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**Manuscript Group 222  
Dr. Dorothy C. Vogel Collection**

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**Dr. Dorothy C. Vogel Collection; Manuscript Group 222**  
**Indiana University of Pennsylvania; Special Collections and University Archives**  
**2 Boxes; 1 Linear Foot**

**Biographical Note**

Professor Dorothy Cordelia Vogel (May 23, 1939-December 13, 2016) was a professor in the History Department at Indiana University of Pennsylvania (IUP) from 1969 to 2002. A specialist in European history, she had earned a BA from Marymount College and a MA from Fordham University before being awarded a Fulbright scholarship to Germany. In 1970, Dr. Vogel completed her PhD at New York University – her dissertation was on the Baden Revolutions of 1848-1849. In the summer of 1972, she participated in a women’s curriculum development project at Cornell University, and the following year, she began teaching women’s history courses at IUP. These were among the nation’s earliest women’s history courses, preceding the founding of the Berkshire Conference on Women Historians (Summer 1973), the first issue of *Signs: Journal of Women in Culture and Society* (1974), and Women’s History Week (1978). In 1975, she received a National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) summer grant to study the lives of women in Nazi Germany. In 1976, a second course, History of Women in America, was added to the IUP curriculum. By the early 1980s, she also taught more specialized courses including Women in Film and the History of Love, Marriage and Family. She published several articles based on oral history interviews that she conducted with female factory workers and nurses. She went on sabbatical to conduct research and interviews of working women of Indiana County, Pennsylvania, from the period of 1900-1945.

Dr. Dorothy Vogel was instrumental in the development of the Women’s Studies Program (Women’s and Gender Studies, <http://www.iup.edu/womens/>) at IUP and improving conditions for women on campus. She was married to Professor Joseph Krupnik (May 11, 1943-August 27, 2011) who taught Victorian Literature and Film in the IUP English Department from 1969 to 2003. Dr. Dorothy Vogel retired from IUP in 2002.

**Scope and Content Note**

This collection contains correspondence, documents, and lecture notes from the career of Dr. Dorothy C. Vogel, Professor, History Department at IUP from 1969-2002. The collection is organized into two boxes that contain her lecture notes for women’s history courses, grant applications, as well as research notes and drafts for published articles.

The collection also contains a copy of an oral history interview with Dr. Dorothy C. Vogel that was conducted by Dr. Theresa McDevitt on July 11, 2008 that is part of Manuscript Group 149: Oral History Interview Project of the Women at IUP (Box 1 Folder 1a).

**Provenance**

This collection was donated by her son Dr. Timothy Krupnik in 2017.

**Restrictions**

None, this collection is available for research. Property rights reside with Indiana University of Pennsylvania (IUP), and the IUP Special Collections and University Archives. Literary rights are retained by the creators of the records and their heirs. For permissions to reproduce or publish, please contact the [Special Collections Librarian and University Archivist](#).

**Processor**

The collection was organized and the finding aid was updated by Harrison Wick on February 21, 2017.

**Content List****Box 1 (15 folders)**

1. Oral History Interview (2008) on CD and transcript and Biographical Information
  - a. Audio CD and Transcript of oral history interview of Dr. Dorothy C. Vogel conducted by Dr. Theresa McDevitt (IUP Libraries), July 11, 2008 (original CD and consent form in Manuscript Group 149: Oral History Interview Project of the Women at IUP) in Box 2 Folder 13. Dr. Vogel is also mentioned by Dr. Irwin Marcus, in his interview with Theresa McDevitt (Manuscript Group 149 Box 2 Folder 1). Dr. Vogel discussed her experience as one of the few women in the History Department when she was first hired in 1969, her early interest in Women's History, how she developed her courses in Women's Studies, the atmosphere on campus for women faculty in the 1970s and 1980s, her co-authorship of the proposal to begin the Women's Studies Program, and her participation in the Advisory Board for a Gender Balanced Curriculum in 1986-1988 (see the complete transcript of the oral history interview at the end of this document, starting on page 3)
  - b. Brief biographical write-up provided by Dr. Charles Cashdollar, who was also hired as a professor for the History Department at IUP in September 1969.
  - c. Obituaries of Dr. Dorothy Vogel and her husband Joseph Krupnik (1943-2011)
2. Sabbatical Application including Curriculum Vitae (CV) for project entitled Interviews of Working Women of Indiana County from the period of 1900-1945 (Indiana County, Pennsylvania) see Box 2 Folders 10-11, a copy of the article is in the folder
3. Conference Notes: Eighth Annual Conference on Medieval and Renaissance Cultures, Slippery Rock State College, April 3-4, 1981
4. Lecture and Research Notes about Women's History: Dark Ages
5. Lecture and Research Notes about Women's History: England including a lecture on the 19<sup>th</sup> Century
6. Lecture and Research Notes about Women's History: Egypt including student paper about Egyptian Feminism
7. Lecture and Research Notes about Women's History: Fascism in Italy and Germany
8. Lecture and Research Notes about Women's History: Sigmund Freud (1856-1939)
9. Lecture and Research Notes about Women's History: Germany
10. Lecture and Research Notes about Women's History: Greece

11. Lecture and Research Notes about Women's History: Feminism in Greek Literature
12. Lecture and Research Notes about Women's History: India (Hindu)
13. Lecture and Research Notes about Women's History: Islamic Culture
14. Lecture and Research Notes about Women's History: Heretical (Gnostic, Ascetic, and Female Goddess traditions in the Ancient World)
15. Lecture and Research Notes about Women's History: Laws of Manu (Ancient World)

**Box 2 (11 folders)**

1. Lecture and Research Notes about Women's History: Meta-ethics of Radical Feminism
2. Lecture and Research Notes about Women's History: Rome (Ancient World)
3. Lecture and Research Notes about Women's History: Russia including Trotsky's message to a rally of Women workers in Moscow printed in *Pravda*, November 28, 1923
4. Lecture and Research Notes about Women's History: Scandinavia (Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden)
5. Lecture and Research Notes about Women's History: Suffrage in Europe
6. Lecture and Research Notes about Women's History: Troubadour Love Song, 12<sup>th</sup> Century France
7. Lecture and Research Notes about Women's History: Virginity including student paper, "Alone of all her sex"
8. Lecture and Research Notes about Women's History: Witchcraft and Witches
9. Lecture and Research Notes about Women's History: Women in the World's Religions
10. Research Notes about Women's History: Interviews of Working Women of Indiana County from the period of 1900-1945 (Indiana County, Pennsylvania)
11. Draft of Research Article about Women's History: Interviews of Working Women of Indiana County from the period of 1900-1945 (Indiana County, Pennsylvania)

**Transcript of Oral History Interview with Dr. Dorothy Vogel conducted by Dr. Theresa McDevitt on July 11, 2008 (see Box 1 Folder 1a, and Manuscript Group 149: Oral History Interview Project of the Women at IUP)**

**INTERVIEW OF DR. DOROTHY VOGEL**

July 11, 2008

By Dr. Theresa McDevitt, IUP Government Records Librarian  
Indiana University of Pennsylvania  
Stapleton Library  
Indiana, PA.

65 minutes, 21 pages

Dr. V= Dr. Dorothy Vogel

Dr. M=Dr. Theresa McDevitt

**Beginning of Tape 1**

Dr. M: I'm here. It's July 11, 2008 and I'm here with Dr. Dorothy Vogel. And if you could tell me, Dr. Vogel...

Dr. V: Could you call me Dorothy?

Dr. M: I would love to, where and when you were born.

Dr. V: May 23, 1939. In the Bronx, New York City.

Dr. M: Were your parents were they immigrants?

Dr. V: No. Grandparents.

Dr. M: Where did they come from?

Dr. V: Germany.

Dr. M: That's interesting. Do you think that had anything to do with you...Were you always in History?

Dr. V: Yes. I was always in history and I think part of..., well, I majored in history in college and when I applied for the Fulbright I said I was interested in Germany history and partly because of my German background to know the German experience and so forth. So that sort of set me off in that direction.

Dr. M: Did you speak German at home any at all or...?

Dr. V: No, I was raised during the War, so it wouldn't have been spoken. I did learn a couple of prayers and I did learn how to count, but that was about it.

Dr. M: So was your undergraduate degree at...?

Dr. V: Marymount College.

Dr. M: Oh, Marymount. And that was in history, your degree?

Dr. V: The BA in history and the minor was in German.

Dr. M: Now, at that time, would there have been...did you specialize in any area of history as an undergraduate?

Dr. V: At that time, no. It was just to get, what was it, something like twenty-four credits or whatever it was and you would be taking courses in American history, you be taking it in Renaissance, you'd be taking it in Russian history. Just starting to learn the different fields.

Dr. M: So then, when you did your graduate work, it was in history. Was it German history?

Dr. V: Well, the Fulbright was for Germany. So that sort of moved me right along in that field.

Dr. M: That was a student Fulbright?

Dr. V: Yes. And I had after that an assistantship at Fordham, still in history--European history major and an American history minor there. And then I taught high school for a year at a Catholic girl's high school. I went back to them when they were due to graduate and I said, I just wanted to tell you that you helped me decide that I would like to teach. Because they were very nice. But, I was there one year and then I went to NYU on a teaching assistantship. And I had two teaching assistantships and then the third year I had a pre-doctoral fellowship. And I got the degree, well it was in the field of German history and I got it in February of 1970. And I came here in September [19]69.

Dr. M: So when you came here, you didn't have your PhD, but you had pretty much...

Dr. V: I was virtually finished. Cleaning it up.

Dr. M: Was that common at the time?

Dr. V: It was not terribly unusual. But, I was at the point where I was just trying to find a typist. So, I was pretty much finished.

Dr. M: When you were in graduate school, what was the male/female ratio in your doctoral program?

Dr. V: Well, when I was a teaching assistant at NYU, it was essentially the Bronx campus where I was an assistant and there were seventeen fellows and me. That gives you an idea.

Dr. M: So whenever you came to the history department here what was the male-female ratio?

Dr. V: There were two women, one was sixty-five and had been in the department a couple of years with Latin American history and she was set to retire, was it one year after I came? And the other person was Jane Mervine who taught education and history. And she was there since before I came until I would say, the late [19]70s or something like that. So it was, ratio? Something like, well let's say after they both retired the ratio for a while was something like seventeen or so, seventeen or nineteen people in the history department and one. But then, we started, No Hires started, remember? In the 1970s. The freeze was really on, so we weren't hiring many people, but by the time we started to, we were saying, "We've got to get some women in this department." And so now we have a number of them. I still speak in the present.

Dr. M: And you did say, we said. It wasn't just you that said, we need to get some women. Was it was a general feeling?

Dr. V: Yes. Not so much that they thought, Oh let's get women! But they realized that politically it was time to get some women in the department. That this ratio was just ridiculous and we got some very good people.

Dr. M: Yes. I think you're right. So, I think I asked you, what you came for. You came to teach German history?

Dr. V: Well, German, European history. Although I also taught American history.

Dr. M: So, let's...I'm going to ask you about the Women's Advisory Council first, but let me first ask you about...because I interviewed Irwin Marcus and he said that he taught some Women's Studies courses, but the person who really taught the first Women's Studies courses was you. What led you to do that?

Dr. V: Well, you have to sort of think of the time frame. I had just finished my dissertation, and the women's movement was really moving along and I thought we have to have a women's history course here, so I got, I think it was a post...I'm trying to remember...it was a presidential research grant for only two hundred dollars to go...I went up to Cornell for a summer. And I took two courses in Psychology of Women and Women and the Arts or Film or something like that. I don't even remember. Essentially I audited and did a lot of research because I wanted to do a women's

history course. And I think the first time I offered it was probably in the spring of [19]73. Or could it have been [19]72? I don't know. It was pretty early.

Dr. M: I can check. It should be in the catalog.

Dr. V: Probably. Although it takes them a while to get it in.

Dr. M: I'll see when it shows up.

Dr. V: It was, if I got it in the summer of [19]70. It would have been right after...the spring after I was at Cornell because I continued to build up the course and then taught it so it was either [19]72 or [19]73.

Dr. M: Well, did you have to go through the cumbersome curriculum procedure like they do now? Like having to through the senate and...?

Dr. V: Yes. You had to go through...I taught first of all, Women and World Cultures, then it got too hard to handle so I divided into Women and American History and generally World Cultures-European and World. And for each of those I had to draw up a syllabus and a plan that you wanted to do. Then I had to do it again when we made it dual level so that it became a graduate course. But I did, also do Women on Film, but I never made that a regular course. I did that because I enjoyed it.

Dr. M: Did you have any trouble whenever you were putting these things? I mean, did people question why it was needed?

Dr. V: Not really because by the [19]70s, people were pretty aware that things were changing and maybe we did need to do something. Although I can remember, actually the woman in my department, I don't think she really liked the feminist movement too much although she had been very successful herself. I think she thought it meant radicalism. And she came once and she said, Dotty, I hear the pantsuit is going out. And I sort of looked at her like, yeah? The clothing will follow the politics. Once we were looking at acquisitions for the library, and I can't recall the title but it was like Betsy Miller and the Four Cows. And I can remember one guy saying, oh, Betsy Miller and the Four Cows? And I said it's about taxation without representation. You know, that the feeling that somehow it's fluff.

Dr. M: Another woman, who I haven't actually interviewed her yet, but I ran into her and I was asking her about the period. Well, I was only tangentially involved with that. But, on campus at that time, she felt that it wasn't very..., it wasn't, I don't even want to use the word nurturing because that...

Dr. V: I wouldn't say it was a nurturing environment. No. No one ever said to me, hey Dorothy,



we ought to have a history of women course. Except for a woman in the German department who wrote me and said, why don't we have a history of women here? And I said, I'm planning to give it in the spring. I wouldn't say anyone ever worked against it, but I wouldn't say that they really said, Oh great! You're doing this! Do some more! No one was saying to me, split the course and do two semesters. And I wound up very much doing a year of American and then a year of European and German. So, it became regular. I was always doing some sort of history of women course. I don't recall exactly the ratio, but every year it was something going in the history of women.

Dr. M: O.K. The way I began these interviews with other people, was we talked about the Women's Advisory Commission or Council? Is it Council?

Dr. V: I was wondering, when I saw the term, I thought, what is that?

Dr. M: Sherri Kuckuck.

Dr. V: She was chair of one for a while.

Dr. M: Well, the story I got so far from a couple of people, Sherri Kuckuck and Ruth Rieseman, that in the early [19]70s, there was some kind of a study done of the conditions with women, I haven't found the study yet, but the study found that things were not good. That students were...

Dr. V: Was this at IUP?

Dr. M: It was at IUP and Dr. Welty, who had just become president...

Dr. V: Well, you must have gotten Women's Studies minor proposal.

Dr. M: Well, according to what Sherri Kuckuck told me, was that this Women's Advisory Council was a larger group and then the group that started the Women's Studies worked with a sub-group. You and Kay Snyder and....

Dr. V: Well, this can give you an idea. This was the group that was really working on setting up the Women's Studies program. But, this is late.

Dr. M: This is later. This was whenever you..., this WAC, they called it?

Dr. V: Let me look because I know that I was in something in 1984-'85.

Dr. M: Well, this was even before that.

Dr. V: In the early 1970s, some of us got together one was Lora Milla in the English department,

another was Phyllis Rome-she still lives in town and we got together and were discussing a possibility of having a Women's Studies minor. And to show you I guess, the attitude towards it, the person who was giving us some support, if I recall correctly, you know memory is, it was the wife of the president of the university.

Dr. M: And was that before Welty? Was it Worthen?

Dr. V: Yes. It would have been Hassler.

Dr. M: Hassler's wife?

Dr. V: I'm pretty sure it was she for we went to her for support with the idea that a woman might support you, but otherwise you might have difficulty in getting a lot of support. But that didn't come to anything and I don't really know why except that there wasn't the real academic support for it. And that's just the time I was starting my course and I and some other women certainly realized the need for it, but there wasn't appreciation of the need. Generally.

Dr. M: And that would have been in the [19]70s?

Dr. V: It would have been in the early [19]70s.

Dr. M: And then I guess...

Dr. V: It just petered out.

Dr. M: And there were women's centers in a number of different places.

Dr. V: For a while they had some women's centers.

Dr. M: It seems like there was a...is it Cleo McCracken, the Dean of Women?

Dr. V: She could have very well had something set up, perhaps in Pratt. Perhaps she had some access there. It was hard to find a place. They were also saying we ought to have a place where women who are the non-conventional students and need a place to rest, can find a women's environment. But there were a couple of them and I don't know exactly what happened.

Dr. M: Were there always women, what you would call non-traditional students who had come back to college or would you think that there was an increase of them? Of course, you would be comparing your student experience with your teaching experience.

Dr. V: In terms of statistics, that would be, really out of my field. But you were mentioning Women's Advisory Council? Right? And I know [19]83 to [19]84 it was formed under the support

of Dean Welty. Designated purpose—to promote career mindedness among women, to respond to the particular needs of women students.

Dr. M: Oh great! Is that documented?

Dr. V: This is part of my notes.

Dr. M: Wonderful. Can I get that? 1983-1984?

Dr. V: 1983 to 1984.

Dr. M: Those are the right years. It sounds like from that, there's a document and it has all these groups and Ruth Reisman was in careers and then you and Kay Snyder and maybe I'm not sure...

Dr. V: Anita Henry, Carol Caraway, Karen Dander, Theresa Smith, Thompson. This is really strange (Looking at material). This is a proposal for the undergraduate minor, but Kay Snyder and I... wherever I put that... I did the proposal for Women's Studies.

Dr. M: And that proposal for Women's Studies, do you think that would be in the senate minutes?

Dr. V: I think if I look, I might find it. But we co-chaired, Kay Snyder and I.

Dr. M: Did that lead to the hiring of Maureen McHugh?

Dr. V: Yes.

Dr. M: And were you on the committee and were you on that committee?

Dr. V: Yes.

Dr. M: And was Karen Dander in on it?

Dr. V: I don't remember.

Dr. M: Was Irwin?

Dr. V: No. In 1985 a proposal for a Women's Studies program that's what Kay Snyder and I wrote and minor was submitted to President Welty by the Women's Studies Committee of the Women's Advisory Council.

Dr. M: Maybe it would even be in his papers.

Dr. V: I don't know. It was approved and it was initiated with the search of a director of Women's Studies. The job description included (and if I'm saying this too quickly, let me know), development of a Women's Studies...no wait. The job description for the director included the development of a Women's Studies minor. Dr. Maureen McHugh was hired as the Director of Women's Studies in August 1986. Is she still there?

Dr. M: Yes, she is. She's not the director of Women's Studies anymore, but she's still there.

Dr. V: Since then Women's Studies program at IUP has offered, and I have this down, sixteen different courses, has conducted a university symposium, hosted two regional conferences, offered a film series, I don't even remember all of this, a colloquium series and a speaker's series each semester. I don't even remember all of this.

Dr. M: I'm not sure that they do all of those things anymore. They do different things. Just a smattering...

Dr. V: I think part of it was to prove that you were doing something and to prove that you were doing something academic. And I have down here as the program expanded in course offerings and faculty interest, the curriculum committee began meeting to develop a minor. So that would be the Women's Advisory Council began to meet to study the minor. And so then we put in this proposal for a minor. But at lot of this we used to meet, or maybe it was just the proposal for Women's Studies, we used to meet in the board room, in Sutton Hall when it was available, so we used to meet in the summer at 7:30 in the morning. And Sue Snyder and I chaired the committee and then when it was time to write it up we would get together at lunchtime and I remember lunchtime because Sue, well around lunchtime because Sue would always say I've got to leave now. I've got to go and swim. And it's kind of funny because eventually I became a regular swimmer too. I had to get over there for that. But we wrote it up and then the committee approved it. But, I'm sure I must have that somewhere.

Dr. M: Well, I can look too because we have Dr. Welty's papers and that's something you would think he would keep.

Dr. V: I thought I started it with, "It behooves one to realize that this is really needed." Whatever I put down, I remember putting down a sort of archaic sub-title sentence.

Dr. M: So were you pleased with Maureen when she came?

Dr. V: Oh yes. She had a lot of get up and go. We had looked at one woman before that and we were all very, very enthusiastic and she turned it down. We think because she was happy where she was and she was going to use this to get a boost to her salary. That's our assumption because she was so affable and interested...we don't know. And Maureen had a lot to do then because she had a child pretty soon after that. It shows a lot of determination to do all that. Psychology and

Women's Studies, organization, meetings, and home.

Dr. M: And she didn't live in Indiana either. She lived in Plum or someplace near Holiday Park.

Dr. V: Somewhere near Pittsburgh.

Dr. M: So you told me about other people...

Dr. V: Oh, I have to show you, notice that for this (Referring to papers), we put a man on.

Dr. M: I don't know who that is, what department was he in?

Dr. V: He was in English. As a matter of fact, some retired men meet, my husband with them, they call themselves the, ROLEOS—Retired Old Men Eating Out. And there's another table, we meet at the same time—some women, the English department—me, and one of the men, retired from English said, if I ever join those groups, I'm going to put them together! And you know, you have real feminists here, but we want our own conversation. We like to be able to talk about going to this doctor, to that doctor, and there is a feminine viewpoint. And that's one thing I noticed when this all started to develop. The confusion of feminism with radicalism.

Dr. M: Tell me more about that.

Dr. V: I was talking with someone only yesterday and she was sort of saying, I feel that everyone should learn English. And I said, Well, I'm a liberal, but I really feel that people should learn English too because all other groups came over and did it." But notice how I excused what I was going to say by saying, but I'm a liberal. And I used to say, I'm a feminist, but I'm not radical. Because this was a time when people were burning their bras and shaving their legs and sort of thing. And on the radio I heard something once about how men were developing impotency because they feel threatened by women. So you find yourself saying, I'm not a threat! I'm not a threat! Even though there were some women might have said, yes, believe it or not, it's time. So, yeah there was a little bit of that. Understand me, you know? Yes...I'm going to let you open the door for me, but I would also open it for you. That sort of thing.

Dr. M: Why was it important to you to teach women's courses? You've kind of touched on that already, but how do you think it impacted your students?

Dr. V: Well, in general as I look back on my education, I never really had courses in social history. I hardly even knew they existed. And I thought, Social history is really fun. And then, when I thought, we need a woman's history course and I remember being up at Cornell and looking at indexes and their catalogs and their books, and you would see, Greek History, and then look for something about women and it would be women and slaves, page 60. And you began to think, there had to be something more to say about women than that simply they were slaves. And the

injustices and the knowledge that you were getting from TV and our stewardesses were complaining about all of things that they had to do. I just began to think, yeah, it is time to say women had a part of history. So I just started to enjoy it as social history-women's history because a lot of my background was political history. And I thought that this is fun. Really.

Dr. M: So do you see it...so for the student who would come to IUP even today, who may come from a rural background, I think today, the students come with a lot of..., I don't even...post-modern feminists. Do you think it's just provided them with more information of the total picture or do you think it was transformative in some ways?

Dr. V: I don't know if it transformed them, but they certainly learned things that they have never learned before. Never learned before. And I went through school thinking, I never learned this!

Dr. M: Well, I went to college in the late [19]70s and even then in the traditional courses, they didn't talk about women very much.

Dr. V: Imagine going to Marymount College where you were expected to become a mother and career, maybe if you have to. Better yet become a nun. I had friends who became nuns, they didn't all stay. When I went to Marymount, majored in history and I thought I would like to minor in Psychology, but they said, no, no, no. That's not liberal enough. They didn't want something that was sort of scientific or smacks of science. And now of course, that's changed. But, that might have sent me off in a completely different direction, but that avenue was closed to me. And how often have I looked at a show on TV and I've said to my husband, when we were young, you didn't even know you could do these things? The different careers that were available especially for women. And if you look at the lawyer's shows you get to know they wear nice blouses. I should mention also in terms of my interests, when I started out, it was in 1974, I think I got an NEH grant for a study of women in Nazi Germany. So that also pushed me more and more into the interest of women and their history. It was in Santa Barbara. It was nice. It was generally on Nazi Germany, but there were about eight men and two women. I was one.

Dr. M: What year was that?

Dr. V: I think it was [19]74.

Dr. M: And it was still eight men and two women?

Dr. V: One was a nun.

Dr. M: And you were the other one?

Dr. V: Yeah. I guess women have always had to convince others that they were serious about what they were doing. And maybe, well maybe they could back at that time, start talking about the

schools in Indiana and do you want to have children here in Indiana. You couldn't do that now because it's sexist. You couldn't say, where do you intend to live? Or, how do you intend to cope with family and work. You couldn't say that at all. Not now.

Dr. M: Oh, they would ask you those kinds of questions then?

Dr. V: Well, when I came I was told that someone and I know him, voted against me for hiring because they said, she's a single woman how long will she stay here? And here I am!

Dr. M: You showed him.

Dr. V: Right. And he's living somewhere else now. He and his wife. But he retired from here.

Dr. M: I'll try to figure out who that is.

Dr. V: I should also say that the university, this was in [19]78 and [19]79 let me interview women on the topic of working women of Indiana County.

Dr. M: We have some of your interviews up in Special Collections. That whole collection.

Dr. V: I wonder if I ever gave them away.

Dr. M: I'm pretty sure that there are. There's...Dr. Wiley had some, I think his were on World War II, and then Dale Landon did them on the history of the university, and then Dr. Fricky did some on different things-businesses. One of his is just so frustrating is because I was interested in baseball and he taped a presentation, it was a panel of baseball players from the R & P baseball league, but he just must have taken the tape recorder and put it some place where the whole thing was inaudible. Except the fact they kept telling these funny stories because you could hear them all laughing.

Dr. V: Well, when I first came to IUP, alright, the men met, you know where Patty Knapps is now? That used to be Knapps West or something, and it was essentially a bar and it had a pinball machine. And the guys would go there on Friday afternoons. I was invited along. So, I was the only woman and then you had these guys and they invited me along. So they were open to women. And the fellows had a baseball league, a softball league. They would play and there was a history department team and they would go down to where the field house is now in that area and I used to go down occasionally and say, I'll cheer!

Dr. Mt: Who did they play?

Dr. V: I guess they played guys from other departments. I really don't remember Jack [inaudible name] had to pitch. So in that respect, they were very nice and I have to say that their wives were nice and open to me. Particularly, Nancy Fricky. I knew her because Ernie was an assistant at

NYU. That's how I found out about this job coming up. And Edith Cord made me feel very comfortable at her place. Sandy Kabelbowski was my son's god-mother. So, I just felt that people were very warm and wanted me to stay. So that's good.

Dr. M: So would you say, do you feel your greatest contribution was the proposal?

Dr. V: In terms of change? No, I would think it's my courses. And I had one course where there was a fellow and a girl. I said that? It shows my age! A guy and a gal...that might show my age too because now guy is used for everyone! Okay. It was a fellow and gal and they were engaged and he said we're going to be married and my wife wants me to understand more about women. And I said, well, how do you feel? And he said, "I really understand a lot of things, he said, but I still want to earn more than her. And I was a little surprised once when my husband told one of his classes, I married her because she earns more than I do! So attitudes change, but obviously the guys in his class would say, really? The man has to be a little taller, has to be superior. I mean look at Nicole Kidman. Height doesn't bother her anymore. Does it? Well, women have been making stupid choices on the basis of height too.

Dr. M: Yeah. Women make a lot of stupid choices. In fact, I just saw Irwin this morning and we were talking about..., well we were talking about protective legislation and then comparing the ERA with protective legislation and how the rules for women not working at night, and not being able to lift forty pounds.

Dr. V: Yeah, and they didn't get their overtime pay either!

Dr. M: Yes. But, anyway, that just reminds me of women making choices that if you don't want to starve you may want to work fifty hours a week if they're still going to pay you the same thing that they paid you for the forty hour week.

Dr. V: They need the money.

Dr. M: Is there anything else you'd like to tell me?

Dr. V: For the university, one time they gave quarter hours release time. Here I have down when we wrote the proposal for the Women's Studies curriculum-to have it as a curriculum. That was in 1984—[19]85. I just say, I'm continuing on the committee and the committee..., we brought some women on campus. I do remember that. The president of NOW and so forth.

Dr. M: Oh, I remember that. That was when I first came. The president of NOW and Phyllis Schlafly had a debate.

Dr. V: I had dinner with...what was her name? The president of...? I can see her, but I can't remember the name. And I said to her, sometimes you hear that people who may debate each other and really go at it, but off camera are relaxed. I said, How do you feel about Phyllis Schlafly, and



her face just froze. Oh! At one point we talked about the study boards. We appointed by President Welty as a member of the Advisory Board for a Gender Balanced Curriculum. So there was one of those.

Dr. M: An advisory board for gender balanced curriculum? What year was that?

Dr. V: Well, I have down here [19]86, [19]87, [19]88. Then participated in advisory board study of suggestions for general education and I assume that means what we would put under things you had to take. Okay. It's kind of interesting because I don't even remember these people coming to campus and all that sort of thing. Okay. 1987 there was a workshop with Dr. McTighe of the National Women's Studies organization. I don't really remember what that was, but it must have been a day or two on the IUP campus. Then President Welty...well, I was also on a Gender Balance Committee of IUP and President Welty started that. Okay. 1988-1991—Member of the Women's' Studies Curriculum Committee.

Dr. M: Did you review people's courses? When people were doing course things to...? Like a curriculum committee?

Dr. V: Probably, but I don't remember. I just don't remember. I'm trying to find this thing where a number of us got one-fourth release time to work on Women's Studies and the courses already existed and I know Maureen McHugh was in charge of the group. And at the end Hilda Richards was provost at the time and she asked everyone to write a summary of their thoughts. We did readings and then we had discussions and I guess you had to have the paperwork to show that you did something. And everyone did a sort of summary of their ideas. And I know I handed that in, but I said, not for publication. This is just my musings.

Dr. M: Diane Brandy? Do you remember her? She was a student who worked on the WAC?

Dr. V: I do remember. She was a very attractive.

Dr. M: She was married to someone in Sociology and she got a masters. And one of her master's theses was on a case study of Women's Studies. And she talks about after Maureen came, there was a study group that...I bet that's what that was.

Dr. V: I bet that's it. And it was...we had to read and that took up time, but it was nice not to have to do the class for a change.

Dr. M: Well, they should do more of that for people to develop their...

Dr. V: Another thing I did that was connected with Women's Studies. History of Love, Marriage, and the Family. And seems to me I divided that also because I did it-I know I did it as a one credit. Says here I did Women on Film and offered it as a one credit course and also as a three credit

format. The History of Love, Marriage, and Family, I know I did as three credits, but I might have started it as one. I am trying to find that...that one-quarter release time. Let's see if I can find out what it was called. I found out that I forgot things I've done. Found pictures of myself I didn't know about. And, Okay. This might be... no... this is just personal stuff. Here I have the Women's Advisory Council, advisory council...advisory council...did a lot of that. The sub-committee...I guess I could e-mail you something if I do find that?

Dr. M: Well, do you want me look in that dissertation and see what she says it is and see if it rings a bell?

Dr. V: I don't want to really put you through all that trouble.

Dr. M: I'm going to re-read that. I read it once, but I need to...we're going to interview Irwin again on Friday and I was going to ask him about things.

Dr. V: Women's Studies seminar at IUP.

Dr. M: O.K. That sounds like...And there were only certain people that were...and did Maureen lead it?

Dr. V: I believe so. This is my vita, I was chosen by the university administration to participate in a seminar designed to further Women's Studies and facilitate an understanding of gender balance in the curriculum.

Dr. M: What is that? Participate in a seminar designed to?

Dr. V: To further Women's Studies and facilitate an understanding of gender balance. So, some of the books Maureen chose and some people suggested. I remember suggesting one; it was kind of funny for me. I said it's, *Alone of Her Sex*, and it was about the Virgin Mary. They didn't choose it and I had told them, it's not religious. It's about the idea of worshipping a woman. Or idolizing a woman.

Dr. M: What was it called again?

Dr. V: *Alone of Her Sex*. How people in the Middle Ages and how men in monasteries would venerate Mary so much so that in Rome they were worried about it. That it's getting to adoration. Well, you know, even today some people think that Catholics adore Mary. But, this really was much more societal and I was really disappointed that they didn't choose that as one of the books. But I'm sure they thought it was some sort of religious tract no matter what I said. Who knows?

Dr. M: Did you vote on the books then?

Dr. V: I don't remember if we voted or whether Maureen chose.

Dr. M: And that was [19]87?

Dr. V: Yes. I said the seminar chose research on women from a variety of fields. And this is Spring 1987. And we had one-fourth release time. Which, you know, didn't come by easily for that many people.

Dr. M: No. It shows a commitment on the administration. I can't imagine them doing that now.

Dr. V: No. And out of that little oral history thing, I did some local history things. *Women in Business*. And that was with particularly some women. *Women Contributors to American History*. I found this article, *How Was Hell a Good Place to Work?* There was a glass factory.

Dr. M: Where was that?

Dr. V: As far as I can tell. You know Zink Hall? Do you know where the railroad tracks are? I think that it was close enough so that they could put things onto the railroads.

Dr. M: Oh my goodness. It was right at the bottom of the hill?

Dr. V: I believe it used to be called Glass Avenue. I think.

Dr. M: I think I've seen the sign for that.

Dr. V: And in town there used to be a leather factory that employed women. They made wallets. A macaroni factory.

Dr. M: The macaroni factory was the Newman Center for a while?

Dr. V: No.

Dr. M: It was different one? There was a macaroni factory that was the Newman Center.

Dr. V: It might have been a site, but it wasn't...

Dr. M: There was a different one then. Because there was one...I'm not exactly sure where it was, but we've got pictures up in Special Collections.

Dr. V: Oh really?

Dr. M: Yes. There's one that's...I don't know if you know Pam Short, who did the religious classes

down here? Whenever she was moving, she moved...she had...well, it doesn't matter. She called me. There's a picture this big of people outside the macaroni factory. It would be before you came.

Dr. V: I think the macaroni factory would also be near where the Student Union is, behind the HUB. They might have moved it to a couple of places, but I believe that's where one of them was at least.

Dr. M: But there could've been more than one macaroni factory?

Dr. V: Yeah. But I doubt it. The land for the Newman Center was donated by Marlene Gelbock's father. And as far as I know, simply had his house across the street and he owned that property. So, I don't think there was ever a macaroni factory there.

Dr. M: Oh, it might not have been there. It was where, whenever they had a place to go to church on campus.

Dr. V: I think it was behind Pratt Hall. Not Pratt Hall. Pratt Hall has housing behind it. Behind the HUB. I think that's where it was.

Dr. M: There's probably an address for it. I never thought about it.

Dr. V: Oh gee...I had something and I threw them away recently. There are insurance maps for Indiana.

Dr. M: You know actually, I don't know when those would be from, but there are real old ones that are available from the state library electronically now. But I think those are old ones.

Dr. V: Penn State had around 1892 to 1915. You will see livery stables and hotels where there aren't hotels now. You said you did work on IUP Women. I interviewed a man who was ninety years old when I interviewed him, and this would've been the [19]70s and he said he could remember the young ladies when he was at school. And he said they would have these beautiful dresses on and they would go into town and buy a newspaper. But they had to wrap the newspaper in plain paper so they wouldn't get their dresses dirty.

Dr. M: Well, if they were wearing those white dresses!

Dr. V: He said...I don't think he ever graduated from IUP from what he said, but he said he got a letter in sports. He would talk about when the streets were not paved. Or when wagons came down Philadelphia Street. And one of the women I met had a husband who did something to create the baseball. I think some part of the baseball. I think it was the binding—the outside of it. I can't recall. I can recall it was somewhere on Oakland Avenue, but I can't recall anything else.

Dr. M: Do you think that was part of the leather factory?

Dr. V: I don't know. She just credited him with that.

Dr. M: An invention? Do you want me to check to see what interviews they have there? Would you like a list of them? You interested?

Dr. V: Not really.

Dr. M: I'd like to do something for you since you're nice enough to...

Dr. V: My son is in Senegal and the language there is French. So we went to visit him in January and we don't speak French. So right now we're devoting some of our time to learning some French words and some sentences. I said, all I need is, I'm lost and where do I find...?

Dr. M: That's good for your...

Dr. Vogel: You know what I don't remember...too many get-togethers like in restaurants with the Women's Studies groups. But, I do remember a couple times meeting in places like the Brown Hotel, when they had that restaurant there. But, I don't really recall it as a social group. It was strictly business.

Dr. M: Well something they said about the WAC was the WAC had a Women's Studies group, but it also had careers, it had health, and it had these different sections to it. And whenever they got Women's Studies the student people, what are the student services or whatever they are, they decided they weren't going to support the other stuff anymore because they had Women's Studies and that was enough. That's taken care of and all these other kind of support things went by the wayside. But, Women's Studies was never meant to be all-encompassing. It was supposed to be giving people...

Dr. V: When we set up Women's Studies, some people were talking about, should it be a department? Women did not want it to be a department because most of us would be losing our basic identity of what we had studied.

Dr. M: That's really interesting.

Dr. V: You couldn't be a member of two different departments.

Dr. M: Recently they were able to get a position, it was half time in the college of humanities and social studies and it was supposed to be half time in Women's Studies and they hired somebody, but it didn't work out...she left. And people wanted to really...

Dr. V: Well, that's interesting because Maureen McHugh Women's Studies but she was actually

a member of the Psychology department.

Dr. M: Well, this was fake membership in whatever department it was. They...because there wasn't really a department. So her job was really to teach half time in Women's Studies and then to run the department, but she had to be evaluated somehow, so that had to come out of the department. But, there was really a real effort on the part of Theresa Smith and Elizabeth Ricketts. I was on the committee, but I wasn't too much involved in that. I think they wanted a token librarian. Somebody from another department that was considered a faculty member that was not...because they had somebody from this place and that place, but they didn't want to have everybody from English. But there was a real desire to be a department and not to have that pull into the other, and I think Maureen felt and other people in that... Brenda Mitchell who was director for a while. They felt that the obligations there...

Dr. V: The commitments to your original departments were strong.

Dr. M: ...were drawing you out of Women's Studies. They found conflicts there.

Dr. V: And they probably did.

Dr. M: But, I think that's really interesting. But in the beginning there wasn't a desire for that.

Dr. V: Yes. We wanted our own fields. You know, and as you were talking about this, I remember something else. When I first came, the first year or so, Dr. Cordeer, I don't know whether you know that name, Cordeer was dean maybe for year or two when I came.

Dr. M: Humanities and social sciences?

Dr. V: Yes. And he asked me to talk to...something...incoming parents. If I may say that? Three of us got up to talk a bit. And I was to talk about what the university envisioned for women. I was supposed to express the concern for women's development and career opportunities and giving them our best.

Dr. M: You know that's interesting because even in Normal School, the Normal School Herald and the little books of student rules and regulations, there would be people who would say, Don't worry about sending your daughter here. They would have somebody talk about. But, this is a shift I think.

Dr. V: Not don't worry, but what to expect. And I think of the motto, "Beyond expectations." And it's a nice motto, except I always think, didn't you have high expectations? But, it was to tell parents that we were interested in their daughters. That would've been probably 1970-[19]71, something like that.

Dr. M: History, it seems to me, not every year. But, I just saw an alumni bulletin from 1940. The

difference between the number of men who graduated from IUP and the number of women...the Normal School-the State Teacher's College, it probably would have been just the State Teachers College in 1940, the difference between the male-female ratio was staggering. I mean it was like, about one thousand males and ten thousand females. I mean the difference was twenty-five and two hundred and fifty-eight in certain years. I mean, it was such women's...

Dr. V: I said an all-women's college, I'm not a very...I don't think of myself as an aggressive sort of person. If I would have been in a situation where you had a large university and a very small number of women, how would I have advanced myself? Or did being at Marymount help me to do my best there? I know I had a teacher there who encouraged me to get the Fulbright and to study, and oh no--you want to do college work. Would I have gotten that if I hadn't been in a women's college?

Dr. M: One thing I would like to find out about looking at the history of the college from the beginning, especially those early years...

Dr. V: Yes. Find out when it changed.

Dr. M: Whenever you came, even if there were more women than men, did you feel that it was a good place for young women to go to college? Do you think they got what you got at a women's college?

Dr. V: That's interesting. I've never have thought of it that way. I've thought of my experiences in the History department, I'm thinking, as sort of a unit. And we do tend to think of our departments right? I knew I wanted to do the best, but I thought that there were a lot of professors around who still did not understand what Women's Studies or women's careers or women's liberation was all about. I think for many of them...it was, you had a generation where they were still afraid of what feminism meant. So, I would start my classes by some definitions and I would say, feminism, and I want you to leave this class, as a fellow, a guy who says, I'm a feminist. To realize what the term means and that you don't have to be a woman to be a feminist. And that it really...just looking woman as a real person—a full person. I'm no radical! I keep saying that, I'm no radical. I'm liberal.

Dr. M: Do you think...I mean, you did mention, that one man who was in there because he was marrying somebody and he wanted to understand about women's history because of her.

Dr. V: Oh, yeah. Because she wanted him to.

Dr. M: Do you have any other examples of men who you think were positively influenced?

Dr. V: I had a number of fellows who took Women's Studies. Not many, but a number of fellows who were just really just interested. I don't think I ever had anyone come in with an antagonist

view towards the course, but I do think that when I was teaching, supposing I was doing Simon de Bolivar, there was a book that they had and they had some of her writings. And I would say, let's look through this paragraph and see what she says has held women down. And you know, you can go through the whole list. And I do think some fellows thought, why are we doing this? You know, in part to make you think and in part to make you think about the situation of women. I do think that there were raised eyebrows. Oh, this again." Even if it's only the small part of the course. Why are we talking about women? Yeah. You're saying some things don't change?

Dr. M: Yes. And I... You don't want to hear me talk about me and my opinions, but I mean...it's sometimes I feel we're in a socially regressive period.

Dr. V: Right now. Yeah. I think so.

Dr. M: And sometimes...I did women in the Civil War class, it was a 499 class. And I usually just teach at the library, I don't usually teach classes. And it was mostly education students because I offered at the last minute because they needed a class and I wanted to teach it. And it was really interesting and it was mostly females. The females...it was really...I thought it was interesting. It just really surprised me that they were so...that they expected equal treatment and when you pointed these things to, they were like, Well, of course. Of course they should have had this.

Dr. V: Did you come across much about the Ursuline Nuns?

Dr. M: We didn't really. That's what Joe Mannard studies isn't it?

Dr. V: Yes. The Ursuline Nuns did a lot of nursing in the Civil War. I know that.

Dr. M: I'm not sure if we did a reading on that. I had a sabbatical and I did a bibliography of women in the Civil War and there isn't really a lot of published primary or secondary sources that deal with that that are easily found.

Dr. V: And say?

Dr. M: And usually the kind of things that I could find...there were a couple of modern things, but there were usually these...you know, old stories, some wonderful stories. I mean. The Ursuline's in particular... wonderful stories about groups of nuns that would have the hospital and first it would be Confederate and then it would be Union and when they would take it over, the other side, they would say that they wouldn't stay there and help if they didn't allow them to treat both sides. The bravest women in the war, I think, were those nuns who had that commitment, and would not...you know, that would be an really interesting thing to study and I bet they have some things down at Mercy Hospital in Pittsburgh, but they wouldn't be...Because they had some down there.

Dr. V: Nuns are so used to taking orders. I found that kind of interesting. I had a friend who I met



at a reunion and she said, oh, I went into the convent after college. And I hadn't known it and it was with the order that taught at my college. And she said, Yeah, I was in it for a while and I became a novice, she said, but I finally decided to leave. And I looked at her and I said, Obedience? And she said, yes.

Dr. M: It's interesting though, Joe Mannard would argue...

Dr. V: That's what I mean. There's a paradox there. To have some strength.

Dr. M: Because you could wind up running a school or a hospital which wouldn't be a job open to you.

Dr. V: It's really paradoxical. Take orders without question, but maybe give them too!

Dr. M: There's ways to get around things sometimes which they probably would have learned.

Dr. V: They would say that that's a woman's way. They would say that.

Dr. M: We're getting off the topic. But, Maureen, there was recently...were you ever in the Women's Commission?

Dr. V: No.

Dr. M: The Women's Commission...that's another thing that I'm...that they're interested in having a little history of the women's commission. But, they just did a, it was called a women's empowerment or something conference. And Maureen did a presentation there about women leaders. And she said, in the [19]80s we used to go to these workshops and they would tell us how to act like men. Successful men leaders. And they would tell us to be assertive and they would tell us to sit at the head of the table.

Dr. V: Were these psychology workshops?

Dr. M: I don't know if it they were just women's leadership conferences. But they would tell them to do the things that they considered to be leadership.

Dr. V: The male style?

Dr. M: But they didn't make..., they didn't say, you're females. They took whatever they had found in the social sciences.

Dr. V: You should become a man.

Dr. M: Sort of, yeah. Then they found out later on, that those things didn't work for women.

Dr. V: That's interesting. These applications they have even to judges, but I don't think it applies to Judge Judy. That women can see the letter of the law, but they also see circumstances and that men just see the letter of the law. That woman in those terms can approach things from a much broader angle. I don't know. I never attended a leadership conference because I was never a leader. I do know, or I think, that I would always find it hard to get my word in. Even with women's groups. I think there's a knack of just...someone's talking a breath—talk!

Dr. M: According to Maureen and this would have been the social psychology research, women should behave in a different way. If a woman sits at the head of a table, she's less likely to be the leader. She's less likely to be chosen as a leader than if she sits at the side. And if she appears to be...

Dr. V: Can you turn that off for a second?

### **Recording turned off**

### **Interview continues**

Dr. V: Sharing the spotlight is what women should be doing. Cooperation is the name of the game now in business and industry, but I would bet that there are some people who don't share the spotlight.

Dr. M: Even with other women.

Dr. V: Right.

Dr. M: Well, here's a wisdom piece of for you. Wisdom is a woman isn't she? Well, anything else?

Dr. V: Not that I can think of.

Dr. M: Thank you so much.

### **End of interview**

Transcribed by: Valetta M. Keener-Shuppe.