

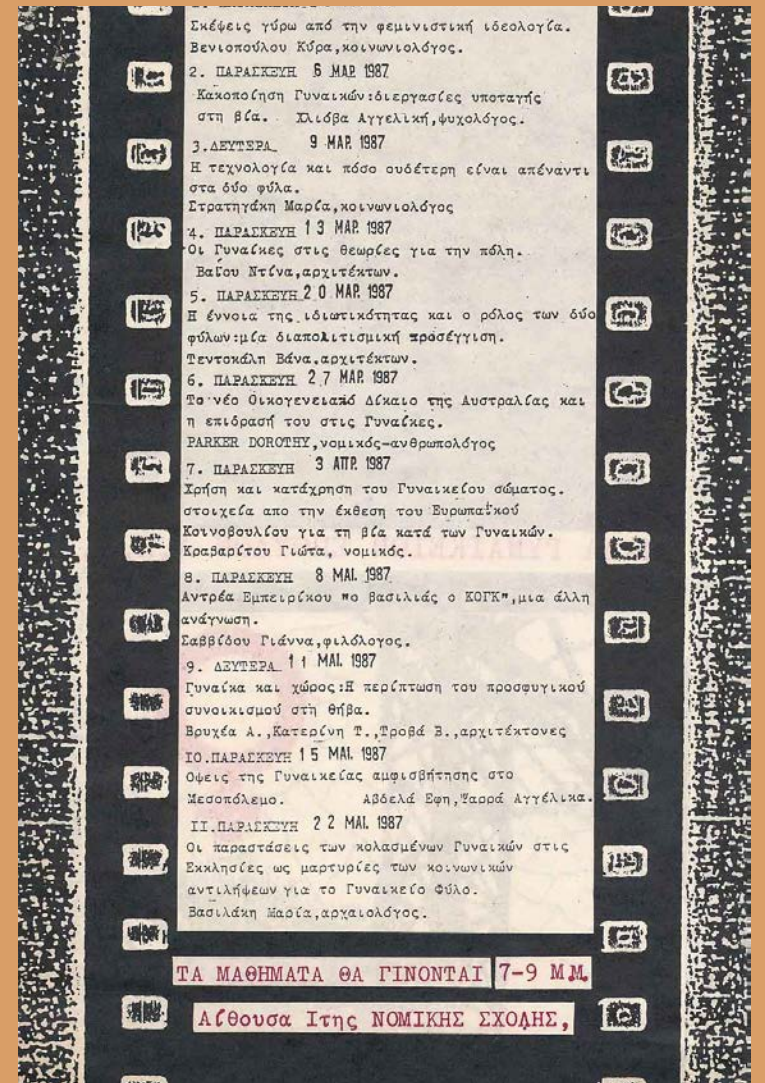
Women's studies

Women's/Feminist Studies first appear in the US in 1969. The emergence of women's studies in the US dates back to the period 1969-1970. In a historical context characterised by intense feminist critical discourses, women's studies managed to flourish, both formally and informally, in western and northern European countries (the UK, France, the Netherlands, Scandinavian countries, West Germany etc.), Canada, Australia etc. Women's studies are a multidisciplinary field involving almost all academic disciplines and introducing women both as the objects and the subjects of scientific research. This field explores the male-centred nature of academic disciplines and develops alternative research methods, tools and approaches.

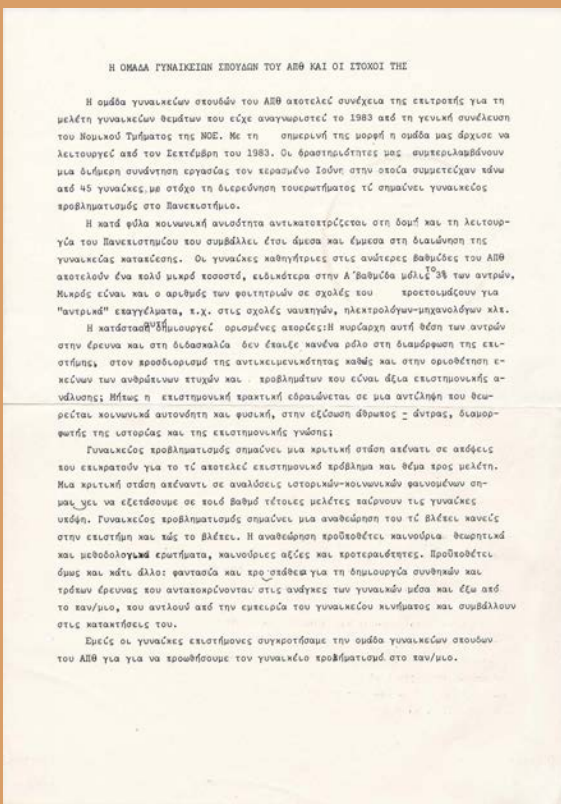
In post-dictatorship Greece, feminists were faced with an almost complete absence of feminist theory and research. The seminar "*Modern concerns of the women's movement*" which was organised in 1979 by the Movement of Democratic Women [Kinisi Dimokratikon Gynaikon/KDG] aimed at presenting the living conditions of Greek women of the time and at approaching history from the viewpoint of women. However, this seminar largely ignored Greek feminist movements of the past, thus focusing only on the recent participation of left-wing women in the Greek Resistance.

The journal *Broom* [Skoupa], first published in 1979, introduced emblematic figures and events of first-wave Greek feminist history, such as Callirrhoe Parren and the Ladies' Journal [Efimeris ton Kyrion], and presented to a relatively broader public the feminist theory and women's studies as developed outside Greece.

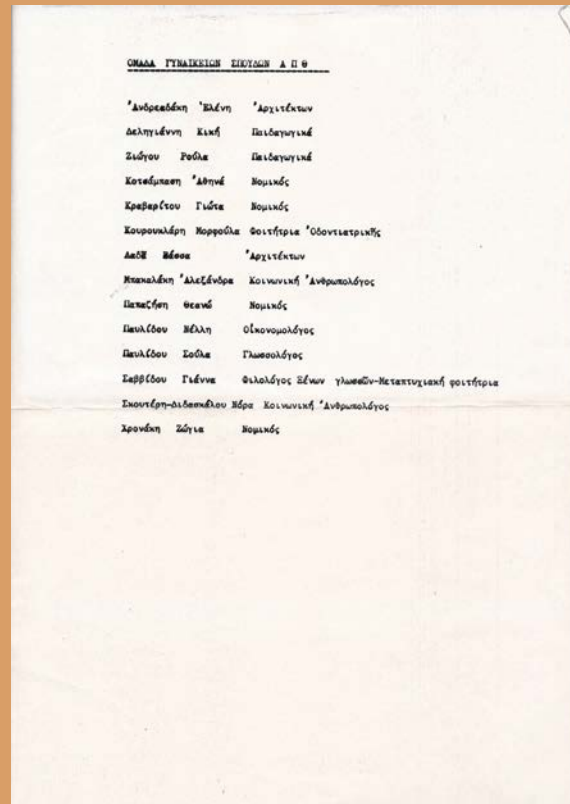
Since 1982, with an extensive participation of EGE's members, the Mediterranean Women's Studies Institute [KEGME] started to hold conferences and seminars, and to publish the journal *Mediterranean Women. KEGME Quarterly Review*.



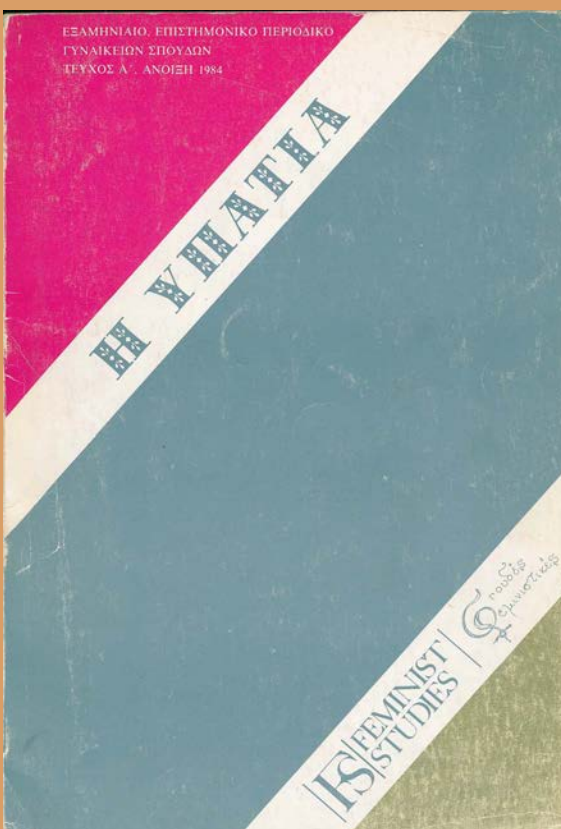
Syllabus of the Women's Studies Group, University of Thessaloniki, 1987
Maria Repoussi Collection



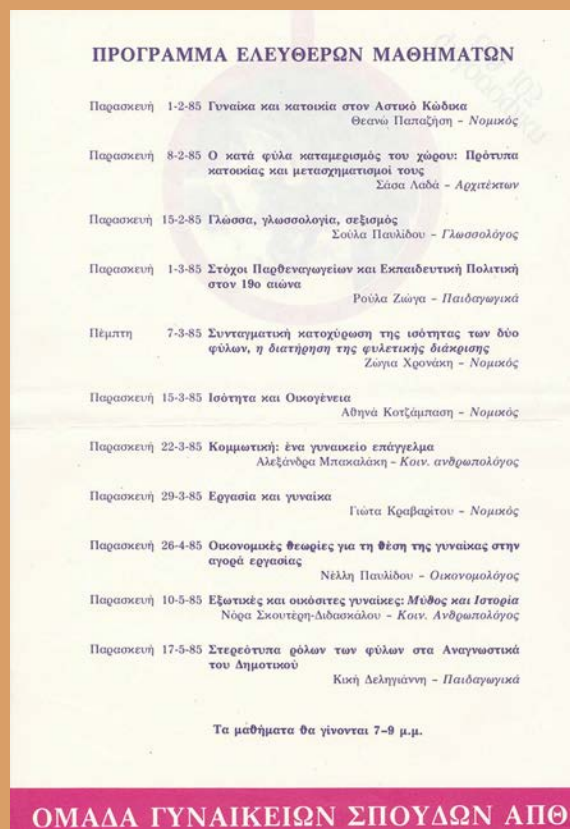
History and Members of the Women's Studies Group, University of Thessaloniki
Contemporary Social History Archives



Curriculum of the Women's Studies Group of the University of Thessaloniki, 1985
Contemporary Social History Archives



Hypatia magazine on Feminist Studies, issue 1, Spring 1984
"Delfys" Women's Archive



Curriculum of the Women's Studies Group of the University of Thessaloniki, 1985
Contemporary Social History Archives

The Documentation and Research Centre [KETEME] was also founded in 1982 by the League for Women's Rights [Syndesmos gia ta Dikaiomata tis Gynaikas/SGD]. The first women's archives were created in the same period, initially at the Women's Bookstore [Vivliopoleio ton Gynaikon], which was later renamed "*Delfys*" Women's Archive. In 1983, a Women's Studies Group was established at the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki by professors and students of the Law School, the Faculty of Philosophy, the Faculty of Architecture, the School of French Language and Literature etc. The group made a historical contribution to the field by organising open seminars addressed to a broader audience.

The journal *Hypatia: Feminist Studies* was first published in 1984 by Voula Lambropoulou, who also introduced the course "Gender Philosophy" to the curriculum of the Faculty of Philosophy, Education and Psychology of the School of Philosophy of the Athens University.

The journal *Dini: Feminist Journal* was first published in 1986 and included articles on recent events and on feminist theory and research. In the next decade it evolved into journal focusing exclusively on feminist studies.

In 1989, the Free Women's Movement [Adesmefti Kinisi Gynaikon] created the Research Centre on Women's Issues and, in 1990, feminists established the Centre for Research on Women's Studies – *Diotima* that organised educational programmes for women.

Despite the fact that the women's movement started to lose ground, women researchers and university professors continued to conduct their research, thus laying the foundations for future theoretical analysis and action. Until today, women's studies have not yet been institutionalised in Greece.