Pembroke Center
Endowment Included in
"The Challenge Years"
Margery Goddard Whiteman '62

Since its founding in 1981, the Pembroke Center has earned an international reputation for excellence in a unique area of research: the intersection of gender and culture. The quality of the scholarship coming from the program, the eminence of the participating faculty and fellows, and the opportunities afforded by its interdisciplinary approach, have brought the Center a leadership role that belies its young age.

To date the Center's programs have been funded through grants, in particular from the Ford Foundation and the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH). These grants have allowed the Center:
- To establish a program of research fellows including two positions a year for Third World or minority scholars.
- To conduct the Pembroke Seminar, a weekly research seminar which brings together the post-doctoral fellows, Brown faculty, and visiting scholars for collaborative interdisciplinary research.
- To bring together distinguished scholars from the U.S. and abroad for roundtable discussions on "Women and Economic Development" (January 1986), "Gender, Melodrama, and Popular Culture" (January 1987), "Gender and Religious Fundamentalism" (May 1987).

Also the Center has shed new light on the history of women at Brown and provided new ways to bring the talents of Brown alumnae to campus through:
- The establishment of the Christine Dunlap Farnham Archives and the oral history project.
- The annual series of alumnae forums featuring women with valuable experience in a wide range of disciplines.
- Commencement weekend programs and receptions.

The Ford and NEH grants were awarded, and later renewed, with the understanding that at the conclusion of the second phase, the Center would be able to sustain itself financially.

This is the point at which we now stand; it is time to establish an endowment which would provide an independent financial base and ensure continued growth for the Center and its programs. The income from such an endowment would free the Center from its dependence on generous but unpredictable foundation grants. In addition, the ability to maintain a self-funded research program would also expand the potential for additional outside funding.

The establishment of an endowment to sustain the Pembroke Center has been included as one of the "new priorities" in the Brown University capital campaign, "The Challenge Years," which began in the fall of 1986. This is a significant vote of confidence by the Brown leadership in the activities of the Pembroke Center, its role in the University community, and its contributions to the University's own reputation as a research institution.

The Pembroke Center Endowment Campaign will kick off April 10 with an alumnae forum at twelve noon.

This will be followed by a lecture on an exhibit, "Women in Manuscript: A Democratic View," in the John Hay. An exhibit of papers and memorabilia from alumnae, now housed in the Christine Dunlap Farnham Archives, will also be featured in the John Hay. A presentation by the '86-'87 Pembroke Center research fellows will complete the day's events. The campaign goal is $3 million. All income earned by the endowment will be used to support the academic endeavors of the Center.

Through the endowment income, the Center will be able to guarantee support of four post-doctoral fellowships per year, of the visiting scholars, lecture series, and research seminar/roundtable programs and of the publication of papers resulting from these programs.

The campaign committee expects to raise the first $250,000 by the April kickoff date and to complete its solicitation by the centenary of women at Brown in 1991. This celebration is being
planned to involve the entire Brown community, and will likely include publication of a history of women at Brown. Initial solicitation will take place among the Pembroke Associates and members of the Pembroke Center, those alumnae and friends whose interest and leadership have helped establish the Center in the forefront of research institutes. Subsequent solicitation will include corporations and foundations and, through the Brown campaign, the entire university family.

The executive committee for the endowment campaign includes Marie J. Langlois '64 (chair), Lacey Hermann '50, Arlene Gorton '52, Dorothy Williams Wells '52, Ruth Burt Ekstrom '53, Artemis Jukowsky '55, Barbara Grad Robbins '55, Martha Jukowsky '58, Diane Scola '59, Anne Jones Mills '60, Chelsey Remington '61, Margery Goddard Whitman '62, Nancy L. Buc '65, and Miven Booth '87. An extended committee will include representatives from throughout the United States, who will assist with personal solicitation in their local areas.

There is no doubt that raising $5 million is an ambitious project, but one that is absolutely necessary if the Center is to continue to set the pace for interdisciplinary research into the relationships between gender and culture.

The endowment campaign is an opportunity for the Brown community to ensure that this center of academic excellence has the financial foundation necessary to support its research and growth.

The Pembroke Seminar: A Thriving Intellectual Community

Dorsey Baker '78

Four remarkable women from three different academic disciplines are post-doctoral fellows at the Pembroke Center for the 1986-1987 continuation of the research project "Cultural Constructions of Gender." With interests ranging from early eleventh-century Chinese novels to marriage contracts in Islamic countries, these scholars are exploring and expanding the critical perspectives each brings to her own research—a rare opportunity in the hectic academic world of teaching, committee work, and student advising. In recent interviews, the research fellows commented on what this opportunity has meant to each of them in the first few months of the current academic year.

Rey Chow, Ph.D. in Modern Thought and Literature, Stanford University: The early twentieth-century "Butterfly novel" in China

Rey Chow, born in Hong Kong and educated at the University of Hong Kong and Stanford University, has been delving into an enormous body of popular fiction known as "Mandarin Duck and Butterfly" literature that was widely read in China from the 1910s through the 1930s. Her work presents fascinating questions not only about the topic of cultural construction of gender but also about the very tools scholars often use to examine this construction. These novels present a paradoxical picture to an occidental reader: women characters always took up the major part of the stories, the texts vividly portrayed sentimental "feminine" emotions that had previously been unexpressed; and all of the authors were men. Chinese women of the period were denied access to public uses of the written word, in marked contrast to the tremendous amount of women's writing published during the late nineteenth century in the United States, for instance. Thus the concepts "female author" and "female creativity" (an integral part of much scholarship on constructions of the female in the United States and Europe) are not adequate tools for study of this same subject in a China which had such a completely different historical and material context.

In describing the impact of the Pembroke Center seminar on her own work, Rey commented on how valuable she found the presentations by such a variety of seminar participants in helping clarify both issues and theoretical approaches to her work. In particular, she has found the semiotic dimension, which identifies and pulls apart the most fundamental organizing assumptions and symbols embodied in a work, of immense value in posing intriguing new questions within her topic.

Kari Weil, Ph.D. in Comparative Literature, Princeton University: On the Saint-Simonians in nineteenth-century France

Ms. Weil is intrigued by Saint-Simonianism, an early-nineteenth-century religious movement and social doctrine, because of the complex ways in which "new" ideas about women and androgyny were expressed in it. In their writings the Saint-Simonians described an "ideal" society with a balanced mixture of "male" and "female" influences, and called for a "liberation" of women: more opportunity for women to make the "feminine" traits and influences a part of French life. What they identified as "feminine," however, was sensuality and sentimentality in opposition to masculine "rationality." Over the course of the movement, many women who were heavily involved in its activities came to feel that this conception, which assigned opposite qualities to men and women and thus still set prescribed limits on the definition of what was female, did not correspond to their self-definition. The women sought to resist this set of definitions and to put forth another vision of "female" based on their own experiences.

Kari commented that as the post-doctoral fellows and faculty participating in the seminar have brought forward the theoretical issues involved in their own work she has seen the need to "historicize" these women's search for self-knowledge and to place it in the context of a long tradition of such searches in western thought. Such searches had been almost exclusively the quest by men for knowledge of the male self; why is it that women were engaged in this quest at this particular time in France? For Kari, whose training has been in literature, this historian's question has represented an important new approach to her own research.

Miriam White '75, Ph.D. in Communication Studies, University of Iowa: "Therapy" as narrative theme in religious television

Mimi White originally applied to Pembroke College in Brown University in the winter of 1970 while the merger deliberations were in progress; she entered Brown in September of 1971.

"What we are doing is a politically charged activity, one of real significance to any academic institution in that there are so many questions that are never asked in other settings. In this interdisciplinary forum, they are asked and pursued, and our scholarship is that much stronger for it."

— Kari Weil, Postdoctoral Fellow
And after seven years of teaching, first in Virginia and now at Northwestern, she says, “Now I feel as if I’m going to Pembroke for real!” She added, “You just don’t get the opportunity to take stock and re-think your own work while teaching, no matter how many seminars and colloquia you attend. How and why I want to do my own work becomes clearer as my thinking is stimulated by possible new approaches to my work almost every week.”

Mimi’s work is fascinating indeed for anyone who has been intrigued by the growth of religious television programming that has accompanied the renewal movements of many Christian denominations. Observers and scholars who have examined these programs have tended either to see them as too similar to commercial television — and thus “corrupted” — or in opposition to commercial programming. Mimi is pursuing a different question: How are commercial TV and religious TV similar in using a “confessional” or therapy-style structure to tell their stories and, ultimately, to lead individuals to find their “proper” places in society? In her prospectus for her year at Pembroke Center, Mimi explained, “Certain talk shows, game shows, and, more recently, counseling programs rely on the credibility of individuals talking about themselves as the basis of their appeal to an audience. In many of these instances confession, cited by Michel Foucault as an agency of truth and power in western society, is directly linked to a therapeutic/curative function...[T]hese strategies of confession and therapy are insistently invoked in the construction and dynamics of interpersonal and familial relations.” Examples of this are plentiful, including shows as diverse as “The 700 Club” and “Finder of Lost Loves.”

Shahla Haeri, Ph.D. in Social Anthropology, University of California at Los Angeles: Women in Islamic countries: the double image

Shahla Haeri, received her early education in Iran and her graduate education at the University of California at Los Angeles. As an anthropologist she has found the reading and discussions of the seminar an exciting experience. Anthropologists, like scholars in other disciplines such as history and literature, are interested in looking at “world views” around which social relations are organized, but opportunities to exchange ideas and questions in an interdisciplinary setting are rare.

In her analysis of the underlying ideas about men and women which are embedded in Islamic marriage laws, Shahla argues that most scholars have seen only one side or the other of the complex and contradictory positioning of women in that law. An Islamic marriage is in many respects a contract between a man and a woman requiring the woman’s consent and in theory giving her the power of refusal or at least of choice. However, once the marriage occurs, the man is viewed as the possessor of the woman’s child-bearing capacity, and is given virtually absolute authority. Thus, although women have the power of being a party to the marriage contract, “ironically... the very same structure that enables a woman to exercise her decision-making power deprives her of it as quickly as she actually uses it... This association of women with the object of exchange—her reproductive capacity and sexuality— is at the heart of the doctrinal double image of women... and influences the entire nature of gender relationships... For example, a man is legally empowered with a dual relationship vis-a-vis his wife: one to her as a person, and another to her sexual and reproductive function as an object. The woman, too, assumes the dual characteristics of a person and an object: characteristics that... color her sense of self-perception. Theoretically, therefore, the relationship between husband and wife is mediated through the object of exchange, an object that though an integral part of a woman’s body is conceptually alienated from her and placed under the ‘ownership’ and control of her husband, an object that has become a highly charged cultural symbol... a gift that bestows power on the woman who has it, and authority on the man who has legal ownership over it.” In her study of Islamic marriage, Shahla plans to take a closer look at the
contractual nature of the institution and to explore ways in which women might indeed use the contract to enhance their positions in a rapidly changing society. Talking with these four scholars certainly makes this reporter (and perhaps some of you!) wish she could spend all day working with such interesting and stimulating ideas. But even if that is not possible, it’s satisfying to know that as graduates of Brown and Pembroke and as supporters of the Pembroke Center we are a very much a part of the continuing stream of interest and effort that have made this important scholarship possible. Perhaps Karl Weil said it best, when he reflected on the larger meaning of being at the Pembroke Center: “What we are doing is a politically charged activity, one of real significance to any academic institution in that there are so many questions that are never asked in other settings. In this interdisciplinary forum, they are asked and pursued, and our scholarship is that much stronger for it.”

The Pembroke Seminar is Students Too
Doris H. Stapleton ’28

Although I have been involved with the Pembroke Center for Teaching and Research on Women from its inception, my most interesting experience occurred a few weeks ago. I turned the tables, so to speak. Usually alumnae are interviewed by students, and many of you have had this encounter. This time I, an alumna, interviewed two students; it was an exciting and enlightening occurrence, and now I think I know what the Center is all about.

Mary Louise Roberts – Lou is a doctoral candidate in history, having received her undergraduate degree from Wesleyan University in 1977 and her master’s from Sarah Lawrence College in women’s history. After four years of teaching history and English in the upper school of a private school for girls, where she was also dean of the sophomore class, she quit to pursue an advanced degree. She liked teaching, but she felt she was being locked into a pattern. Lou received a pre-dissertation fellowship from the Council for European Studies and spent six weeks in France, for only there could she find the materials for her chosen topic. Her prelims were held in January 1986; Joan Scott is her dissertation advisor.

Lou’s participation in the Pembroke Center research seminar on Thursdays is extracurricular. In the interview we discussed her project proposal as a participant, “La Crise de la Pudeur: Female Sexuality and the Politics of the Debate on [French] Women in the Twenties.” “Pudeur can be translated as ‘modesty’ or ‘virginity.’ Lou uses ‘modesty,’ Prévost’s use of the word.”

Marcel Proust and Victor Margueritte were two of the French novelists of the twenties who devoted much of their writing to the issues of women’s roles and female sexuality following World War I. For instance, many novels about the “nouvelle femme” who rejected her bourgeois family to live independently, indulging in open sexual relations, sold millions of copies in France.

In studying this phenomenon in French postwar culture, Lou hopes to gain a better understanding of the complex ways in which ideas about women and the realities of their lives shaped each other during the twenties.

She believes a “crisis” in traditional sexual relations did occur after the war, but she tends to agree with other writers of the time who claim that change came about gradually, with the war being only one of the causes. In the early part of the twentieth century the first generations of middle-class women had pursued higher education, and some had entered traditionally male professions thus gaining economic independence. During the war the number of women who were forced to fill occupations left vacant by young men at the front increased dramatically. Many married women were widowed and had to work to support families. These situations, born out of necessity, not from choice, did give women a certain freedom not otherwise obtainable. Bourgeois culture and ideals were shattered – ideals of heroism, nationalism, order, and decency. More and more, the former way of life was questioned and criticized.

Another source of tension was the sizeable population of women who were to remain single and childless owing to the loss of young men in the war. If sexual energy was not to be put to the service of reproduction, how was it to be expended? This question is only one of many dealing with the passing of a stable, self-confident bourgeois order. In her search for answers Lou will read French novels, medical and sociological texts, and pronatalist literature. She will analyze legislative debates, if available, concerning a law passed by the French national legislature in 1920 which forbade any sort of neo-Malthusian propaganda and imposed extremely harsh penalties on abortion. To quote from Lou’s proposal: “Exploring textual strategies in this way, as separate currents reverberating back and forth across a whole network of texts, is one way of trying to understand the discourse on women in the twenties in France."

In the hour I spent interviewing Kate Hammer, a junior majoring in semiotics, I jumped in time some sixty years from the setting of Lou’s discussion. Kate’s project at the center is research on analyses of constructions of female sexuality in pop sexology (Kate calls it supermarket sexology) as reflected in books which appeal to the general public such as Sex and the Single Girl and Joy of Sex. In fact, we did not talk at length about her project but rather we discussed a play, entitled Conceptions, which she had written as an extracurricular activity, related to her academic interests.

The theme of this play is reproductive
technologies and their concurrent medical and ethical issues. Kate has a keen interest in the biological sciences and did her research for the play by reading extensively books dealing with the basics of life knowledge; there are thirteen books listed in the bibliography printed on the play's program. Her statement is that feminists as life-bearers need to have a body of knowledge and an understanding of life and how it affects the status of women.

There were three performances of Kate's play in Big Mother's, a student room in Faunce House. An independent production in conjunction with Awareness Theatre, it was directed and staged by an interracial cast of students who rehearsed all over campus wherever rooms were available. The play program listed six financial supporters: Office of the Dean of the College; Program for Liberal Medical Education, Department of Health Education, Department of Community Health; Sarah Doyle Women's Center, and the University Chaplain's Office.

The play had considerable action including dance and at times a plurality of voices to challenge the audience. It opened with a prologue followed by some historical background on the subject. A dance scene, "Ballad of the Body - Birth without Violence," followed by scenes dealing with amniocentesis and insemination, the miracle of Louise Brown, expressions from many doctors, and a finale called "Echoes." Following each performance there was a panel discussion including a medical doctor, a social scientist, the author, and the director.

To quote the author: "I can neither take nor wish for credit for the majority of words which will surround you today. The language, indeed languages, of Conceptions come from those who have researched, developed, administered, advocated, analyzed, and experienced reproductive technologies. Part of the drama then is the play of languages. But most crucial is the drama of individual experiences. Conceptions works to reinsert the individual human beings into the arguments that have for the most part been 'academic.'"

Kate received comments from doctors, some defensive, and there remains the possibility of the presentation of the play before an audience of medical doctors only. The cast took the play to Bennington College where it was favorably received, and it has also sparked the interest of a representative of a local professional theater.

On the flyleaf of the play program is a quote from director Sarah Baldwin: "The script is rich in information about reproductive technologies, its history, present medical and moral tangles and future possibilities. Watch and listen. Come not for answers, but to question." I wish I had been in the audience.

... a "crisis" in traditional sexual relations did occur after the war... Bourgeois culture and ideals were shattered - ideals of heroism, nationalism, order and decency. More and more, the former way of life was questioned and criticized.

- Lou Roberts

Christine Dunlap Farnham Archives a Reality
Polly Welts Kaufman ’51

The formal dedication of the Christine Dunlap Farnham Archives on October 10 attracted a large group of people who wished to honor the memory of Christine Dunlap Farnham ’48, the first chair of the Pembroke Associates Council. The archives, designed to house materials devoted to the history of women at Brown and in Rhode Island, are supported by a fund raised in Christine’s memory.

Introduced at the dedication was Karen Lamoree, the new Farnham archivist, who is in the process of assessing existing material and of determining what materials should be collected. She is being assisted by the Farnham Archives Advisory Committee.

The dedication ceremonies opened with a lecture in the Crystal Room by Joan Scott of the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, and Chair of the Pembroke Center Advisory Board. She placed the establishment of the Farnham Archives in the tradition of the creation of women’s archives beginning in England, France, and The Netherlands at the turn of the century. Noting that the era also encompassed the founding of the Women’s College at Brown, Scott explained that the drive for women’s education was connected to the desire to preserve records of women’s achievements.

In the United States, she continued, the Arthur M. and Elizabeth B. Schlesinger Library at Radcliffe College was started from a collection of papers from women in the suffrage movement and augmented by the Schlesingers who believed that women’s archives would establish the worth of women as subjects of history.

Professor Scott described the collecting of women’s materials that has already begun at Brown; she noted books donated by Marjorie Leonard ’29 and Ethel Nichols, Thomas ’34, and papers from Mary Elizabeth Sharpe and Martha Sharp Cogan ’26, as well as memorabilia, letters, and oral histories donated by alumnae from many classes.

Scott also stated that the Farnham Archives will become a “center in the state for research on women.” With the dedication of the archives, she concluded, “Brown University proudly acknowledges the history of its women, gathering together the materials from which a collective memory will be fashioned.”

Professor Scott’s lecture was followed by the dedication ceremonies in the John Hay Library where a plaque naming the archives for Christine Dunlap Farnham is now displayed. Many members of the Brown Corporation were present. President Howard Sweater thanked the co-chairs of the committee to fund the Farnham Archives, Judith Korey Charles ’46 and Phyllis Baldwin Young ’45, who worked with the honorary chair, Peg Cheetham ’25, Joseph H. Farnham, Jr., ’49, Christine’s husband, spoke of her desire for an archive devoted to the records of Brown women. Samuel Streit, Assistant University Librarian, affirmed the University Library’s support of the project.

In the evening, at a dinner in the Brown Faculty Club, friends of Christine Farnham joined in speaking about her life by sharing remembrances.

The new archivist for the Christine Dunlap Farnham Archives is Karen Lamoree, a graduate of Clark University with a master’s in library science from the State University of New York. She was recently the archivist and assistant librarian at the Adirondack Museum, Blue Mountain Lake, New York. Ms. Lamoree is working with Martha Mitchell, archivist of the University Library, and with the Farnham Advisory Committee, chaired by Polly Welts Kaufman ’51 and consisting of Martha Mitchell, Doris Hopkins Stapleton ’28, Sophie Schaefer Blistein ’41, and Professor Mari Jo Buhle, the chair of the American Civilization Department who is a specialist in women’s history.

Note: Karen Lamoree’s initial inventory of materials in the archives indicates a need for the following: Freshman student handbooks for years: 1903/04, 1907/08, 1909/10, 1914/15, 1915/16, 1922/23, 1923/24, 1925/26. Continuing the list: any clothing worn during special events, e.g. Sophomore Masques, May Queen, Freshman Scot Week, photographs, especially candid ones of student life; scripts from plays; posters or advertisements for plays or meetings; Ivy Day programs for 1918, 1927, 1932, 1933, 1935, 1937. Also important are papers, such as correspondence, diaries, scrapbooks created while at Pembroke, and personal papers created after college. Karen wants to emphasize that we are interested in all classes. Finally, we would welcome leads for possible acquisitions of papers of 20th-century Rhode Island women.

Any alumna wishing to contribute materials or to be interviewed for an oral history should communicate with Barbara Anton at the Pembroke Center, Brown University, Box 1938, Providence, RI 02912.
Alumnae Forums Cover Many Fields

“We particularly need people like you who have strong liberal arts backgrounds. It should be somewhat heartening for you to know how much you will be welcomed.” So stated Susan Dillon ’81 MAT to the student audience during the Alumnae Forum on education. In fact, this theme is repeated in all forums, along with the advice “to get as many experiences as you can in your field of interest while you are at Brown.”

A February forum on social work featured three women with very different liberal arts backgrounds now working successfully in the same field. All graduates of the class of 1965, Kay Frishman, a bilingual community organizer in a Hispanic neighborhood, majored in Latin; Martha Fraad Haffey majored in ancient civilization and is now a professor of social work at Hunter College; and Mimi Calhoun, with a degree in economics, is a practicing psychotherapist. Of course, in a field such as social work, each had taken graduate degrees.

An interesting perspective on lobbying careers was presented at another February forum by Victoria Lederberg ’59, ’61 M.A., ’66 Ph.D., a member of the Rhode Island legislature, and Jean Hutter ’80, a tax lobbyist for the League of Women Voters in Washington, D.C. Jean spoke as one who lobbies politicians and Vicky as the politician who is “lobbied to.” Both agreed that an effective lobbyist is thoroughly knowledgeable and up-to-date on her/his issue.

The theme of careers in the public sector continued in April with a forum on public interest law. Students heard from Kathryn Meyer ’70, vice president for legal affairs at Beth Israel Medical Center, whose work as general counsel for the hospital includes health care issues and corporate, tax, and labor problems. Jeanne Frankel ’82, executive director of the Public Education Association, represents parents, children, and the handicapped in her work to improve New York public schools. Beth Merkin ’81, with teaching experience in a school for delinquent girls, has chosen to specialize in juvenile law in the office of New Haven Legal Assistance.

The fall semester series opened with a forum featuring women who had started their own business. Rita Campbell ’75 was active in theater while at Brown and managed Rites and Reason upon graduation. In her job as grant writer and fund developer for artistic projects for Rhode Island, Rita became increasingly aware of the problems faced by young artists starting out. This led to her eventual creation of her own talent agency.

Diane Scola ’79, Executive Officer of Scola Enterprises, Inc., and Rita Campbell ’75, co-owner of Artist Development Group, Inc., discuss running their own businesses.

“We particularly need people like you who have strong liberal arts backgrounds. It should be somewhat heartening for you to know how much you will be welcomed.”

— Susan Dillon ’81 MAT, at forum on Education

She and her partner now represent more than three hundred clients in the New England region, serving as agents, managers, and promoters. Lynn Jachney ’57 has built up a very successful company which offers crewed yacht charters in New England, the Caribbean, the Mediterranean, and other areas with excellent sailing. Although the students were fascinated by all the traveling Lynn does, she emphasized that her trips are hard work with little time for relaxation and much time devoted to developing new business. Diane Scola ’59, moderator of the panel and executive officer of a Providence jewelry company, joined Rita and Lynn in their advice to prospective business owners: “You must love what you are doing, and you must be willing to take many risks.” Those who attend forums regularly observed with interest that this was the first time that the audience was predominantly male.

Athletics is a field where students can easily follow the advice to gain experience while in school. Community groups are always looking for coaches, camp counselors, and referees. Deborah Kirk ’77 turned an unpaid internship at Brown into a paying job upon graduation. Deborah has also been able, as a young mother, to keep her hand in by volunteering in athletic activities in her community. Options in athletics have expanded considerably in recent years. Peg Ewing ’58 has seen her job as physical education teacher at the high school level expand as programs have become coeducational. She also told the students of wide-open areas such as teaching physical education to the handicapped. The area of athletics which seemed to be of special interest to this particular audience was sports medicine. Arlene Gorton ’52, Associate Director of Athletics at Brown, strongly recommended that students go to medical school rather than take shorter routes to sports medicine careers in order to have maximum opportunities. She made a strong plea for liberal arts graduates to go into athletics to help solve some of the severe problems in many athletic programs today.

A focus on careers in education ended the fall term series. It was emphasized that there are now teaching jobs available and that many changes are taking place in schools. Mary O’Brien ’60 has been in elementary education since her graduation from Brown. She has worked her way up from classroom teacher to principal to assistant superintendent for elementary education for Providence. She invited students to go into schools to see how things differ from their elementary school days; she also urged them to volunteer even for an hour a week. Susan Adler Kaplan ’58, ’65 MAT, a teacher at Classical High School in Providence, was named by the Carnegie Forum on Education and the Economy to the planning group that will establish a national board to improve the quality of teaching. She spoke of her experiences
on that board and of the exciting challenges before her. Susan Dillon '81, an English teacher at a private Providence school, summed up the general tone of the forum with her statement that certainly teaching has ups and downs, but during the morning preceding the forum she was teaching Hamlet to her class of "terrific seniors," enjoying it tremendously and thinking, "I can't believe I get paid to do this!"

All forums adjourn to The Gate for an informal lunch, and this gathering gives students a chance to talk with the panelists about their personal situations. It is not uncommon for names and phone numbers to be exchanged. Alumnae/i and students both find the experience rewarding.

**BOOK REVIEW**

*The Myth of Women's Masochism* by Paula J. Caplan, Ph.D.

*Reviewed by Hilda Calabro '45, A.M. '50, Ph.D. '65*

Although Freud claims that women are masochistic by nature, Paula Caplan, associate professor of applied psychology, demonstrates that there are far more exact and positive ways of interpreting women's behavior. While masochism is defined as enjoyment of pain, it does not explain why women stay with abusive husbands or why mothers often put their children's needs ahead of their own.

Most enlightening is Caplan's explanation that the myth of women's masochism serves only as a block against social action that could help women, unfortunately, this myth also leads both men and women to believe that women are deeply pathological. Debunking one of the most harmful prejudices that women have had to live with, Dr. Caplan not only challenges traditional psychiatric and societal attitudes toward women, but also opens wide the possibilities for women to be and do what they want.

A good review of the psychoanalytic basis for this myth reveals its firm support in the classic literature of Kraft-Ebing, Freud, Reich, Deutsch, and Bonaparte. Society at large, however, has also been instrumental in fostering the myth by commonly accepting the belief that it is important for women to stay at home where they belong, to accept what is offered them, and to keep smiling. How appropriate is the warning by social scientist Gordon Allport that oppressed groups are likely to be blamed for their society's problems! This includes women who have been blamed for both life's inevitable unhappiness and for the troubles that result from women's second-class status in society.

While looking in some detail at the manner in which the myth has operated in a variety of areas of women's lives, valuable insights are given about women's relationships with men, women as victims of violence, women at work, and women in therapy. The author makes it clear, however, that virtually everything that has been called women's masochism has, in reality, been a manifestation of women's abilities to delay gratification, to put other's needs ahead of their own, and to try to win happiness through their own effort.

How can an end be put to the misuse of the word "masochism"? Some suggestions are by dissemination of basic psychological information to children concerning the fact that female behavior is often mislabeled in pejorative ways; increased services for women who are victims of violence; and abolition of sex-role stereotypes.

Expertly confronting the myth of women's masochism, Caplan offers women a chance to alleviate unnecessary unhappiness in their lives by celebrating their own strengths and joys.

**CALENDAR OF EVENTS**

**SPRING '87**

**WOMEN'S HISTORY MONTH PROGRAM**

March 6, noon: "A Coordinate Relationship: An Historical Perspective on Women and Men at Pembroke College and Brown University." Karen Lamoree, Archivist.

**ALUMNAE FORUM SERIES**

February 6: Careers in the Performing Arts

April 3: Health Care Careers

April 10: Opportunities in Sales and Marketing

**PEMBROKE CENTER LECTURE**

April 1: See details on page 4

**PEMBROKE CENTER – THE CHALLENGE YEARS**

April 10: A series of programs to launch endowment drive.

12 noon: Alumnae Forum. (see above)

2:00: Lecture and Exhibit in John Hay Library followed by reception.

4:30: Presentations by 1986-87 Pembroke Center Fellows followed by reception

**COMMENCEMENT WEEKEND**

Saturday, May 23: Pembroke Center Commencement Forum with reception immediately following.

Associates will receive invitations to all these events.

Dr. Paula Caplan, author of the book reviewed here, was the featured speaker for the first annual Pembroke Center Associates Lecture in April 1986. She spoke to a standing-room-only audience in List Auditorium, and her lecture provoked many comments and questions, particularly among the undergraduate students. Her talk was based on this book.
Anne Mills was graduated from Brown in 1960 with a combined degree in math and physics. She continued her education at Stanford University and was awarded a master's in psychological counseling in 1961. For the next four years Anne taught physics at the Brearley School in New York City, and then took a job in 1965 where she started as a systems engineer. She has moved through various departments and positions to her current one as director of product support planning in Norwalk, Connecticut.

Anne has been very active in Brown alumni activities including the Associated Alumni Finance Committee and Board of Directors, and has served as a NASP interviewer, Brown Fund volunteer, secretary of the Pembroke College Club of New York, and Commencement Class marshal. It is no wonder, then, that she was awarded a distinguished Alumni Service Award in 1985.

Following is a list of the other members of the Associates Council for 1986-1987: Margery Goddard Whiteman ’62, vice chair; Dorcas A. Baker ’78; Sibyl B. Chapman ’71, Rebekah Hill Eckstein ’60, Jean N. Howard ’70; Pully Welts Kaufman ’51, Marie J. Langlois ’64, Tonita Lipscomb ’83; Bernice McLeod ’68, Teresa Gagnon Mellone ’39; Diane Scola ’59; Doris H. Stapleton ’52. Ex-officio members are Nancy L. Buc ’65 and Ruth Burt Ekstrom ’53.

The Pembroke Center Associates Council is the channel through which alumni can be encouraged to participate in the work of the center. Each member serves on one of the standing committees (Archives, Newsletter, Commencement and Reunion, Alumni Forums, 1991 Celebration, and Fundraising), advising and assisting staff on programs and activities. The full council meets three times a year. If you are interested in being a member of the Associates Council, please contact Barbara Anton at the center.

Barbara Anton ’58

It was a great pleasure to read the list of alumni honored by the Associated Alumni in 1986. Four out of a total of twelve honorees are members of the Pembroke Center Associates! Penelope Hartland-Thuemner ’40 received a Brown Bear award for her outstanding service to the University over a period of years, and Helen M. E. McCarthy ’26, Marie Langlois ’64, and Elizabeth Sherman ’77 were honored with Alumni Service awards for distinguished volunteer service in alumni activities. Marie Langlois also received an award for outstanding achievements as national chair of the Brown Annual Fund.

Congratulations to these 1986 recipients of awards as well as to the following living recipients of past awards who are also members of the Pembroke Center Associates:

Brown Bear Award: Doris Stapleton ’52, Phyllis B. Young ’45, Ruth N. Wolf ’41, Margaret Cheetham ’25, Teresa G. Mellone ’39, Ruth W. Cierenec ’33, Dorothy W. Wells ’52, and Norma Munves ’54.


Katharine Walker Kane ’48
Martha White Keiter ’62
Clair Callaghan Kelly ’60
Elizabeth G. Kenyon ’59
Suzanne L. Keough ’69
Doris E. Kinder ’54
Liza Knapp ’64
Jane C. Kraf ’66
Sarah Newton Krebs ’61
Jane ’63
Laura Kroll ’81
Peg Morley LaSalle ’51
Lorathese Lyons ’56
Charlotte Mayhew Lembog ’46
Nancy Leopold ’36
Nancy L. Lester ’80
Mary D. Lichituri ’56
Louise Levin ’78
Barbara R. Livin ’64
Debbie Bernstein Levin ’43
Annette Levin ’78
Harriet R. Levin ’61
Ruth C. Lindquist ’58
Teresa Lipscomb ’83
Deborah Lisker ’72
Elizabeth F. Lowenstein ’49
Margaret E. Lynch ’51
Judith B. MacDonald ’57
Leslie Martin ’70
Mary M. Martin ’32
Marion Mayer ’60
Barbara Meier ’53
Karen A. Melchior ’56
Barbara A. Memmott ’53
Nancy Wernick Memen ’53

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