

Chapter 1 : Lectures - Women's and Gender Studies Program | University of South Carolina

*This bar-code number lets you verify that you're getting exactly the right version or edition of a book. The digit and digit formats both work.*

Ex-officio members of the steering committee are: The curriculum was enriched by the following six new subjects taught by faculty in several units: Professor Resnick conducted independent study subjects with four students. Professors Wildenthal and DeFrantz conducted independent studies with one student each. The direction of the look as a content variable: Reflections on the practice of an African woman filmmaker" by Tsitsi Dangarembga. Mixing it Up" by Erica Rand. The "Black Performance Theory: Most of their accomplishments are listed in the reports of their home departments, so special attention is given here to achievements relating to work on gender. She gave the following talks: An Institute for the Future. Les sciences et la fabrication du féminin et du masculin and has written the following articles for conferences: She gave the public talk: She published the following review: She served on the Advisory Board of Women and Performance: A Journal of Feminist Theory. Assistant Professor Christine Walley Anthropology presented the following conference paper: At a meeting Mexico of Latin American women playwrights, Associate Professor Brenda Cotto-Escalera Theater Arts identified ways to increase their visibility in the international arts community. She published the following pieces: She read from Water Marked at many venues across the country including libraries, universities, bookstores and professional organizations. She served as associate fiction editor of Callaloo. Let me tell you a story about myself. Elements of Face-to-Face Conversation for Embodied Conversational Agents" in Embodied Conversational Agents and she published the following paper in a refereed journal: She published a review of Benjamin Roberts, Through the Keyhole: Professor Ruth Perry Literature published three articles on women in eighteenth century literature in collected volumes published this year, and two of her essays "Radical Doubt and the Liberation of Women" and "De-Familiarizing the Family; Or Writing Family History from Literary Sources" were reprinted. Associate Professor Sally Haslanger Philosophy published the following pieces: She gave the following departmental colloquia: More information about this program can be found on the World Wide Web at [http:](http://)

Chapter 2 : Annual Women's Studies Conference | University of West Florida

*Women's Studies, (The Annual Series) by Ojea, Patricia; Quigley, Barbara and a great selection of similar Used, New and Collectible Books available now at [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com)*

It was attended by some [1] people over two days, including about 40 men. The resolution on the subject of votes for women caused dissension until Frederick Douglass took the platform with a passionate speech in favor of having a suffrage statement within the proposed Declaration of Sentiments. One hundred of the attendees subsequently signed the Declaration. Garrison, whose name had headed the first woman suffrage petition sent to the Massachusetts legislature the previous year, [4] said, "I conceive that the first thing to be done by the women of this country is to demand their political enfranchisement. Kenney, Dora Taft, and Eliza H. Taft a committee of arrangements, with Davis and Stone as the committee of correspondence. Stanton wished to stay at home because she would be in the late stages of pregnancy. Within days of her arrival, he died of cholera and Stone was left to settle his affairs and accompany his pregnant widow back east. Fearing she might not be able to return for three months, she wrote to Davis asking her to take charge of issuing the call. Having decided not to tarry in the disease-ridden Wabash Valley , she had begun a stage coach trek back across Indiana with her sister-in-law, and within days contracted typhoid fever that kept her bed-ridden for three weeks. She arrived back in Massachusetts in October, just two weeks before the convention. The meeting was called to order by Sarah H. Paulina Wright Davis was chosen to preside and in her opening address [15] called for "the emancipation of a class, the redemption of half the world, and a conforming re-organization of all social, political, and industrial interests and institutions". Others addressed specific issues of property rights, access to education, and employment opportunities, while others defined the movement as an effort to secure the "natural and civil rights" of all women, including women held in slavery. Reflecting its egalitarian principles, the business committee appointed a Central Committee of nine women and nine men. Price, Lucretia Mott , and Frederick Douglass. As an appointee to the committee on Civil and Political Functions, she urged the assemblage to petition their state legislatures for the right of suffrage, the right of married women to hold property, and as many other specific rights as they felt practical to seek in their respective states. Then she gave a brief speech, saying, "We want to be something more than the appendages of Society; we want that Woman should be the coequal and help-meet of Man in all the interest and perils and enjoyments of human life. We want that she should attain to the development of her nature and womanhood; we want that when she dies, it may not be written on her gravestone that she was the " relict " of somebody. I am not without hope that this article will materially strengthen your hands, and I am sure it can not but cheer your hearts. Lucretia Mott served as an officer of the meeting. Wendell Phillips made a speech which was so persuasive that it would be sold as a tract until When woman has enjoyed for as many centuries as we have the aid of books, the discipline of life, and the stimulus of fame, it will be time to begin the discussion of these questions: Is it equal to that of man? Afterward, she defended the Convention and its leaders in articles she wrote for the New York Tribune. For fourteen years I have advocated this cause by my daily life. Bloody feet, sisters, have worn smooth the path by which you have come hither. Price spoke about prostitution, as she had the year before, arguing that too many women fell to prostitution because they did not have the job opportunities or education that men had. Rose said of woman that "At marriage she loses her entire identity, and her being is said to have become merged in her husband. Has nature thus merged it? Has she ceased to exist and feel pleasure and pain? When she violates the laws of her being, does her husband pay the penalty? When she breaks the moral law does he suffer the punishment? When he satisfies his wants, is it enough to satisfy her nature? What an inconsistency that from the moment she enters the compact in which she assumes the high responsibility of wife and mother, she ceases legally to exist and becomes a purely submissive being. Blind submission in women is considered a virtue, while submission to wrong is itself wrong, and resistance to wrong is virtue alike in women as in man. For the third convention, the city hall in Syracuse, New York was selected as the site. Lucretia Mott was named president; at one point she felt it necessary to silence a minister who offended the assembly by using biblical references to keep women subordinate to men. Ernestine Rose

stood up in response, saying that the Bible should not be used as the authority for settling a dispute, especially as it contained much contradiction regarding women. She spoke to say "The woman who first departs from the routine in which society allows her to move must suffer. Let us bravely bear ridicule and persecution for the sake of the good that will result, and when the world sees that we can accomplish what we undertake, it will acknowledge our right. Elizabeth Smith Miller suggested the women form organizations at the state level, but even this milder suggestion met with opposition. Paulina Kellogg Wright Davis said "I hate organizations It was taking their own words and applying their own principles to women, as they have been applied to men. I have never in my life attended a regular business meeting Organizers of the fourth national convention were concerned that a repetition of that mob scene not take place. In Cleveland, objections were raised regarding Bible interpretations, and orderly discussion proceeded. Lucretia Mott moved the adoption of the Seneca Falls Declaration of Sentiments, which was read to the convention, debated, then referred to a committee to draft a new declaration. Antoinette Brown, William Lloyd Garrison, Lucretia Mott, Ernestine Rose and Lucy Stone worked to shape a new declaration, and the result was read at the end of the meeting, but was never adopted. She is described as a Polish lady of great beauty, being known in this country as an earnest advocate of human liberty. She is a marked favorite in the Conventions. Anthony supported her, saying "every religion â€” or none â€” should have an equal right on the platform". Tell us, ye men of the nation Anthony spoke to urge attendees to petition their state legislatures for laws giving women equal rights. A committee was formed to publish tracts and to place articles in national newspapers. Once again, the convention could not agree on a motion to create a national organization, resolving instead to continue work at the local level with coordination provided by a committee chaired by Paulina Kellogg Wright Davis. He described examples from the Bible which assigned to women a subordinate role. She said "The pulpit has been prostituted, the Bible has been ill-used Instead of taking the truths of the Bible in corroboration of the right, the practice has been to turn over its pages to find examples and authority for the wrong. William Lloyd Garrison stood up to halt the debate, saying that nearly everyone present agreed that all were equal in the eyes of God. Wright, a younger sister of Lucretia Mott and a founding member of the first Seneca Falls Convention, contrasted the large hall packed with supporters to the much smaller gathering in , called "in timidity and doubt of our own strength, our own capacity, our own powers". In education, in marriage, in religion, in everything, disappointment is the lot of woman. She noted with satisfaction that the new Republican Party was interested in female participation during the elections. Lucretia Mott encouraged the assembly to use their new rights, saying, "Believe me, sisters, the time is come for you to avail yourselves of all the avenues that are opened to you. We can not petition the General Government on this point. Allow me, therefore, respectfully to suggest the propriety of appointing a committee, which shall be instructed to prepare a memorial adapted to the circumstances of each legislative body; and demanding of each, in the name of this Convention, the elective franchise for woman. Susan B Anthony Older Years. Anthony spoke at every convention from onward, and served as president in For the eighth and subsequent national conventions, the meetings were changed from various dates in autumn to a more consistent mid-May schedule. Anthony held the post of president. William Lloyd Garrison spoke, saying "Those who have inaugurated this movement are worthy to be ranked with the army of martyrsâ€”in the days of old. They should triumph, and every opposition be removed, that peace and love, justice and liberty, might prevail throughout the world. He hinted at birth control by insisting that women should have the right to put a limit on "the cares and sufferings of maternity". The convention, marred by interruption and rowdyism, "adjourned amid great confusion". Caroline Wells Healey Dall read out the resolutions including one intended to be sent to every state legislature, urging that body to "secure to women all those rights and privileges and immunities which in equity belong to every citizen of a republic". Wendell Phillips stood to speak and "held that mocking crowd in the hollow of his hand". A recent legislative victory in New York was praised, one which gave women joint custody of their children and sole use of their personal property and wages. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Antoinette Brown Blackwell moved to add a resolution calling for legislation on marriage reform; they wanted laws that would give women the right to separate from or divorce a husband who had demonstrated drunkenness, insanity, desertion or cruelty. Wendell Phillips argued against the resolution, fracturing the executive committee on the matter. Anthony also supported the measure, but it was defeated by

vote after a heated debate. The New York state legislature repealed in much of the gain women had made in I speak of wrongs. Doctor Mary Edwards Walker and a "Mrs. Harman" were seen in "male attire" actively passing back and forth between the audience and the stage.

**Chapter 3 : Department of Women's Studies & Feminist Research - Western University**

*PROGRAM IN WOMEN'S STUDIES. Women's Studies redresses the invisibility of women and gender in the construction of knowledge and reminds us to include women's as well as men's contributions, experiences and perceptions in understanding the world.*

February 28, Calls for Papers: Interdisciplinary, comparative, and transnational studies of the African Diaspora and other women, families, and communities of color are also encouraged. Call for Manuscript Proposals: Wies and Hillary Haldane Series Editors Around the world, people are directly and indirectly affected by gender-based violence on a daily basis. With a commitment to methodological rigor, the Cross-Cultural Studies in Gender-Based Violence series draws from a range of cross-cultural contexts, with a global representation of different experiences, diverse responses, and innovative solutions. Attending to structures at the macro-level, within and between organizations, and local level individual experiences, the Cross-Cultural Studies in Gender-Based Violence series emphasizes the role of applied and engaged social science research for addressing human suffering. The series will include monographs and edited collections that integrate social sciences frameworks and mixed methods to influence, shape, and change gender-based violence intervention systems and policy domains. We are currently seeking proposals from a range of disciplines, geographical locations, and theoretical perspectives in order to bring applied insights to bear on the seemingly intractable problem of violence. We invite you to contact us for more information about the series or to express interest in preparing a proposal. We welcome submissions from all areas and traditions of feminist philosophy, and our goal is to be a platform for philosophical research that engages the problems of our time in the broader world. As an open-access journal, our goal is to make feminist philosophical scholarship of the highest quality widely available, and so we are free to authors and to readers. We also aim to improve the presence and impact of women and feminist philosophers. We take considerations of implicit bias seriously, and employ the best practices of the profession, including triple-anonymous review. We believe that all areas of feminist philosophical practice can contribute to social change, assisting those who strive for greater justice and equity and work against oppression in all forms. We endeavour to ally ourselves with others who are making such contributions. It is the official journal of Sociologists for Women in Society, and was founded in as an outlet for feminist social science. The journal primarily publishes empirical articles, which are both theoretically engaged and methodologically rigorous, including qualitative, quantitative, and comparative-historical methodologies. GPID cross-cuts disciplines, bringing together research, critical analyses, and proposals for change. Nancy Tuana and Emma Velez Submission deadline: Please submit your paper to: Journal of Feminist Scholarship – Call for submissions for a new online, peer-reviewed journal. The Journal of Feminist Scholarship is a new twice-yearly, peer-reviewed, open-access journal published online and aimed at promoting feminist scholarship across the disciplines, as well as expanding the reach and definitions of feminist research. Examples of work being sought are fiction, poetry, creative nonfiction, literary criticism, book reviews, and profiles about mother writers. Whether critical, theoretical, or empirical, articles published in Signs generate theories, concepts, analytical categories, and methodological innovations that enable new ways of thinking, new ways of seeing, and new ways of living. The Fund invites students to propose independent projects focused on building awareness and empowering women and people of diverse gender identities. Please send questions to stan cmc. It is particularly intended to promote critical analysis of gender inequalities within Jewish religion, culture, and society, both ancient and modern. The journal does not promote a fixed ideology, and welcomes a variety of approaches. The material may be cross-methodological or interdisciplinary. To access the list of the review copies, click on the Books Received button on the homepage of the journal. The list can also be obtained by emailing the editor-in-chief. All reviews are words and due 30 days from receipt of the book. They may be formal or informal, as long as they are fair and engaging. Presently, our fiction list is in urgent need of reviews. Some of the books are somewhat dated, but still available in print. Queries, along with a short bio and a writing sample, should be made by e-mail to: Using publisher supplied guidelines, the country by country overview will discuss social, political, economic,

and religious situations of women throughout the world.

**Chapter 4 : News & Events | Center for Women's and Gender Studies | Florida International University | FIU**

*Witness the March Towards Women's Rights. As the first in the Women's Studies archive, this collection traces the path of women's issues from past to present—pulling primary sources from manuscripts, newspapers, periodicals, and more.*

**Chapter 5 : Women's, Gender, and Sexuality Studies, Wake Forest University**

*Critical ethnic studies, cultural studies, feminist globalization studies, immigration and diasporas, queer studies, sexualities studies. Biographical Notes Jasbir K. Puar is Professor and Graduate Director of Women's and Gender Studies at Rutgers University, where she has been a faculty member since*

**Chapter 6 : Lynch, Bibliography of Johnsonian Studies**

*An annual award, the Louis Kampf Writing Prize in Women's and Gender Studies, is presented for exemplary undergraduate writing in a WGS subject. MIT also belongs to the Graduate Consortium in Women's Studies, which was established in by MIT and six other Boston-area institutions.*

**Chapter 7 : National Women's Rights Convention - Wikipedia**

*The Gender, Sexuality and Women's Studies program at UVM is an interdisciplinary program devoted to the study of gender and sexuality as fundamental categories of social and cultural analysis. Gender (the social meaning of the distinction among sexes) and sexuality (sexual identities, discourses).*

**Chapter 8 : Women's & Gender Studies | Women's & Gender Studies | TTU**

*Women's & Gender Studies is an interdisciplinary academic program that examines the cultural and social construction of gender, explores the history, experiences and contributions of women to society, and studies the influences of gender on the lives of women and men.*

**Chapter 9 : Women's and Gender Studies | University of West Florida**

*The Journal of International Women's Studies is an on-line, open-access, peer reviewed feminist journal that provides a forum for scholars, activists, and students to explore the relationships among theories of gender and sexuality and various forms of organizing and critical practice.*