

# Women's Center News

Fall 2004

Check out the Women's Center at: [www.louisville.edu/provost/womenctr](http://www.louisville.edu/provost/womenctr)

Volume 12, Issue 1

## Women's Equality Day 2004 to Feature Visual Arts Exhibit, Voter Registration Event, and Historic Film, *Iron-Jawed Angels*

U of L's **Women's Equality Day 2004** Commemoration, to be held from 11:30 a.m. until 1:00 p.m. on August 26 on the Belknap Campus, will have a unique stamp. It will feature a visual arts exhibit, stepped-up efforts to promote voter registration, and the dynamic film, *Iron-Jawed Angels* recently shown on HBO.

**"Rock the Vote"** will be the theme of this election-year celebration. Forming the backdrop for the event will be a visual arts exhibit set up in the Student Activity Center throughout the day. Portraits and posters of some of the key players in the Women's Suffrage Movement will be on display to help people put faces with the names of the fantastic women who triumphed against all odds to achieve their right to vote.

In an effort to encourage people to register and go to the polls in November, the Jefferson County Clerk's Office has been invited to hold a voter registration opportunity at the event. Representatives

from the office will be on hand to answer questions, assist with the registration, and turn in completed registration forms.

Anyone who is not registered is encouraged to come out and get ready to vote. Americans should remember that "if you don't take part in the process of electing your leaders, you should not complain when things go wrong."

Continuing the "Rock the Vote" theme will be the showing of the HBO film, *Iron-Jawed Angels*. This powerful drama shows the journey of the women's suffrage movement as women fought to win their right to vote. **The film will be shown in the Floyd Theatre at 6:00 p.m. and 8:30 p.m.**

Everyone is invited to come out for food fun, and entertainment. All events are free and open to the public. For answers to questions about the day's activities, please call the U of L Women's Center, 852-8976.



**Author's note:** I am entering my fourth month as the assistant director of the Women's Center. To prepare for planning Women's Equality Day, my first big Women's Center event, I researched the web and watched the PBS movie, *Not for Ourselves Alone*. The movie really got my wheels turning about my interest and vision as the assistant director.

In line with the Center's mission, my primary interests are educating people about women's issues and advocating for women. The way I choose to do these things is how my vision comes into play. I came to U of L from the Kentucky Center, where I was the performing arts manager. (I love the arts!) As an arts

lover and student advocate, I am interested in educating and building relationships with students through the use of performing arts, music, and visual arts. Therefore, as I put events together, I will incorporate these elements that reflect my vision.

The special treat of this event (and I must admit my favorite) is the premiere of the HBO film, *Iron Jawed Angels*. I look forward to seeing you there.

**Michelle Thompson, Assistant Director, Women's Center**

Timeline of Legal History of Women in the United States: A Timeline of the Women's Rights Movement 1848 - 1998

1701 The first sexually integrated jury hears cases in Albany, New York.

1769 American colonies based their laws on the English common law, which was summarized in the Blackstone Commentaries. It said, "By marriage, the husband and wife are one person in the law. The very being and legal existence of the woman is suspended during the marriage, or at least is incorporated into that of her husband under whose wing and protection she performs everything."

1777 All states pass laws which take away women's right to vote.

1789 United States Constitution ratified. The terms "persons," "people" and "electors" are used, allowing the interpretation of those beings to include men and women.

1839 The first state (Mississippi) grants women the right to hold property in their own name, with their husbands' permission.

1848 At Seneca Falls, New York, 300 women and men sign the Declaration of Sentiments, a plea for the end of discrimination against women in all spheres of society.

1855 In *Missouri v. Celia*, a Slave, a Black woman is declared to be property without a right to defend herself against a master's act of rape

1866 The 14th Amendment is passed by Congress (ratified by the states in 1868), saying "Representatives shall be

## ***A Message from Women's Center Director Mary Karen Powers***

In March of this year, I watched the HBO film, *Iron Jawed Angels*, which is about Alice Paul, the radical suffragists, and the role they played in the passage of the Susan B. Anthony Amendment in 1920.

In the film, Ida B. Wells-Barnett confronts Paul about the decision to enforce racial segregation in the 1913 suffrage parade in Washington D.C. In deference to southern delegates, Paul insists that African American-women participate as a single unit at the rear of the parade, rather than integrating their individual state delegations. Wells-Barnett rejects this demand, and disappears from the group of suffragists, only to jump from the crowd into the Illinois delegation, as the parade makes its way down Pennsylvania Avenue.

Curious about the historical accuracy of this incident, I discovered that it is based on eyewitness accounts of the 1913 parade. In fact, a photograph of Wells-Barnett marching down Pennsylvania Avenue between white suffragists and allies Belle Squire and Virginia Brooks appeared in the March 5, 1913 edition of the *Chicago Daily Tribune*. As Wanda Hendricks, Paulette Pennington Jones, and Carenda Rolland Taylor observe in their article about the incident, "Th[is] press coverage reassured many black women of their own place in the suffrage movement and probably convinced many whites that the question of race, gender, and enfranchisement were inextricably tied." I personally was reminded that "separate and unequal" was an historical fact of the suffrage movement, and that we still struggle today to build an inclusive women's movement.

On August 26, the Women's Center will co-sponsor two evening showings of *Iron Jawed Angels* as the centerpiece of our annual celebration of Women's Equality Day. Both are free and open to the public. Check Michelle Thompson's article in this newsletter, for exact details. *We look forward to seeing you at the movies!*

apportioned among the several States according to their respective members, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. . . . But when the right to vote . . . is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State . . . the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in proportion." It is the first time "citizens" and "voters" are defined as "male" in the Constitution.

1869 The first woman suffrage law in the U.S. is passed in the territory of Wyoming.

1870 The 15th Amendment receives final ratification, saying, "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." By its text, women are not specifically excluded from the vote.

1870 The first sexually integrated grand jury hears cases in Cheyenne, Wyoming. The chief justice stops a motion to prohibit the integration of the jury, stating: "It seems to be eminently proper for women to sit upon Grand Juries, which will give them the best possible opportunities to aid in suppressing the dens of infamy which curse the country."

1873 *Bradwell v. Illinois*, 83 U.S. 130 (1872): The U.S. Supreme Court rules that a state has the right to exclude a married woman (Myra Colby Bradwell) from practicing law.

1875 *Minor v. Happersett*, 88 U.S. 162 (1875): The U.S. Supreme Court declares that despite the privileges and immunities clause, a state can prohibit a woman from voting. The court declares women as "persons," but holds that they constitute a "special category of \_nonvoting\_ citizens."

1879 Through special Congressional legislation, Belva Lockwood becomes first woman

**Please add my name to your mailing list!**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

UofL Dept. (or) Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Mail: to: Women's Center, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. (*Please add me to your email list:*)

\_\_\_\_\_

admitted to try a case before the Supreme Court.

1890 The first state (Wyoming) grants women the right to vote in all elections.

1900 By now, every state has passed legislation modeled after New York's Married Women's Property Act (1848), granting married women some control over their property and earnings.

1908 *Muller v State of Oregon*, 208 U.S. 412 (1908): The U.S. Supreme Court upholds Oregon's 10-hour workday for women. The win is a two-edged sword: the protective legislation implies that women are physically weak.

1916 Margaret Sanger tests the validity of New York's anti-contraception law by establishing a clinic in Brooklyn. The most well-known of birth control advocates, she is one of hundreds arrested over a 40-year period for working to establish women's right to control their own bodies.

1918 *New York v. Sanger*, 222 NY 192, 118 N.E. 637 (Court of Appeals 1917), National Archives, Records of the U.S. Supreme Court, RG 267 (MSDME-CDS C 15:298). Margaret Sanger wins her suit in New York to allow doctors to advise their married patients about birth control for health purposes.

1920 The Nineteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution is ratified. It declares: "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex."

1923 National Woman's Party proposes Constitutional amendment: "Men and women shall have equal rights throughout the United States and in every place subject to its jurisdiction. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

1924 *Radice v. New York*, a New York state case, upholds a law that forbade waitresses from working the night shift but made an exception for entertainers and ladies' room attendants.

1925 American Indian suffrage granted by act of Congress.

## PEACC Marks Its Fifth Year, Announces Annual "Take Back the Night" Rally and March

The Prevention, Education, and Advocacy on Campus and Community (PEACC) Program is excited to begin its fifth season at the UofL. Returning staff include administrative assistant Ora Mae Gilkey and Sharon LaRue as program director.

PEACC has several new staff members: Shannon Hensley as project coordinator, Chrystal Russell as volunteer coordinator, and Jason Wade as Men of PEACC coordinator. Each will be working on separate avenues of outreach.

Shannon will coordinate an International Women's Club and Peer Education Program. Designed to increase the PEACC Program's visibility with International students, the International Women's Club will meet monthly to explore a range of issues and share a cultural meal together. The Peer Education Program will train student leaders to do presentations on violence against women.

Chrystal will coordinate the schedules of the many volunteers (quite a task!) that assist PEACC with public awareness events, especially the annual "Take Back the Night" (TBTN) on October 4, 2004. Chrystal is also developing acting scenarios to train volunteer "Actors for PEACC" who will perform at TBTN.

Jason will coordinate Men of PEACC, organize speaking engagements, and mobilize men on campus through The White Ribbon Campaign, which challenges men to take a public stand against violence.

Sharon will coordinate TBTN with various community agencies and the UofL Student Activities Board. Along with the traditional rally and candlelight vigil, this year's event will include appearances by WAVE-TV anchor Dawn Gee and former Miss Kentucky, Monica Hardin, and a men's discussion group facilitated by UofL's assistant vice president for student life Al Herring and Rus Funk from Louisville's Center for Women and Families. Sharon is also working with a Coordinated Response Team at UofL to design and implement a Sexual Misconduct Policy and Procedure to more effectively assist victims of violence and offer the most comprehensive services available.

PEACC would not be able to operate at the University without the dedication and persistence of Ora Mae Gilkey. Together, the PEACC staff is diligently working to "visualize PEACC" and eliminate violence against women on our campus.



The annual "Take Back the Night" Rally at the University of Louisville will be held on **Monday, October 4, 2004**. This rally, which will include a march and candlelight vigil, raises awareness about the causes and effects of violence against women. It also symbolizes the ability of women to reclaim the streets, rather than to remain passive in the face of violence. Based on an international tradition that began in the 1970s, the local "Take Back the Night" Rally was first held in 1989.

## An Interview with ... Dr. Nancy Martin

By Jessica Farquhar

*Recently, the University of Louisville announced that Nancy Martin, U of L's senior vice president for research, will serve on a statewide group developing ways to bring more life sciences companies to Kentucky. Dr. Martin, who serves as U of L's top research administrator, came to the university in 1988 to assume the Preston Pope Joyes Chair of Biochemical Research. She is in charge of promoting and supporting research and encouraging its use to enrich education, technology transfer and community service. Jessica Farquhar recently earned a master's degree in English from the University of Louisville. She is a published poet, and she is the former chair of FLOR, the Feminist League of Organized Resistance, at U of L.*

### **Q: The Commission on the Status of Women has encouraged U of L to promote research by its faculty on women's issues. How successful has this been?**

A: My office supports the internal grants program to help people get started on research issues that are of interest to women, and many of those projects build the foundation for going out and getting extramural funding in a variety of areas of interest to women. When we're reviewing internal grants in *all* areas, not just in the category of grants in areas of interest to women, we do require that the applicants demonstrate how they will include women as research subjects because there has been a long history in this country of assuming that whatever you find out with men is applicable to women, and we know that that's not the case.



*Photo by Tom Fougousse, U of L Office of Communications and Marketing*

### **Q: Is there any specific research you can recall that fits under the category of relating to women's issues?**

A: We have quite a bit of work going on in the Health Science Center in the area of estrogen response, which specifically relates to women. We have research in the school of social work on domestic violence, which, unfortunately, is largely perpetrated against women. Those are two good examples.

### **Q: Has the Bucks for Brains initiative helped women?**

A: I think the Bucks for Brains initiative has helped everyone, but it has helped us recruit some very high-profile academic researchers and educators to Kentucky, and so that's great for women.

### **Q: Have you seen changes at U of L in terms of women being awarded research grants?**

A: I think I'd really have to go back and look at the data. I'm a pretty data-driven person, being a scientist. There are lots of women faculty who are very competitive in getting research grants from extramural sources, and we really look at the quality of each application when the group does internal awards. I think that the proportion of awards pretty well reflects the proportion of faculty at the institution, but I'll have to check the data.

### **Q: What kind of advice would you give to a woman who is interested in pursuing a career in research?**

A: Love your subject, get a mentor, and don't get discouraged. Research is not for someone seeking immediate gratification. It is a long-term process. But it's incredibly rewarding to learn something or find out something that no one else knew and be able to share that with your students and engage them in the process with you.

### **Q: What advice would you give to a woman who is interested in pursuing a career in higher education?**

A: Well, I would say the same thing. Love the subject, get a mentor, and think about proactively the path that she would like to take. If you know that you want a career in higher education administration, then you have to build a strong foundation as a faculty member and then take steps that will lead you to where you see yourself wanting to be.

1932 The National Recovery Act forbids more than one family member from holding a government job, resulting in many women losing their jobs.

1936 United States v. One Package of Japanese Pessaries, 13 F. Supp. 334 (E.D.N.Y. 1936) aff'd 86 F.2d 737 (2nd Cir. 1936), won judicial approval of medicinal use of birth control.

1937 The U.S. Supreme Court upholds Washington state's minimum wage laws for women.

1938 The Fair Labor Standards Act establishes minimum wage without regard to sex.

1947 Fay v. New York, 332 U.S. 261 (1947), the U.S. Supreme Court says women are equally qualified with men to serve on juries but are granted an exemption and may serve or not as women choose.

1961 In Hoyt v. Florida, 368 U.S. 57 (1961): The U.S. Supreme Court upholds rules adopted by the state of Florida that made it far less likely for women than men to be called for jury service on the grounds that a "woman is still regarded as the center of home and family life."

1963 The Equal Pay Act is passed by Congress, promising equitable wages for the same work, regardless of the race, color, religion, national origin or sex of the worker.

1964 Title VII of the Civil Rights Act passes including a prohibition against employment discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, or sex.

1965 Weeks v. Southern Bell, 408 F.2d. 228 (5th Cir. 1969), marks a major triumph in the fight against restrictive labor laws and company regulations on the hours and conditions of women's work, opening many previously male-only jobs to women.

In Griswold v Connecticut, 381 U.S. 479 (1965), the Supreme Court overturns one of the last state laws

prohibiting the prescription or use of contraceptives by married couples.

1968 Executive Order 11246 prohibits sex discrimination by government contractors and requires affirmative action plans for hiring women.

1969 In *Bowe v. Colgate-Palmolive Company*, 416 F. 2d 711 (7th Cir.1969), the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals rules that women meeting the physical requirements can work in many jobs that had been for men only.

California adopts the nation's first "no fault" divorce law, allowing divorce by mutual consent.

1971 *Phillips v. Martin Marietta Corporation*, 400 U.S. 542 (1971): The U.S. Supreme Court outlaws the practice of private employers refusing to hire women with pre-school children.

*Reed v. Reed*, 404 U.S. 71 (1971): The U.S. Supreme Court holds unconstitutional a state law (Idaho) establishing automatic preference for males as administrators of wills. This is the first time the court strikes down a law treating men and women differently. The Court finally declares women as "persons," but uses a "reasonableness" test rather than making sex a "suspect classification," analogous to race, under the Fourteenth Amendment.

1972 Title IX (Public Law 92-318) of the Education Amendments prohibits sex discrimination in all aspects of education programs that receive federal support.

In *Eisenstadt v. Baird*, 405 U.S. 438 (1972), the Supreme Court rules that the right to privacy encompasses an unmarried person's right to use contraceptives.

1973 *Pittsburgh Press v. Pittsburgh Commission on Human Relations*, 413 U.S. 376 (1973): The U.S. Supreme Court bans sex-segregated "help wanted" advertising as a violation of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 as amended.

*Roe v. Wade*, 410 U.S. 113 (1973) and *Doe v. Bolton*, 410 U.S. 179 (1973): The U.S. Supreme Court declares that the Constitution protects women's right to terminate an early pregnancy, thus making abortion legal in the U.S.

## UofL Offers Kentucky's First M.A. Degree Program in Women's and Gender Studies

*Nancy M. Theriot, Professor and Chairperson  
Women's and Gender Studies Department*

The Women's and Gender Studies Department at the University of Louisville is pleased to announce a new degree opportunity for students. Beginning this summer, students may apply for admission to study toward the Master of Arts in Women's and Gender Studies. This UofL M.A. is the first graduate degree available in the field of women's studies or women's and gender studies in the commonwealth of Kentucky.

The M.A. in WGS, like the undergraduate B.A. and B.S. degrees, is an interdisciplinary program that requires that students take courses in both the social sciences and humanities. The 36-hour degree plan includes 18 hours of core courses; 9 hours in a concentration; a thesis or non-thesis option; and 3-6 hours of electives. The core of required courses begins with two foundational courses: *Feminist Research and Theory in the Humanities* and *Feminist Research and Methods in the Social Sciences*. Students then choose one course from four different categories: *Women's/Gender History*; *Gender, Race, and Colonialism*; *Humanities Perspectives on Women/Gender*; and *Social Science Perspectives on Women/Gender*. The 9-hour concentration follows the student's special interest and may involve courses outside of WGS. Depending on the student's interests and career plans, the capstone of the M.A. involves either a thesis or one of two non-thesis projects.

Students who have already applied for admission and those who have expressed interest in applying are a varied group with different individual career goals. Some are interested in attending law school after completing the M.A.; because they are interested in legal issues as they apply to women/gender, they believe the M.A. in WGS will aid them in their future work. Other applicants are interested in continuing existing work or beginning work in a non-profit or government program aimed at women's needs. Still other students are interested in going on to Ph.D. work either in women's/gender studies or another social science or humanities discipline.

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For more information about UofL's Master of Arts degree in the Women's and Gender Studies Program., please consult the Department's web site: [www.louisville.edu/a-s/ws](http://www.louisville.edu/a-s/ws).

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## Project Women's Upcoming Luncheon Features a Special Award

For the seventh time, Project Women, which assists single mothers experiencing homelessness to obtain baccalaureate degrees, is planning a luncheon/silent auction. The luncheon, chaired by Mary Radway, will be held at the Galt House on October 26 from 11 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. Once again, the University of Louisville will be in the forefront.

The speaker will be UofL alumna Dianne Aprile, College of Arts and Sciences '71. Aprile, former reporter and columnist of both *The Courier-Journal* and *The Louisville Times*, and currently a free-lance writer, is an author whose books include *The Things We Don't Forget*, *The Abbey of Gethsemani*, *Words from the Heart*, and, with Mary Lou Hess, *The Eye Is Not Enough*.

To be honored posthumously as the first recipient of a newly established award honoring women who greatly value higher education will be Eugenia Powers, who received an associate of arts degree from the College of Arts and Sciences in 1985 and a bachelor of science degree in 1988, after having brought up eight children, all of whom have college degrees.

Silent auction items will include balls autographed by UofL women's and men's coaches, stadium tickets, theatre tickets, autographed books, paintings, etc.

If you would like to attend the luncheon/silent auction, call Project Women at 584-8090. Tickets are \$50.00 per person.

### Congratulations to...

## U of L Commission on the Status of Women's New Officers and Members

University of Louisville President James Ramsey recently named new officers and members to the Commission on the Status of Women (COSW).

Michelle Clemmons, Office of Student Life, will serve as the new COSW Chair. The other officers appointed to the executive committee include Jill Suttles as Vice-Chair, and Denita Campo, Miggeletta Wade-Wright and Cheryl Zambroski. President Ramsey also appointed new COSW members: Nefertiti Burton, Susan Kosse, Sharon LaRue, Victoria Molfese and Anita Moorman.

Founded in 1995, The Commission on the Status of Women exists to promote gender equity at the University of Louisville and to advise the President on issues related to women.

1974 Housing discrimination on the basis of sex and credit discrimination against women are outlawed by Congress.

Cleveland Board of Education v. LaFleur, 414 U.S. 632 (1974), determines it is illegal to force pregnant women to take maternity leave on the assumption they are incapable of working in their physical condition.

The Women's Educational Equity Act, drafted by Arlene Horowitz and introduced by Representative Patsy Mink (D-HI), funds the development of nonsexist teaching materials and model programs that encourage full educational opportunities for girls and women.

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, the Justice and Labor Departments, and AT&T sign a consent decree banning AT&T's discriminatory practices against women and minorities.

1975 Taylor v. Louisiana, 419 U.S. 522 (1975), denies states the right to exclude women from juries.

1976 General Elec. Co v. Gilbert, 429 U. S. 125 (1976), the Supreme Court upholds women's right to unemployment benefits during the last three months of pregnancy.

Craig v. Boren, 429 U.S. 190 (1976): The U.S. Supreme Court declares unconstitutional a state law permitting 18 to 20-year-old females to drink beer while denying the rights to men of the same age. The Court establishes new set of standards for reviewing laws that treat men and women differently—an "intermediate" test stricter than the "reasonableness" test for constitutionality in sex discrimination cases.

1978 The Pregnancy Discrimination Act bans employment discrimination against pregnant women.

1981 The U.S. Supreme Court rules that excluding women from the draft is constitutional.

Kirchberg v. Feenstra, 450 U.S. 455, 459-60 (1981), overturns state laws designating a husband "head and master" with unilateral control of property owned jointly with his wife.

1984 In Roberts v. U.S. Jaycees, 468 U.S. 609 (1984), sex discrimination in membership policies of organizations, such

as the Jaycees, is forbidden by the Supreme Court, opening many previously all-male organizations (Jaycees, Kiwanis, Rotary, Lions) to women.

The state of Mississippi belatedly ratifies the 19th Amendment, granting women the vote.

*Hishon v. King and Spaulding*, 467 U.S. 69 (1984): The U.S. Supreme Court rules that law firms may not discriminate on the basis of sex in promoting lawyers to partnership positions.

1986 In *Meritor Savings Bank v. Vinson*, 477 U.S. 57 (1986), the U.S. Supreme Court held that a hostile or abusive work environment can prove discrimination based on sex.

1987 *Johnson v. Santa Clara County*, 480 U.S. 616 (1987): The U.S. Supreme Court rules that it is permissible to take sex and race into account in employment decisions even where there is no proven history of discrimination but when evidence of a manifest imbalance exists in the number of women or minorities holding the position in question.

1989 In *Webster v. Reproductive Health Services*, 492 U.S. 490 (1989), the Supreme Court affirms the right of states to deny public funding for abortions and to prohibit public hospitals from performing abortions.

1993 *Harris v. Forklift Systems, Inc.*, 510 U.S. 17 (1993) The U.S. Supreme Court rules that the victim did not need to show that she suffered physical or serious psychological injury as a result of sexual harassment.

The Family and Medical Leave Act goes into effect.

1994 Congress adopts the Gender Equity in Education Act to train teachers in gender equity, promote math and science learning by girls, counsel pregnant teens, and prevent sexual harassment.

The Violence Against Women Act funds services for victims of rape and domestic violence, allows women to seek civil rights remedies for gender-related crimes, provides training to increase police and court officials' sensitivity and a national 24-hour hotline for battered women.

## Hixson's Work Included In Poetry Criticism Collection

University of Louisville alumna, feminist leader, and literary critic Dr. Allie Corbin Hixson is one of the scholars whose work on Scottish poet Edwin Muir (1887-1959) has recently been extensively excerpted in Volume 49 of the Gale Literary Criticism Series *Poetry Criticism* (2003). Hixson's contribution forms the major portion of the Muir section, which includes such other contributors as W. S. Merwin, Hayden Curruth, and Kathleen Raine.

In 1969, when Hixson received the first Ph.D. awarded by the UofL English Department, Muir's poetry was the topic of her dissertation. She had previously begun her research on Muir's work for the MA in Humanities received in 1961. In 1977 her expanded manuscript was published as *Edwin Muir: a Critical Study*. While completing this manuscript, Hixson corresponded extensively with Muir's wife Willa, whom she met while traveling abroad.

Edwin Muir, who taught for a time at Harvard University, was known for writing literary criticism and autobiography, and for translating the works of Franz Kafka, the translation being done in collaboration with Willa Muir. Muir was not a modernist poet, but his work was greatly influenced by Nietzsche and Kafka.

In 2002, Hixson was herself the subject of the dissertation of Pamela A. Kaylor at Ohio State University entitled, "From Green River Farm to Feminist Front: The Rhetorical Strategies of Allie Corbin Hixson in the Crusade for ERA Ratification."

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**Dr. Allie Corbin Hixson** became the first woman to earn a doctorate in English from the University of Louisville in 1969. Hixson is the past president of the American Association of University Women, founder of the Equal Rights Amendment Summit and one of the first registered female lobbyists in Kentucky. She was among those honored as "Women of Distinction" by the Center for Women and Families in 2003

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**The Women's Center News Editorial Board:** Lucy Freibert, Barb King, Kathy Kremer, Kathy Pendleton, and Diana Whitlock. Please send letters, questions, and comments to The Women's Center, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. Call 502-852-8976 or e-mail [womenctr@louisville.edu](mailto:womenctr@louisville.edu).



*“Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex. Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.”*  
**Amendment XIX,  
Constitution of the United States, August 26, 1920**

**Women's Equality Day Celebration at the University of Louisville celebrating the 84th anniversary of the 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution guaranteeing women's right to vote!**

**Thursday, August 26, 2004**

1996 United States v. Virginia, 518 U.S. 515 (1996), affirms that the male-only admissions policy of the state-supported Virginia Military Institute violates the Fourteenth Amendment.

1997 Elaborating on Title IX, the Supreme Court rules that college athletics programs must actively involve roughly equal numbers of men and women to qualify for federal support.

1998 Mitsubishi Motor Manufacturing of America agrees to pay \$34 million to settle an E.E.O.C. lawsuit contending that hundreds of women were sexually harassed.

Burlington Industries, Inc. v. Ellerth, 524 U.S. 742 (1998) and Faragher v. City of Boca Raton, 524 U.S. 742 (1998): The Supreme Court balances employee and employer rights. It rules that employers are liable for sexual harassment even in instances when a supervisor's threats are not carried out. But the employer can defend itself by showing that it took steps to prevent or promptly correct any sexually harassing behavior and the employee did not take advantage of available opportunities to stop the behavior or complain of the behavior.

2000 CBS Broadcasting agrees to pay \$8 million to settle a sex discrimination lawsuit by the E.E.O.C. on behalf of 200 women.

United States v. Morrison, 529 U.S. 598 (2000). The U.S. Supreme Court invalidates those portions of the Violence Against Women Act permitting victims of rape, domestic violence, etc. to sue their attackers in federal court. *Source: National Women's History Project: [www.nwhp.org](http://www.nwhp.org)*

## **UofL Women's Center Position Announcement**

The Women's Center at the University of Louisville, through programming and partnerships, works to promote equality, to increase women's self-reliance, and to heighten the understanding of women's contributions to all cultures and societies. The Women's Center is currently accepting applications for

### **Student Program Coordinator**

#### Responsibilities:

- ❖ Plans and coordinates programs and projects, such as workshops, lectures, discussions, etc., that directly benefit students;
- ❖ Builds alliances between the Women's Center and other student organizations, such as the Student Housing Office, Student Government Association, Student Activities Board, the Resident Student Association, commonGround, and Students for Choice;
- ❖ Offers presentations about the Women's Center to campus groups;
- ❖ Acts as an advocate for women students by responding to their needs;
- ❖ Maintains U of L's Recognized Student Organization requirements for WomynSpeak, the student organization affiliated with the Women's Center;
- ❖ Collaborates with the other Women's Center staff to carry out the Center's work;
- ❖ Attends weekly Women's Center staff meetings.

**For more information, please call 502-852-8976 or go to [www.louisville.edu/provost/womenctr](http://www.louisville.edu/provost/womenctr)**