young:

I am writing you to express my strong support for the establishment of a Center for the Study of Women at UCLA. As a faculty member in the School of Social Welfare there are several important ways in which the existence of such a Center would be highly beneficial to our faculty and students. It is a well-established fact that the clienteles of social welfare agencies are predominantly women. Hence issues concerning both social policies affecting women as well as clinical programs directed toward them are clearly dependent upon the foundations of empirical research to guide their direction. As a professional school the presence of an interdisciplinary organized research unit would be particularly beneficial as many of the research issues both substantively and methodologically that are of concern to us frequently cut across disciplines especially those of psychology, sociology and economics.

In the past five or six years the volume of research concerning women and social welfare has multiplied rapidly. This of course has heightened competition for research support in both the public and private sectors. The proposed Center would greatly enhance the competitive stance of individual faculty members in attracting research resources.

With respect to our own educational programs both the M.S.W. and D.S.W. students have demonstrated a strong interest and capacity in the execution of research relevant to a wide array of problems concerning women. The proposed Center would be a significant resource to the students and would particularly be an asset in attracting high calibre doctoral students.

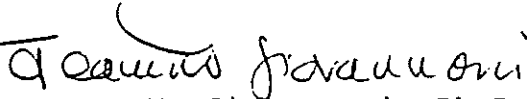
Chancellor Charles E. Young

-2-

June 9, 1983

For these reasons I strongly encourage you to give your strongest support to the establishment of a Center for the Study of Women at UCLA.

Sincerely,


Jeanne M. Giovannoni, Ph.D.
Professor

JMG:ir

cc: Professor Helen Astin
Professor Karen E. Rowe

May 25, 1983

Chancellor Charles E. Young
2147 Murphy Hall
Campus

Dear Chancellor Young,

This letter is in support of a center for the study of women. Though my comments will be concise, my brevity in no way reflects a lack of commitment. In my estimation, a center is imperative for expanding scholarly work on women.

My particular area of research is in economic development and planning. I have analyzed changing employment bases, the demand for labor, and the impact of current industrial shifts on urban areas. Some of my research has focused on gender, race, citizenship, and seniority to determine how and why women are stratified by occupation at the work place, with special attention to undocumented Latinas. Other research has been on homework and other forms of degraded employment that affect primarily women. But whether women are the center of my research, or not, they are an extremely important group in any analysis of poverty, unemployment/employment, and the demand for labor rising out of the contemporary industrial transformation.

Although I have conducted my research without the assistance of a women's center, I recognize the value of centers for supporting stimulating academic work. I have benefitted immensely from interaction with the Chicano Studies Research Center (CSRC) and the Labor Center, Institute for Industrial Relations. Particularly significant have been grants for research, conferences, and access to relevant literature. The type of cross disciplinary exchange I have encountered through the CSRC and the Labor Center could only have occurred because of their physical presence. My experience has been that through their publications, conferences, support of young scholars, and numerous other activities, the centers enrich the academic experience in many disciplines. Clearly, I place high regard on the centers I've worked with, and look forward to a Center for the Study of Women. I sincerely hope that you will help us realize an institution that will provide an important function on the UCLA campus.

Respectfully,

Rebecca Morales
Rebecca Morales
Assistant Professor

sr

1983 JUN -2 AM 8:53E

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90024

June 8, 1983

Chancellor Charles E. Young
2147 Murphy Hall

Dear Chancellor Young:

I am writing this letter to indicate my strong support for a Center for the Study of Women as an organized research unit here at UCLA. UCLA has always been a leader in the field of education and research, attracting top-notch scholars ranging from our own faculty to visiting and postdoctoral fellows. In the area of research on women, there are several research endeavors which have truly impacted upon the scholarly world and helped to maintain UCLA's ranking in various disciplines. The establishment of an organized research unit, with the focus of the study of women, will greatly enhance the University's scholarly standing in this area as well as strengthen the research of those of us who work in this area.

I, in particular, strongly support this endeavor as the majority of my research focuses on the variables of gender and ethnicity as they relate to functional and dysfunctional behavior among Black females. Current projects underway attempt to identify the role gender and ethnicity play in barriers to treatment of alcoholism and smoking, as well as work related stresses. Intervention models investigating the importance of gender and ethnicity in design and research methodology on Black women are in process. Another project soon to be completed is a computerized bibliography on Black women in the social sciences. This project will soon be in search of a base through which it can be constantly updated. The Center for the Study of Women is one of the appropriate places to house this resource of research information on Black women.

Overall the planned activities of the Center offer much support to assist me in producing the type of high quality scholarly research necessary for successful tenure. The availability of research assistants interested in my areas of research, as well as opportunities for collaborative research efforts with other senior colleagues would be a valuable asset to facilitating an increase in the level of scholarship in my work. Without hesitation, I strongly support the establishment of an organized research unit on the Study of Women. I also advocate establishment of this unit as expediently as possible.

Sincerely,

Vickie M. Mays, Ph.D.
Assistant Professor
of Psychologycc: Helen Astin
Karen Rowe

November 9, 1983

Professor Karen E. Rowe
Department of English
2225 Rolfe Hall
Campus

Dear Karen:

Let me express my strong personal enthusiasm for the concept of a Center for the Study of Women. It seems to me that the Center concept has been extremely successful in several instances at UCLA in drawing together scholars interested in a particular field of research that does not fit neatly into the University's organization of departments and schools. From conversations with faculty members, I gather that collaboration and communication across departmental lines with colleagues having similar research interests is extraordinarily difficult in a university this size, and I believe a Center could ameliorate some of these difficulties.

In addition, the establishment of a Center should enhance UCLA's ability to attract outside funding for research and publication on the study of women. Crime, the feminization of poverty, the impact of working women on the family structure -- subjects which are often slightly referred to as "women's issues" -- are, I believe, critical matters for our society. Or at least they jolly well ought to be of concern to every tax-paying citizen, and I believe that the Center by facilitating study of one half of the nation's population would make not only a significant contribution to scholarship but also provide the base of knowledge required to deal effectively with many of society's problems.

As I mentioned on the phone, I have passed on to Russell Shank your request for a formal statement from the Library on the impact that the establishment of the Center would have on our operations.

Good luck,



Ruth B. Gibbs
Associate University Librarian
(Research & Instructional Services)

RBG:lo



NEUROPSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE
CENTER FOR THE HEALTH SCIENCES
780 WESTWOOD PLAZA
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90024

June 30, 1983

Chancellor Charles E. Young
UCLA
2147 Murphy Hall
Hilgard Avenue
Los Angeles, California 90024

Dear Chancellor Young:

Please forgive me for preparing this statement of support for a Center for the Study of Women so late. I hope that my timing is not interpreted as a lack of interest in this proposed Center.

I have a 3-year grant with the Center for the Prevention and Control of Rape at NIMH and I am a Level I Awardee of the Research Scientist Career Development Program. Additionally, I am the first woman of African-American descent to receive this award. I wholeheartedly support the Center for the Study of Women. My research would be enhanced if I had the opportunity to learn about collaborative efforts, other support services and to have a forum in which to receive collegial feedback about my results, without having to secure these kind of services or supportive opportunities on my own.

I've learned quite a bit about grant proposals and I would like to share this information with colleagues, not only at the Center for Afro-American Studies, but at such a center where female researchers might also benefit.

I'm also interested in inter-disciplinary research, and the proposed Center could serve as a clearing house for projects and researchers interested in such endeavors.

The Center can ensure that UCLA will have an outstanding reputation in research on women, utilizing the faculty members that we already have.

UCLA
CHANCELLOR'S OFFICE
1983 JUL -5 AM 9:10

Chancellor Charles E. Young
June 30, 1983
Page Two

Thank you for the opportunity to support this Center.

Sincerely,

Gail E. Wyatt

Gail E. Wyatt, Ph.D.
Associate Professor of
Medical Psychology

GEW/as

cc: Dr. Helen Astin
Dr. Karen Rowe

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90024

October 10, 1983

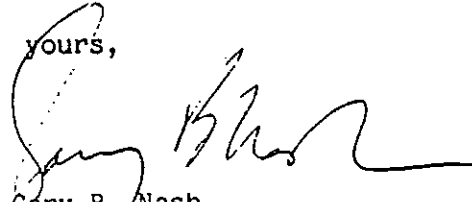
Professor Karen Rowe, Planning Coordinator for
Center for the Study of Women
Department of English

Dear Karen:

I have read the proposal for establishing at UCLA a Center for the Study of Women, and I want to add one more faculty voice to the rolls of teachers and researchers who support such a center. In the early days, that is before the 1970s, I played a small part in lobbying for women's studies by sponsoring the first course on women's history given at UCLA, lecturing in that course (no doubt badly since I was only then learning myself how inadequately I had dealt with gender in analysing historical processes), and then working to make the first full-time appointment in women's history in our department. It is through the growing strength of faculty in the area of women's research that I have learned much about how to offer more satisfactory courses in Early American history and to address questions related to gender in my own research. A Center for the Study of Women at UCLA is an obvious need, and I believe it has an unusually good chance of becoming one of the premier ORUs on our campus. Your proposal is, among the many ORU proposals I have read in 18 years at UCLA, exceptionally well argued in terms of the proposed Center's long- and short-term goals, the breadth and depth of faculty support, and the benefits that will accrue, if it is established, to the curriculum, to other ORUs, and to the wider community.

I very much hope that you shall have the Center in place this year; and I much look forward to having an association with it.

yours,



Gary B. Nash
Professor



June 21, 1983

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE
UCLA SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
CENTER FOR THE HEALTH SCIENCES
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90024

Cancellor Charles E. Young
2147 Murphy Hall
Campus

Dear Chancellor Young:

I am writing this letter in support of the development of a Center for the Study of Women at UCLA. I think that such a center could be of immense benefit within the context of academic medicine.

(1) Previous research demonstrates that male and female medical students differ in their attitudes toward medical care and toward their professional roles. For example, when first-year students at UCLA were surveyed, women were more likely to give a high priority to attending to patient's emotional needs than did men; placed a higher priority on having long-term relationships with patients and a lower priority on leisure time than did men; expected to earn less, and to rank lower in their classes than did men. Such findings need to be explored further in view of the increased role of women in the medical work force, and the changing priorities of society in terms of medical care.

(2) While women are now present in greater numbers in medical school classes, the number of women who have advanced to positions of power in medicine is still small. The numerous barriers both external and internal to advancement within the system need to be understood and overcome.

(3) There are indications that medical training poses more conflicts for female physicians than for male physicians. Such indicators include a high rate of suicide among young women in medicine. We need to know more about these conflicts.

(4) The medical system both reflects and helps mold society. We need to understand how gender differences are both expressed and molded by this system, in order to ensure a healthy future.

I would very much value and support a Center such as the one proposed. Please contact me if I can be of help.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Lisa Rubenstein".

Lisa V. Rubenstein, M.D.
Assistant Professor of Medicine

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WELFARE
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90024

June 14, 1983

Chancellor Charles E. Young
2147 Murphy Hall
University of California
Los Angeles, California 90024

Dear Chancellor Young:

I would like to strongly support the proposed UCLA Center for the Study of Women. I am currently engaged in a study of Stepfamily Interaction and Child Adjustment. In this study considerable attention is given to formal family interaction in female-headed households, one of the fastest growing family arrangements in this country. Further research is needed about this family arrangement. The Center would provide me with an opportunity to share research issues with those in related disciplines, which could in turn influence the focus of new research and lead to possible collaborative efforts. I would welcome such interchange and the opportunity to contribute to National Conferences of Researchers in this area.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Doris S. Jacobson".

Doris S. Jacobson, Ph.D.
Professor

DSJ:ir

cc: H. Astin, Graduate School of Education
K. Rowe, Department of English



SCHOOL OF NURSING
THE CENTER FOR THE HEALTH SCIENCES
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90024

June 13, 1983

Chancellor Charles E. Young
2147 Murphy Hall
Campus

Dear Chancellor Young:

It is with great enthusiasm and interest that I write this letter of support for the founding of the Center for the Study of Women, the new O.R.U. proposed for the U.C.L.A. campus.

As a faculty member from a school that is composed primarily of all women faculty (approximately 46 F.T.E.) and students (numbering over 250 graduate students) it is important that I share my views on this proposal and the promise it holds for the support of excellence in research on topics pertinent to our department. One should note that studies proposed by my department include studies of nurses, studies of nursing students, studies of nursing issues as well as studies of a clinical nature pertinent to the delivery of nursing care to our patients. My own research spans the field of investigating modes of organizing work conducive to professional nursing practice to studies of depression in women, using both clinical and nonclinical populations. Several of these studies have taken the form of pilot exploratory investigations which hold many implications for future research. Limited intramural and extramural funding has been received to support this research, but the lack of identification of funding agencies threatens to hamper the natural progression of these investigations. For the most part, the student research I supervise is focused upon women issues.

I have a number of thesis students completing studies in nursing where the mental health problems of women are the focus. Recently, students have completed research on: Depression in cases of Bulimia, a clinical problem affecting women almost exclusively and the Incidence of Stress-Related Depression Among Hospital Nurses; again, the population almost exclusively female. In still another case, the topic is depression among women with PMS (Premenstrual Stress Syndrome).

My expectations for a formalized research unit on campus focused upon studies of women are several. I would expect it to make a significant contribution to myself and my students in a number of ways. Of primary importance, it would provide a professional network designed to facilitate the sharing and

1983 JUN 15 8 54 A

retrieval of important information and be of substantial assistance in facilitating the identification of funding agencies and the development of grant proposals.

Opportunities for students and faculty to share resources including bibliographical resources has not previously been available to me or my students. A unit of this kind would provide a clear and accessible avenue for pooling information, skill and knowledge. In addition, while the School of Nursing does not currently have a doctoral program, one is in the proposal stages. An O.R.U. should be of tremendous value in guiding the future development of scholarly research at the doctoral program level.

In summary, it is with much pleasure that I write this letter of support documenting the need and importance of the Center for the Study of Women. If approved and funded I will devote whatever time and attention necessary to contribute to its successful implementation.

Sincerely,



Gwen Van Servellen, R.N., Ph.D., F.A.A.N.
Associate Professor
School of Nursing

GVS:js

cc: Helen Astin

2206 Bedford Drive
Fullerton, Ca. 92631
28 June 1983

Chancellor Charles E. Young
2147 Murphy Hall
UCLA
Los Angeles, Ca. 90024

Dear Chancellor Young,

My husband's death in early May made it impossible for me to submit my letter in support of the proposed Center for the Study of Women at UCLA before 15th May; I hope my supporting letter is not too late to further the Center's realization, for it is a matter of the highest importance both to the University and to the scholarly community.

I live in Orange County and am Visiting Lecturer at UCLA; this spring, for example, I am teaching Women's Literature concurrently through the Women's Studies department and the English department. Even when I am not teaching, I commute almost daily to UCLA--a very long drive--just to partake of what the University offers me as a researcher in women's literature, culture, and history. My published work (see the vita enclosed) concerns eighteenth- and nineteenth-century women writers, educators, and reformers, and my book-in-progress will prominently feature women writers of children's books; the research for the latter draws on the University Research Library's marvelous Children's Book Collection, a rich and underutilized resource for women's studies. I have also been an active participant in the meetings of the UCLA faculty seminar on women, an experience which offers a foretaste of the far richer intellectual exchange and collegiality a fully developed CSW at UCLA would offer. Having many friends and colleagues who are based at Stanford's Center for Research on Women, I recognize how richly such an organized center encourages and implements research, how it preserves and makes accessible the results of that research. The prestige and reputation that have accrued to Stanford through C.R.O.W.'s projects are now within UCLA's reach.

A Center for the Study of Women at UCLA would be very useful to me as a researcher and scholar in numerous ways. It would give me an opportunity to test out my ideas and to benefit from the informed critiques of a truly interdisciplinary audience. Working as do at the interface of literature and social history, I signally stand to benefit here. The Center's interdisciplinary resources and archives would also immensely enrich my work by bringing to my attention perspectives and materials I might otherwise overlook. Another way in which the Center would be very helpful is grant assistance. Locating sources and preparing grant proposals can be time-consuming and frustrating, especially when funding for innovative projects is sought. Assistance and pooled

knowledge here would be invaluable, particularly when subject-oriented, as the Center's would be. I would also especially like to urge that the Center be furnished with means to disseminate work to the scholarly world--through a major research journal and also perhaps a monograph series. These are two very promising ways that the Center can rapidly achieve national visibility and prestige, as is the sponsorship of conferences.

As for project development, here the Center could focus and foster numerous scattered lines of investigation. UCLA has many rich and underdeveloped resources which the Center could help toward scholarly visibility and utilization. One such example is the very fine Children's Book Collection that UCLA owns; one of the best in the world, it has not yet won a reputation commensurate with its merits. One reason is that no bibliography of the holdings exists to identify and publicize them. One project that I'm working on now is to obtain funding for exactly this, and it is very much a women's project. Children's literature is a new and exciting field for historical and literary studies in general, and, because women early made juvenilia a female specialty and because genres of socialization say so much about the family, children, and gender roles, children's books are a revealing and underused resource for women's studies. (I also enclose a more detailed rationale for this bibliographical enterprise as well as a description of the Children's Book Collection from a women's studies perspective.) Many other such projects to enhance UCLA's academic reputation would be brought to light and nurtured by the Center's realization. As a teacher concerned with curricular development and as a scholar concerned with the expansion of knowledge, I urge your support of this most valuable addition to the University.

Sincerely,

Mitzi Myers

Mitzi Myers
Visiting Lecturer

21 May 1983

Chancellor Charles E. Young
2147 Murphy Hall

Dear Chancellor Young:

I write belatedly to express my strong support for the proposed Center for the Study of Women at UCLA. My own current research focuses on the ideal of female "modesty" in eighteenth- and nineteenth-century England and the relation of that ambiguous ideal to a number of major novels that at once celebrated and undermined it. Such a study must draw heavily on the work of social historians, psychologists, sociologists, and anthropologists, as well, of course, as on that of other literary scholars. I would especially welcome the opportunities that the Center could provide to bring together for conferences and seminars people engaged in these disciplines both at UCLA and throughout the world. The monthly meetings of our Faculty Seminar on Women, Culture and Theory have been a useful, but necessarily limited, beginning of such exchanges.

Apart from my own immediate research interests, I also think that such a Center could potentially help to bring new vitality to literary studies at UCLA. As you may know, the academic study of literature--at least in the Anglo-American world--is currently undergoing something of a crisis, divided over the value of recent philosophically inspired theories, and increasingly uncertain about its place in a general liberal education. A Center for the Study of Women may seem very marginally related to these debates, but I think it worth noting that at the moment feminist literary scholarship is unusual in its active engagement with history, its eager involvement with the work of other disciplines more generally, and its clear sense of communal scholarly labor. It is also one of the few kinds of literary scholarship with what seems to be an expanding audience both within and outside the academe. I should add, perhaps, that when feminism first began to influence literary studies over a decade ago, I myself was very skeptical--concerned that "women's studies" would produce little but polemic and complaint, that it would only tend to oversimplify and reduce the literature I valued most highly. There have been oversimplifications and reductive readings, of course, and there will always be poor work in this, as in every discipline. But there has also been first-rate, sophisticated, exciting work--and it shows no sign of abating. Some of the best scholarship in my field (the English and American novel) has recently been produced by men and women influenced, more or less directly, by women's studies. I think that the proposed Center would help to bring more such people to UCLA and to encourage those already here.

Sincerely,

Ruth B. Yeazell

Ruth B. Yeazell



DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY, SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
NEUROPSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE
THE CENTER FOR THE HEALTH SCIENCES
760 WESTWOOD PLAZA
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90024

May 17, 1983

Charles E. Young, Chancellor
Office of the Chancellor
2147 Murphy Hall
University of California, Los Angeles

Dear Chancellor Young:

I would like to indicate my enthusiastic support for the establishment of a UCLA Center for the Study of Women as an Organized Research Unit. Over the past ten years I have conducted research on the psychology of women that impacts at least two areas targeted by the Center: Women, Work and the Economy and Women, Science and Health. My research on women and work has considered the interaction of family and career roles for women, the effect of employment on family planning decisions, and the effects of fertility values on female labor force participation. My research on women and health has focused both on influences on the well-being and life satisfaction of older women, and on barriers to treatment entry and treatment continuation for women alcohol abusers. Projected future research projects include studies of methods of early identification and intervention in heavy excessive drinking in women, factors influencing recovery patterns of women alcohol abusers, and health problems of mature women.

I believe that an ORU dedicated to the study of women would be a help to me and other investigators in a number of ways. First, such an entity could assist in the development of new proposals for projects on women and provide identification of possible sources of funding support for such proposals. It could assist in the actual processing of grant proposals. Second, such an ORU could promote the development of interdisciplinary projects concerning research on women and promote collaborative interchange among scholars interested in this research topic. Although we have over 120 scholars on the UCLA campus who are engaged in research on women, their wealth of knowledge, experience and resources are not being used to the best advantage of our campus. Many scholars are not aware of the research endeavors of their colleagues on campus which works to the disadvantage of their individual research efforts. A Center would build upon the accumulating wealth of resources, knowledge and creativity available on campus to foster better interdisciplinary research on women.

Third, the Center would aid in the dissemination of new knowledge not only to those conducting research on women but also to the broader academic and public communities. This will help those of us working in the field to disseminate

important findings and to promote public support for such research. A Center would also permit the sharing of data and of consolidated archival and bibliographic resources. Fourth, this effort should facilitate the training of productive young scholars in this area through sponsorship of national conferences and forums on research on women, enrichment of the curriculum in Women's Studies, sponsorship of post-doctoral scholars, and designing of workshops for graduate students.

The current summary of the Center's proposed work is both innovative and exciting. The possibility for future collaboration with colleagues from other disciplines is an important asset of the Center. I believe that such a center would heighten national visibility of UCLA and would become recognized as a center of excellence for research in this area.

I hope that you will support the establishment of such a Center and supply it with the resources necessary for its continued success.

Sincerely,



Linda J. Beckman, Ph.D.
Adjunct Associate Professor

cc: Professor Helen Astin, School of Education
Professor Karen Rowe, Department of English

LJB:ch

May 19, 1983

Chancellor Charles E. Young
Murphy Hall

Dear Chancellor Young:

I want you to know that I strongly support the founding of a Center for the Study of Women at UCLA. As a member of the law faculty since 1972, I have been deeply involved in research and teaching related to women. I have taught the course on Women and the Law at the Law School and have developed specialized seminars on Sex Discrimination in Education and Rape Law. My current research is on the subject of "Coercion and Mistake in the Law of Rape," and focuses on how the crime of rape should be defined and the extent to which the law ought to recognize as a defense that the perpetrator mistakenly believed the victim had consented. I intend to do further work in the general field of violence against women.

A Center for the Study of Women would aid my research work considerably. I need funds for research assistance and advice in obtaining outside grants. More important, I find that my research interests increasingly require that I work with people outside of law. As a guest lecturer in classes in the Psychology Department and School of Public Health, and as a participant in a seminar in the Women, Society, and Culture program I have become aware of some of the resources on campus for interdisciplinary work in my field of interest. I would welcome the Center as an institution that would foster and nurture such collaborative work.

The quality of my work will be enhanced if the resources of a Center for the Study of Women are available to me. I urge you to help make such a Center a reality at UCLA.

Sincerely,



Carole Goldberg-Ambrose
Professor of Law

CGA/jo

cc: Prof. Helen Astin, Moore Hall
Prof. Karen Rowe, 2225 Rolfe Hall

1983 MAY 23 AM 9:08
JAN 11 1983
JAN 11 1983

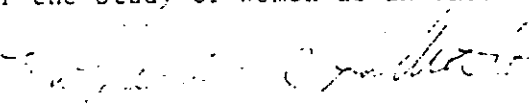
June 27, 1983
AVB 06330

To: CHANCELLOR CHARLES E. YOUNG

Re: Proposed UCLA Center for the Study of Women

I would like to voice my support for the Proposed UCLA Center for the Study of Women. In the past I have conducted research on the career aspirations of UCLA staff for the Chancellors' Advisory Committee on the Status of Women and I am currently in the process of analyzing data for a research project on working women and breastfeeding. If an organized Research Unit was established for the Study of Women, it would facilitate project development and identification of funding and other resources for similar projects. Further, it would serve as a source of scholarly review and interchange regarding research findings.

In teaching an undergraduate course on the Professional Career Aspiration of Women, I found that truly objective and scholarly research on women is at an infant stage. A Center for the Study of Women would aid in increasing this body of knowledge. Considering the fact that many of the well-respected researchers in this field are members of the faculty at UCLA, the Center would be well on its way to a premier position in National recognition. For these reasons I support formalizing the Center for the Study of Women as an ORU.


Katherine J. LaMotte, Ed.D.
Management Assistant and
Treasurer of Academic Women

cc: Professor Helen Astin
Professor Karen E. Rowe ✓



DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY
UCLA SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
NEUROPSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE
CENTER FOR THE HEALTH SCIENCES
760 WESTWOOD PLAZA
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90024

June 22, 1983

Chancellor Charles E. Young
University of California, Los Angeles
Chancellor's Office
2147 Murphy Hall
Campus Mail

Dear Chancellor Young:

I am writing in support of the proposed UCLA Center for the Study of Women. A major part of my professional career has centered around psychological research on and services for women. During an early period I focused on stress in mothers of handicapped and/or chronically ill children. More recently I have conducted surveys on the incidence and effects of sexual contact between psychotherapists and their (predominantly female) patients.

Up until recently my research has been conducted in a vacuum, as far as local campus contacts are concerned. I would have benefitted greatly from the resources that a Center for the Study of Women could provide. Beyond my personal interests, it seems to me that the economic and social security of this state are closely tied to women's rapidly changing social roles, and such a Center would serve state interests. Therefore I wholeheartedly urge that you support the establishment of a UCLA Center for the Study of Women.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Jean Holroyd".

Jean Holroyd, Ph.D.
Professor and Associate Director
Clinical Psychology Internship

JH:mg

1983 JUN 26 11 07

MEMORANDUM

TO: Chancellor Charles E. Young
FROM: Sharon Reeder, School of Nursing *S.R.*
DATE: June 13, 1983

I am writing in support of the Center for the Study of Women. A Center of this nature could provide almost unlimited opportunities for timely collaborative research which would cross over narrow single discipline boundaries.

The wide variety of research expertise that the women of this campus possess that could be consolidated in a Center, again affords excellent opportunities for mentoring younger faculty which in turn aids greatly in recruitment and retention of women faculty. Obviously this would help decrease some problems we continue to face with affirmative action.

In summary, I strongly support the Center.

SR/jel

cc: Helen Asten
Karen Rowe ✓



DEPARTMENT OF FRENCH
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90024

May 26, 1983

Chancellor Charles E. Young
2147 Murphy Hall
Campus

Dear Chancellor Young,

I am writing to express my enthusiastic support for the establishment of a Center for the Study of Women at UCLA.

My interest in the Center stems in large measure from my participation in the Faculty Seminar on Women, Culture and Theory. As a result of the seminars themselves and the informal discussions spawned by them, I was inspired to create a new course -- "The Masculine and the Feminine: A study of Myths" -- that I taught in the Honors College this year. In addition, I was motivated to re-orient the focus of my next book, broadening it with an interdisciplinary approach. In response to a paper at the Seminar, I remember commenting on the unusual absence of mothers in 17th Century French Drama. A colleague in history then proposed a hypothesis, elucidating the history of the family in France. We bounced ideas around -- my project snowballed due to numerous such encounters that would have been much more difficult to create had there not been an institutionalized forum in which to exchange ideas. I now plan to show how the theater of 17th Century France develops a distinct opposition of female and male values. The development of Absolutism is dependent on the suppression of female associated values and the cultivation of male ones.

Extrapolating from my experience with the Faculty Seminar, I am confident that the Center for the Study of Women will be invaluable to me in my project not only in terms of exchange of ideas, but also in terms of research assistance. If the ideal of a University is to generate the development of new and significant areas of research, the Center for the Study of Women would correspond to its highest aspirations.

Given the quality and dedication of the people involved in the establishment of such a Center, I anticipate that it will become a nationally renowned research institute and will reflect well on UCLA.

Yours sincerely,

Sara E. Melzer
Assistant Professor of French

cc: Professor Helen Astin
Professor Karen Rowe

THE NEW YORK
INSTITUTE
FOR THE
HUMANITIES

AT NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

May 23, 1983

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Thomas Bishop
Joseph Brodsky
Jerome Bruner
David Del Tredici
Ronald Dworkin
Frances FitzGerald
John Guare
Anne Hollander
Elizabeth Holtzman
Richard Howard
Ada Louise Huxtable
Hide Ishiguro
David Kalstone
Temma Kaplan
Frank Kermode
William Leach
Wassily Leontief
Aryeh Neier
Linda Nochlin
Heberto Padilla
David Riell
Saskia Sassen-Koob
Michael Scammell
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Ronald Steel
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Chancellor Charles E. Young
2147 Murphy Hall
UCLA
405 Hilgard Ave.
Los Angeles, California, 90024

Dear Chancellor Young:

The proposal for a Center for the Study of Women at UCLA which I helped draft last year deserves serious attention, as I can attest even more strongly after spending this year 1982-83 on a Rockefeller Humanities Fellowship for the study of "Female Consciousness and Women's Social Movements in Spain, 1870-1982." Although many scholars prefer to work in solitude, I work best among a community of intellectuals, one reason I took the fellowship with me to the New York Institute for the Humanities. Although this is not principally an institute for feminist studies, leading scholars ranging from William Leach, to Linda Nochlin, to Barbara Ehrenreich work on aspects of feminism, women artists, and contemporary male revolts against families respectively. A seminar here on "Sex, Gender, and Consumer Society," has attracted leading scholars and intellectuals from throughout the

New York region to the Institute. The same could happen to the Center on Women at UCLA.

Since I contributed to writing the original proposal, many of my arguments regarding research and grants are contained within the document before you. As many know, I have been dissatisfied-really bored-with the intellectual life at UCLA for the past several years and seriously consider leaving within the next few years. To satisfy my own and other's needs, Prof. Ann Bergren of Classics and I created the Faculty Seminar on Women, Culture and Theory. On an informal basis, I have worked with colleagues in other schools and departments on issues pertaining to women. But for me and perhaps others, ad hoc intellectual life at UCLA and in individual departments is insufficient. A Center for the Study of Women at UCLA would do a great deal to increase my interest in staying and perhaps in persuading other leading scholars to come. From my contacts with granting agents, it seems certain that an ORU will help win respect and money.

Sincerely,
Temma Kaplan
Assoc. Prof. Temma Kaplan

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90024

May 25, 1983

Chancellor Charles E. Young
2147 Murphy Hall
Campus

Dear Chancellor Young:

I am writing to express my support for the proposed Center for the Study of Women at UCLA.

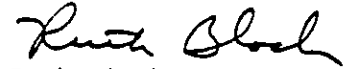
UCLA would, I believe, benefit from the formation of this Center in at least two important ways. First of all, numerous UCLA faculty members, including myself, are engaged in research related to the three programmatic areas defined in the proposal for the Center, and the Center would provide us with valuable resources and financial support. My own work on the history of seventeenth and eighteenth-century American women and families falls in both the proposed areas "Women, Language, and the Arts" and "Women, Work, and the Economy," for I have been primarily concerned with the literary expression of attitudes about the roles of women in society, particularly the roles of mother and producer in the household economy. As I pursue these and other studies related to the history of women, I would greatly appreciate the aid to my own research that the proposed Center could provide: research assistance, help locating and applying for grants, and access to computer and clerical staff.

The second way in which the Center for the Study of Women would benefit UCLA faculty and students is by becoming a common ground and meeting place for UCLA scholars working in a wide range of disciplines and fields related to the study of women. My participation in the monthly Faculty Seminar on Women, Culture, and Theory, which has now been meeting on campus for almost two years, has convinced me of the value of and need for cross and inter-disciplinary exchanges between faculty members working on the general subject of women. Many of us are already developing interdisciplinary interests in our own work and it would be extremely fruitful for us and our students to have sustained and regular institutional contact with UCLA scholars in other fields. The possibility of organizing collective research projects and interdisciplinary conferences and colloquia under the auspices of the Center is, I believe, one of the most promising features of the proposal.

1983 MAY 27 AM 9:06 x

I hope you will consider the matter carefully and decide in favor of founding the UCLA Center for the Study of Women.

Sincerely,



Ruth Bloch
Assistant Professor

RB/mm

cc: Professor Helen Austin
Grad. School of Education
Moore Hall, CAMPUS

Professor Karen Rowe
Dept. of English
2225 Rolfe Hall, CAMPUS



DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90024

May 13, 1983

Charles E. Young
Chancellor
UCLA
2147 Murphy Hall

Dear Chancellor Young,

I am writing in support of the proposal currently under consideration for a Center for the Study of Women at UCLA. I feel that an organized research unit on women with the proposed activities would be an extremely valuable resource in conducting my research and teaching activities in the Department of Psychology at UCLA. Furthermore, I believe that the Center would attract a great deal of national attention, particularly in the scholarly community, and thus, stimulate research activities of national recognition and of great merit.

I am a newly appointed Assistant Professor in the Social and Health areas of the Psychology Department. I was hired at UCLA in part because of my interest in research that considers the interface between health issues and psychological knowledge. My past research activities include those focusing on coping with cancer, social-interactional aspects of depression, socialization into medical school, social support and health among middle aged married couples, and other health or medical professional issues.

The research that I am currently planning is relevant to women and gender in several ways. I am collaborating with three obstetricians on a state funded project to study pregnant women at high risk for premature delivery. I am also writing a small grant proposal to investigate ways in which men and women differ in their coping responses to the diagnosis, treatment, and aftermath of cancer. Third, I am investigating the possibilities of beginning research on infertility and the emotional difficulties that accompany it, particularly for women. In all of these activities, I would be greatly assisted by a Center for the Study of Women. I would be better able to develop contact with other researchers at UCLA who share these interests and with whom I would consult or collaborate. I would be able to gain information and assistance in submitting grant proposals with a higher likelihood of funding. In fact, I would take advantage of whatever resources were available through the Center, because I believe that this kind of organized research unit is an extremely helpful resource to researchers at a large and complicated institution such as UCLA.

There is a second and slightly different reason for my commitment to a Center for the Study of Women. I strongly believe that the health problems of women are unique and yet, they have not been investigated sufficiently.

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These include onset of menstruation, the stress of pelvic exam and other obstetrical procedures, contraceptive use, pregnancy, birth, motherhood, infertility, abortion, menopause, breast and uterine cancers, depression and alcoholism. There are many others as well. The issues cut across the life span involving all aspects of reproductive functioning as well as stresses throughout life. Each issue has important psychological dimensions or concomitants worthy of study. These problems require collaboration among many professions, and UCLA is an ideal place to study such problems. The medical school and psychology department are both very fine and they are in close proximity to one another. In addition, these problems should be investigated through large collaborative organized research units because there are probably common elements in them that would be difficult to identify in isolated projects. The common issues might concern the socialization of women in the United States and the traditional female role.

I would like to develop research in the next five to ten years focusing on social psychological aspects of some of these problems. Were I not at an institution like UCLA, I would not consider it possible. Without a Center for the Study of Women, however, I will more carefully consider forging into these difficult though important areas. Given the resources of the Center, I believe that these problems can be studied in a sophisticated and rigorous manner and provide conclusions of value to many parts of the medical community.

My belief that a Center for the Study of Women should be established at UCLA does not rest only on the need for research on women's health issues and my interest in them. This is a large and significant programmatic research endeavor, but the Center would be equally valuable in promoting research on women, work and the economy, and on women, language and the arts. This three part division of issues is very creative, I think, and represents a strong basis for future work at UCLA cutting across many issues and disciplines. For all of the reasons stated, I urge you to seriously consider the proposal at hand for a Center for the Study of Women at UCLA.

Sincerely,

Chris Dunkel-Schetter

Chris Dunkel-Schetter
Assistant Professor

cc: Professor Helen Astin

CDS/mj

4322 Bluebell Avenue
Studio City, CA 91604
May 13, 1983

Chancellor Charles E. Young
Re: Establishment of an ORU Center for the Study of Women

Dear Chancellor Young

I would like to indicate my support for the establishment of an ORU Center for the Study of Women.

UCLA already has excellent resources on campus for the study of women: professors from a wide range of departments, male and female, are investigating aspects of women's studies. The various libraries have excellent holdings on women's studies and work. The university invites women lecturers, welcomes women researchers, and of course hires female faculty members. However, there is no central unit to coordinate all this activity, nor to facilitate the sharing of information between people of these various disciplines and activities.

My own research is interdisciplinary, and not specifically on women nor does it have a feminist base. However, I feel this center would offer me guidance, resources for research materials, and especially, sophisticated help when I utilize a field in which I myself may be weak. As an "externalist" this center would offer me a source of support and inspiration, as I can interface with other members of the academic community within an network of women and men scholars.

Sincerely

Laurel Brodsley

Laurel Brodsley, Ph.D., R.N.
Visiting Lecturer, English
Medicine, Law and Human
Values

1983 MAY 15 PM 1:58

Laurel Brodsley, Ph.D., R.N.
Visiting Lecturer, English
Medicine, Law and Human
Values

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90024

May 13, 1983

Chancellor Charles Young
Murphy Hall
UCLA

Dear Chancellor Young:

I am writing to express my strong support for the proposed Center for the Study of Women at UCLA, of which the brief description makes me confident that it will be a very important addition to UCLA's research capabilities. I have written articles and edited a book on Muslim women in the past, and this summer am beginning a long-range research and photography project that involves variability among women in the Muslim World, including women in the economy, and the impact of Islam on women. The Center will certainly both be able to help me in my project and draw ideas and research projects from me. In addition, next year I am giving a grad-undergrad course on women and men in the Middle East that should have significant research results, and I should like to make this seminar-type course a permanent offering. Several of our Near East and Africa graduate students and ex-graduate students have done research and publication on Muslim women, as indicated by a list I submitted earlier, and I have no doubt but that the presence of such a Center would attract excellent students and research support for those interested in Muslim women in the Near East, Africa, and elsewhere. These are topics of great current research interest in which UCLA leads the way. We are certainly the only institution with two women full professors of Middle Eastern History, and both of us have done and should continue to do research on women, which, when added to a research center, could make us the leading national institution for research on Muslim women.

Sincerely,

Nikki Keddie

cc: Helen Astin, Karen Rowe

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90024

May 11, 1983

Chancellor Charles E. Young
2147 Murphy Hall
Campus

Dear Chancellor Young,

I urge your strongest support for the proposed Center for the Study of Women. This Center would greatly enrich the national reputation of our University, and it would add immeasurably to scholarly research. I want to briefly describe below how this Center could assist me in my present research on the images and realities of women in early modern Seville.

Recently I returned from Spain with microfilm of the entire collection of Inquisition records for the city of Seville. Although I am an historian, I realize that I must consult the disciplines of law, anthropology, psychology, literature, and medicine, in order to use my data most effectively. I look forward to a Center for the Study of Women which can put me in touch with scholars from these disciplines as well as all the many valuable sources of information that we have in these disciplines throughout our campus. It is true that universities must be able to develop specialized knowledge, but they must also be able to promote interdisciplinary studies that can overcome the fragmentation of human knowledge. I hope very much to become a part of this function of a Center for the Study of Women.

I also look forward to a place that can provide a lively forum for exchanging ideas from work in progress. So much of our research and writing can be very isolated. We can enrich one another's work if we have a place to meet together regularly, and if we have visiting scholars who can inspire us with the work they are doing. Because women's studies is a comparatively new field, this inspiration is particularly crucial. I am eager to interact with people whose rigorous academic standards and inquiring minds have enabled them to make major contributions to the study of women.

Finally, the Center for the study of Women can help us see our work as an on-going process that we can integrate with our teaching. When we have a place to inform others of our work and to receive responses to it, I believe that we will be much more motivated to use research to enrich classroom teaching. I hope, too, that the higher visibility of research on women will encourage students to demand to know about our individual work.

I send you my wholehearted endorsement for this proposal.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Mary Elizabeth Perry".

Mary Elizabeth Perry

June 2, 1983

Chancellor Charles E. Young
Chancellor's Office
2147 Murphy Hall
UCLA - Campus

Dear Chancellor Young:

This letter is written in support of the Center for the Study of Women at UCLA. I think that the center would be of assistance to me in processing grant proposals and identifying funding agencies. My area of research is public health nutrition.

Thank you for considering this.

Sincerely yours,

Isabelle F. Hunt
Isabelle F. Hunt, Dr. P.H., R.D.
Associate Professor of Nutrition

IH:jp

cc: Helen Astin
Graduate School of Education
✓ Karen E. Rowe
Department of English

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90024

May 4, 1983

Chancellor Charles E. Young
2147 Murphy Hall
University of California, Los Angeles
Los Angeles, California 90024

Dear Chancellor Young:

I strongly support establishing a Center for the Study of Women at UCLA. Since I have been researching women's narratives since 1978, such a Center would aid my research immeasurably. I've been working with women's legends about menarche, about sexual experiences, and about criminal attacks. While interviewing women in order to collect these narratives, I've also gotten many personal experience stories about the socialization process. In particular, women have talked about how menstruation or sexual contact was explained to them as adolescent girls. Based on these confidences, I've reexamined conclusions that folklorists have reached about such narratives. Originally the legends themselves were collected out of their social and cultural context. Now, however, I have new information that confirms some previous theories, such as that adolescents tell horror stories to defuse fears about their new-found freedom, but also that overturns such notions as that adolescent females fear sexual contact, while males do not.

Unfortunately, I have neither the contacts within the university that would confirm or broaden my conclusions, nor access to funding that would support further research. Since my material overlaps with areas in the medical and psychological sciences, an organized research center could help simply by making me aware of on-going research in related areas, research it would be difficult to find or assess without help. If the Center could also identify funding agencies, and process grant proposals and funds it would aid my research immensely. Often small grants go begging, or grants are not awarded because the application doesn't conform to the agency's unwritten policies. The Center would smooth out such problems.

Since the university has a Folklore Department and archives, as well as the Wayland Hand Index of American Folk Belief archives, they have the potential for interdisciplinary research that would benefit each discipline, research from which a variety of disciplines could draw strength. With archived interviews and accessible bibliographies for unpublished or little known materials, the Center could encourage interchange between the arts and sciences, and between those areas and professional programs in business and engineering. Do women define space differently? We could find out. Do women fear executive appointments? We could find out. Do women need the support such a center could offer? We can find out.

Sincerely,


Carol L. Edwards

February 15, 1983

To: Chancellor Charles E. Young

From: Margaret Robe, Candidate in Philosophy, Department of English

Re: Establishment of an ORU, Center for the Study of Women

I would like to indicate my strong support for the establishment of an ORU, Center for the Study of Women, especially as a means for myself and other scholars to explore ways to complete cross-disciplinary research. This new Center would help coordinate library resources, help scholars contact colleagues in other disciplines, and make information about funds available. Presently scholars must discover their own ways to use these resources, an effort which takes up extra time and energy that they could devote to teaching and research.

Through this Center, for instance, I would be able to collaborate with researchers in psychology, the fine arts, and foreign literatures. My dissertation on autobiography by women examines the psychology of creation and of mother-daughter bonds as well as the author's response to her created self. My Ph.D. committee combines scholars with cross-fertilizing approaches to literature--psychological, post-structuralist--which I can apply to twentieth-century examples of the genre in America, Britain, and France. I chose to pursue the Ph.D. at UCLA because of my interest in the Anais Nin resources in URL's Special Collections. The Center could make this and other campus library resources in women's areas more readily available and generally known to interested scholars. Moreover, the Center could help scholars from the graduate level on up, find information about fellowships and grants. It would be very helpful to have a central source of information on extramural funding for research projects related to women. All these strengths would attract distinguished scholars to the Center and bring recognition to it and to UCLA generally.

I and other graduate students are waiting for the opportunity to associate our research with the Center through the dissertation stage and beyond. I hope you will support the establishment of such a Center and provide whatever resources are necessary. Thank you.

cc: Professor Helen Astin, School of Education
Professor Karen Rowe, Department of English

May 10, 1983

Chancellor Charles E. Young
Chancellor Office
2147 Murphy Hall
CAMPUS

Dear Chancellor Young:

I wish to lend my enthusiastic support to the establishment of the UCLA Center for the Study of Women. In my view such a center would be of enormous benefit to the scholarly community at UCLA. Most obviously it would facilitate research in an area that is becoming one of the most vital areas of scholarly inquiry today. But perhaps of equal significance is its potential impact on scholarship and teaching throughout the university community. While Women's Studies scholarship has raised a number of conceptual and methodological issues that pose serious challenges to established categories of knowledge, many scholars are unfamiliar with the import of this new scholarship. The visibility of a research center and the dissemination of knowledge it would encourage could foster the type of serious dialogue that is at the core of a university's mission.

As a visiting faculty member in the Political Science Department, with no prior familiarity with the UCLA campus, the absence of such a center has meant that I have spent more time than I would have liked in establishing the inter-disciplinary network I have come to depend on in my own scholarship. While I have found the Faculty Seminar on Women, Culture and Theory to be extremely stimulating and am grateful for the opportunity to have participated in it, a center with centrally located resources and readily accessible information regarding ongoing UCLA projects would greatly increase the appeal of UCLA to scholars from other universities and research institutions.

I urge you to support your faculty on this matter. I have been extremely impressed with the range of backgrounds that are represented at the Faculty Seminar and suspect that the establishment of a UCLA Center for The Study of Women will prove to be an important step in the development of Women's Studies scholarship.

Sincerely,



Irene Diamond
Visiting Assistant Professor

ID/nlg
cc: Karen E. Rowe, Department of English
Helen Astin, Graduate School of Education

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90024

11 October 1983

Charles E. Young
Chancellor, UCLA
2147 Murphy Hall
Campus

Dear Chancellor Young:

Let me add my voice to the chorus supporting the institution of a UCLA Center for the Study of Women. I believe that such a center could be personally useful to my own work, and I am confident that its facilities and programs would benefit UCLA and the community.

My particular scholarship proceeds from my training in literary criticism, but it has become largely interdisciplinary. Expanding my dissertation research on older women writers, I must be familiar with current research in psychology, health care, philosophy, and anthropology. Further, an ongoing related project in mass culture has required research in film, other media, and journalism. A Center for the Study of Women could support my becoming genuinely conversant in these fields, for it would provide not only bibliographical research tools--it would lend the personal contact, feedback, and discussion my research requires.

Like me, UCLA scholars engaged in other research which crosses disciplinary boundaries would find the center a direct aid to program planning and proposal-writing. Moreover, by attracting funding, visiting scholars, and leading publications, UCLA would demonstrate its institutional commitment to the study of female experience. This energy also promises well for UCLA's continued link with the community of Greater Los Angeles; the wedding of various scholarly perspectives can heighten public awareness and affect public policy about women of all ages.

I urge the founding of a Center for the Study of Women--for me, for scholars devoted to studies of women, for the cohort of women I study, for UCLA, and for the community at large.

Sincerely,

Jennifer Bradley
Jennifer Bradley
Adjunct Lecturer

2520 3rd. St. #15
Santa Monica, Ca. 90405

Chancellor Charles E. Young
2147 Murphy Hall
University of California
Los Angeles, Ca. 90024

17 June 1983

Dear Chancellor Young:

In a variety of disciplines, work on the study of women already goes forward at UCLA chiefly because, as a major institution, we attract outstanding scholars--men and women on the cutting edge of new ideas and significant research. Establishing a Center for the Study of Women at UCLA would recognise and encourage such work, to the benefit of both individual scholars and the university at large.

The study of women, informed by a feminist perspective, embodies a new humanism. It is to look at the wholeness of the human, and as such demands an inter-disciplinary approach. In prospect, bringing together diverse ways of thinking, researching, and teaching on the subject of women by means of an O.R.U. promises much.

As a twentieth-century Englishwoman studying nineteenth-century American women, I can attest to the challenges of crossing oceans to cross cultures, the values revealed when barriers are broken. In recreating the working world of Victorian America's professional women of letters, I have found myself indebted to the feminist scholarship in history, sociology, and psychology. These streams of thought mingle well and deserve to flow into some central pool of knowledge--as a matter of course. A Center for the Study of Women at UCLA would serve such a reservoir-function.

In short, UCLA has the opportunity to declare itself a vanguard institution. Our history provides ample evidence that we women are tenacious in our grasp upon realities and visionary in our commitments to possibility. UCLA's Center for the Study of Women will combine tenacity with vision, criticism with celebration. So, why not? Let there be light!

Sincerely yours,

Geraldine Moyle

Geraldine Moyle
Dept. of English, UCLA

6/13/83

To: Chancellor Charles E. Young

From: Erna Kelly, Ph.D.

Re: Establishment of an ORU, Center for the Study of Women

I strongly support UCLA's establishing an Organized Research Unit that would foster research on women, a Center for the Study of Women.

My research on women in seventeenth-century literature and on language and gender could be enriched by exchange with colleagues in complementary fields, fields such as history, psychology, and linguistics. I have met a few people in some of these fields by serving on the Chancellor's Advisory Committee on the Status of Women and through my position as Upper Division Coordinator for Writing Programs. However, such opportunities are not available to everyone interested in research on women. UCLA needs a more systematic way for faculty interested in research on women to meet, share data, and exchange ideas.

One might also note that many of the women and men hired by UCLA are not on ladder tracks. These individuals do not have the kind of departmental support given to ladder faculty, the psychological and financial support needed to make valuable scholarly contributions. These faculty members need the support of an ORU.

Finally, such a Center would not only enhance individual research but would also enhance UCLA's reputation, bringing the university further visibility. I urge you to support the establishment of such a center. Thank you.

cc: Professor Helen Astin, School of Education
Professor Karen Rowe, Department of English