Women on campus

The University Problem

People began to be interested and concerned about women's problems at the University of Idaho two years ago when a survey was conducted on the withdrawal rate of students. The results of the survey provided some startling statistics: of all men who entered only three per cent dropped out compared to the 51 per cent dropout rate of women.

The results of this survey compelled John Hippe, student advisory services, and Jean Hill, dean of women, to do a follow-up questionnaire to be filled out by those women who had withdrawn concerning the reasons for the high dropout rate of women.

Contrary to the popular belief that these women were dropping out to get married, the results of the questionnaire showed that only 18 per cent of these women had withdrawn for marital reasons. The major reasons for withdrawal as stated by Hippe was personal confusion. "They didn't know who they were, what they were, where they were going."

Continuing Students

The next step in the studies was a survey of the women who planned on continuing their education at the University of Idaho, to find out what type of assistance was most needed. Fifty per cent of the women surveyed felt they needed a better idea of what the woman's role is—wife, mother, or career woman.

Hippe felt that it has always been in our society that men can be successful husbands, fathers, and workers. He went on to say, "Women don't have that three-part choice. Women are either successful wives and mothers, or they work, or they have a hassle combining."

It appears that women don't have a broad perspective as to what job opportunities are, as was made evident by a 40 per cent request for vocational counseling.

Women Are Channeled

Hippe expressed the feeling that women in our society are channeled. For example, at the University of Idaho, 77 per cent of all women enrolled are in only four major fields. These are education, social science, health, and arts and humanities. This channeling process holds true for all Idaho campuses. At Idaho State University, the percentages in these four fields rises to 83 per cent. At Boise State, 85 per cent.

Just exactly who influences these career choices the most?

Hippe stated that the most influential group is the faculty, which is predominantly male. From a study made of all women on campus it was found that one fourth of the women changed their goal because of pressure of male dominance.

It was also decided from this particular study that most women lost discrimination in one aspect of college involvement or another. Seventeen per cent of the women in this random sampling stated they felt discrimination in counseling and advising, 40 per cent in actual employment, 20 per cent in hiring and promotion, and 38 per cent in salary.

When asked what could be done to remedy the woman's situation on campus, Hippe expressed the need for awareness, through the faculty, counselors, and advisors at both the high school and college level concerning women needs and problems. The main point of this awareness. Hippe stressed, is "to help people, help women, take off blinders."

A staff member is present in the Center while it is open to listen, to share ideas and experiences, to give information, and to generally help wherever she can. Staff members also serve as referral agents by directing the women with a concern or need to the individual in the University or community who can best deal with the concern.

She also pointed out that "We are just beginning to deal with women's issues and concerns through structured programs that want to meet the needs of women as they arise with appropriate kinds of programs [see following articles on consciousness-raising and the Brown Bag Series]."

Center's Objective

She then emphasized that the basic objective of the Center is to raise the awareness of the University and the community on the status and roles of women in today's world.

"By making people aware of both subtle and overt sexual discrimination, we hope that we can be instrumental in breaking down those socialization processes that channel both women and men into the very limiting societal sex roles that are so prevalent today." Langenes said.

Brown Bag Series

The Brown Bag Series is held every Wednesday in the Women's Center at noon. Discussion in the groups are led by resource persons. Everyone is welcome. The topics discussed, their dates, and the persons discussing are as follows:

Oct. 25 — "Legal Status of Women" Dolores Cooper, third year law student.
Nov. 1 — "Men and Women—For or Against Women?" Women from Republican and Democratic Headquarters.
Nov. 8 — "Employment for Women—Whose Problem?" Sid Miller, Director of Placement Center, U of I.
Nov. 15 — "Men Are...Women Are..." Dr. John Hippe, Student Counselor, U of I.
Dec. 6 — "The Subtleties and Openness of Job Discrimination" Anne Hutchison, Publications Editor, U of I.
Dec. 13 — "Masculine or Feminine—Your Role in Society" Film followed by discussion.

Bring Sack Lunch.
Women in those old ‘male roles’

A woman in wildlife management

Openings for women in Wildlife Management are increasing says Debbie Briggs, a senior major in this field. Especially now she explained, since employers are beginning to react to pressure from women for equal pay and better job opportunities.

Love For Outdoors

One of the primary reasons Debbie decided to go into the field was her love for the outdoors. As a freshman she had the mistaken idea that women were not allowed to enroll in the College of Forestry, Wildlife and Range Sciences and so decided to do the next best thing and obtain a degree in education, therefore having 3 months out of each year to enjoy the outdoors. Within 2 weeks she switched her major.

Variety of Jobs

During her years in college, Debbie has held a variety of related jobs. Before attending college, she worked in the Selway Wilderness Area on Gardener Peak Lookout. During her freshman summer, she worked on the Lochsa elk project studying elk movement. As a sophomore she attended summer school and worked as a lab-technician in the wildlife unit here on campus. Her junior year took her to Mackay, Idaho where she worked for the Idaho Fish and Game department radio-tracking sage-grouse.

Debbie is presently employed part-time as a lab-technician for the wildlife unit here and is doing work on the Lochsa project, studying Lochsa elk herd population dynamics.

As one of the two graduating senior women in Wildlife Management Debbie hopes to obtain employment as either a conservation officer or field research biologist in Idaho.

Of the 700 enrolled in the College of Forestry, Wildlife and Range Sciences 50 are women, with the majority freshmen. The degree requirements include 138 credits compared to 128 required for most other majors and a great number of the students enrolled in forestry attended school for four to five years. These students must also attend a summer camp program in McCall where they can receive practical field experience.

However, Debbie was able to substitute her work experiences for the summer camp.

Drawbacks Seen

The only drawback Debbie sees is that it may be hard to get the woman away from a desk job and out into the field. Also now she finds it difficult to feel completely at ease speaking out in class or walking into a room of ninety men when she is the only woman.

Impressions of a woman in law

What are law school women like? This difficult to answer. Vague generalizations are meaningless. They would not accurately represent us either individually or as a group. There are 13 women in law school. We have different interests, ambitions, and backgrounds. We came from small towns like Clark’s Fork, Idaho, and large cities like Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. As undergraduates we majored in science, English, sociology, accounting, and various other subjects. Most of us have husbands and families to care for. Thus, each of us is an individual, but do we have some things in common. We are all law students, we are all women. We are all attending a graduate school, with an all-male faculty, with many more men than women in our classes, (123 women, 260 men), and we are acutely aware of being a minority.

Women just non-entities

When I came to law school I was new at the U of I and did not know anyone at all in Moscow. No doubt this had some impact on my general reaction to law school, but at first I felt isolated from my classmates and definitely not a part of the group. I don’t think that we women (five of us) fitted in. Newly-graduated law school women, as I had seemed to notice that we were around. The professors addressed the classes as “Gentlemen.” The men banded together. We women were just non-entities.

It was hard to get acquainted with the men. They did things collectively and as women, though classmates, weren’t included. Even when we were present, it didn’t seem like we were part of the group. The men studied together, played pool, spent evenings at Mort’s, and participated in sports (which women are not allowed to do—“University policy prohibits it.”). Individual friendships were soon formed with some of the men, but even now I feel that we women are not a part of the group of law students.

Not taken seriously

The women law students feel some pressure to maintain their femininity rather than competing in a man’s world. “A few men at first seemed to think that we were more interested in the men than in actually studying law. They didn’t take us as seriously as they did men—they thought we were there for husband hunting...or to be their playmates.” Since the first few weeks of feeling generally isolated and not really a part of the student “group,” I don’t think I have really felt any discrimination. However, some of the teachers address their classes as “Gentlemen” and we women still get letters from the College of Law similarly addressed, inviting us, our “wives” or “girlfriends” to various Law School functions.

Professor shows bias

Is there discrimination at school? Some women here do feel that a few of the professors do discriminate in classes. One professor, upon hearing that the wives of some practicing attorneys and of some male law students were enrolled in law school, contended that these women would make great legal salaries for their husbands. Apparently it didn’t occur to him that they would be lawyers too—not clerical help.

Some women feel that they are not called on as often as their male classmates, and when they raise their hands to ask or answer a question, and that their remarks are not given the same attention or respect as the comments of the men. However, the women do hold their own academically. Since I have been here no women have flunked out of school, though several men have. The top student in the third year class is a woman. She has consistently demonstrated her ability by coming out Number One each semester, and she has achieved this while taking care of her husband and small children.

Should women be encouraged to go into law? Law school is very difficult, and only the most motivated survive. It is, however, a rewarding experience. I would recommend that women do seriously consider studying law. It is an interesting and challenging profession, with positions available in private firms, government agencies, corporations, universities, and other areas.

Should women be encouraged to go to law school here? Yes—I have enjoyed going to school here. The faculty is well-qualified and the professors are genuinely interested in their students. Although some of the women now feel that there is pressure on them because they are women, this will change as more women get into the field of law.

Fewer closed doors

Most women law graduates in the past have gone into government service. However, more women are going into private practice now, even though there is still a tendency for a firm who hires a woman attorney to utilize her as a glorified law clerk, doing the research and handling the cases that no one else wants. In the past women had little choice about accepting these jobs — no others were available. Now, however, things do seem to be improving. Maybe those of us who are in law school now will not be confronted with quite as many closed doors as were our predecessors.

By Linda Cook

CONCERNED?

5th Dist. House

So Is Bob Weisal

Young Enough to Build
Seniority-41 years old

Paid for by U of I
College Republicans

Trained Enough to Use it
Masters Degree in political Science

CLASSIFIED

For Sale

Wid tyooping of any kind. I do expert work. 882-9579, ask for Sally Guske.


Football tables - lowest prices in town, 882-0328. Ask for Joe Robinson or Karl Klokke.


65 T-Bird P/S P/V, P/Seat $1,000 good condition, El Dorado Tavern, Hgwy. 95, Potlatch, Idaho.

For Sale — 1974 Impala, 2 door hardtop. 882-2686.

LOST — gold, wire rim glasses in red alligator case; left in Ad. 328 October 17. Call N. Jones 882-4463 or 3521.

Seven (7) keys on ring lost in stadium Oct. 14. If you found them - Call 882-2010.

If you want to see decent law enforcement in this County for a change, write IN Larry Watersby


Football tables - lowest prices in town, 882-0328. Ask for Joe Robinson or Karl Klokke.


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Joyce wanted to start out a career in advertising but after talking to the vice-president of a San Francisco agency she decided she really didn’t want to start as a secretary and be stuck in that same position for the rest of her career life. So, following his suggestion, she applied to a job at KUID-TV, a non-commercial public TV station. She got the job and successfully worked her way up to producer-director. Joyce didn’t seem to find much of a problem in obtaining the job because when women held the position before she received it.

Then last spring her husband earned his PhD in economics and they moved to the University of Idaho. Joyce was fortunate enough to get an opening at KUID-TV as a producer manager. "Even though the facilities at the television station are small, the teaching makes up for it. I really enjoy the students," stated Joyce.

Her two children really haven’t gotten into the way of Joyce’s career, other than the fact that she will only work part time this semester. She would like to spend more time as a mother, but feels she would be doing her sons a dis-service because she’d be dissatisfied that she wasn’t working.

Joyce Campbell encourages women interested in entering the broadcasting field to do so because the field is really opening up to women. "I feel women are ideal for developing empathic relationships with people on shows and women are more adept at it than men."

Joyce Campbell

"Feminist Studies," "Women’s Studies," and "Women’s Studies Newsletter." The Women’s History Research Center, an independent library in Berkeley, California, helps feminist scholars find source materials. There is also an International Institute of Women’s Studies headquartered in Washington, D.C.

Joyce Campbell

The women’s movement’s effects on higher education have not been limited to changes in faculty sex-ratios, minimizing of salary inequity, and abandonment of admissions quotas. The growing awareness of sexism among academic women has also given rise to women’s studies. Women’s studies courses are usually offered on the initiative of individual female faculty members. They seldom result from administrative or departmental planning.

Women’s Studies Courses

The first known women’s studies course in the country was “The Evolution Of The Female Personality,” offered at Cornell University in the 1969-70 academic year. It was an interdisciplinary course taught by several basic feminist issues, such as women’s legal status, role socialization, and family structure. A course with a similar scope is now in progress at the University of Idaho. It is called “Women’s Status in Contemporary Society” and meets twice a week in the Women’s Center.

In addition to the “status of women” courses, which are intended to arouse students’ concern about sexism in the society at large, there are many single discipline courses in operations throughout the country. These have titles like “Images of Women in Literature,” “Women Writers,” “The Women in American History,” and “Psychological Aspects of Women’s Roles,” The College of Education at Idaho has a satellite course entitled “Sexism in Education.” The purpose of these courses is to counteract the male-dominance in the regular curriculum and in classroom materials.

One of the pioneers in women’s studies, Dr. Elaine Showalter of Douglass College, in New Jersey, claims that a woman who has completed academic research into these areas and who is willing to teach a different culture to which she must bring the adaptability of the anthropologist. She listens to male professors discuss male authors who write about typically male experiences that are defined as “universal human experiences” even though women do not share them. Similarly, the history student studies wars and diplomacy, activities from which women have been excluded, but is unlikely to learn about the history of the family or about the history of women’s roles in these events as well as the women’s movements unless she enrolls in a women’s studies course.

Degree Programs

Several schools have established complete women’s studies degree programs. Most of these are offered by the university’s majors rather than independent departments. One that is often cited as a model is the Center for Women’s Studies and Services at San Diego State College in California.

Academic Research

The re-evaluation of female writers, women’s history, psychological theories about female nature, and so on depend on the study of previous women’s movements unless she enrolls in a women’s studies course.

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Bestselling Ties

The most famous piece of academic research with a feminist orientation is a Ph.D. thesis that became an international bestseller. Kate Millett’s “Sexual Politics.” It is a study of the political relationship between men and women as revealed in modern literature and was written for the English Department at Columbia University. A sample of other topics under investigation might include “The Portrayal of the Female in Children’s Literature,” “The Rise of the Bourgeois Family and Romantic Love in Eighteenth-Century France.” "The Role of Communication Growing

Although the development of women’s studies in the United States has been rather sporadic and sporadic, there is communication between its practitioners. Many academic organizations like the Modern Language Association and the American Political Science Association have women’s caucuses which publish their own newsletters. NOW, Inc., a clearing-house for women’s movement publications located in Pittsburgh, has issued four volumes of "Female Studies," a cumulative anthology of women’s studies course outlines, readings, and syllabi from colleges and universities all over the country. At least three new journals have appeared in the last year.

Luv’s Hallmark

1973 Calendar

Tuesday, January 3:
Thanksgiving Cards

Tuesday, October 31:
Boxed Christmas Cards

314 S. Main

Moscow, Idaho

Pepsi Pitcher Special

With a purchase of $2.00
a pitcher of Pepsi is yours for $1.50
AND KEEP THE PITCHER!

With a purchase less than $2.00,
a pitcher of Pepsi is yours for free
AND YOU STILL KEEP THE PITCHER!

Pepsi Pitcher Special

With a purchase of $2.00
a pitcher of Pepsi is yours for $1.50
AND KEEP THE PITCHER!

With a purchase less than $2.00,
a pitcher of Pepsi is yours for free
AND YOU STILL KEEP THE PITCHER!

Taco Time

Oct. 31, 1972
Page 3
HAD ENOUGH?

* Government Viet Nam Wars?
* Government taxes and inflation?
* Government manipulation of education?
* Government runaway welfare?
* Government intrusion into personal freedom?

STEVE SYMMMS Believes that these are vital issues. His opponent chooses to obscure the issues in a smokescreen of personal attacks.

EXAMPLES

Phony Issue No. 1 — Symms would impose resident tuition at the U of I.
Reality No. 1 — This is impossible. The matter of tuition is a state priority exclusively. Common sense tells us that it is not a legitimate issue in a congressional campaign. If tuition was established, Steve would work to set up an appropriate loaning agency for students.

Phony Issue No. 2 — Symms would sell the colleges of Mines and Forestry to private companies.
Reality No. 2 — Steve has stated that the expertise of private industry should be sought in certain areas of higher education. The charge of his selling the colleges is utterly false.

Phony Issue No. 3 — Symms wants to sell all BLM lands to highest bidders.
Reality No. 3 — Steve’s position on desert entry of selected tracts of BLM land is virtually identical to a prior position taken by his opponent while in the legislature (see-sponsored HJM no. 31).

Phony Issue No. 4 — Symms plans to abolish public education.
Reality No. 4 — Steve has spoken in favor of a “voucher” plan as urged by President Nixon to relieve deprived conditions on ghetto areas. Such a system would leave open the alternative of private education to those who otherwise could not afford it. Previously, Steve headed up a successful school bond drive in his community after it had failed four consecutive times.

THROW OFF THE “OLD POLITICS” AND ENDORSE A POSITIVE PROGRAM FOR SOLVING OUR PROBLEMS AND MAXIMIZING FREEDOM.

VOTE STEVE SYMMSS For Congress November 7th

It isn’t a question of left or right — it’s a matter of up or down.

MAKE A REAL CHOICE

Larry
Wants To Help You,
NOT
Bust You
WRITE-IN
LARRY
WATERBLY
For Sheriff
Paid By Comm. to Write In
J. Waterbly
Jeff Williamson, Chr.

The women sent letters to the Deans and department heads on campus telling of their situation. Dr. Richardson, Vice-president of Student and Administrative Services notified the Dean of the College of Agriculture that both he and the members would be kicked out of their positions if women weren’t accepted.

Test Won
The local chapter decided to test the national chapter by initiating female students, and then it was informed that disciplinary status would be placed against them until the next meeting which was held this last summer. At the national meeting, no disciplinary action was taken against the U of I chapter, and the question of whether or not to admit women was decided by a two-thirds vote in favor of their admittance.

In this case, Idaho and other western states were instrumental in bringing about a change in a discriminatory policy.
You may register to vote in room 101, county court house before Nov. 4, 8 p.m. Vote Nov. 7!

It will take the whole team to get the job done ... now more than ever.

Latah County's Republican squad includes, from left, W.C. "Bill" Jones, for county commissioner; E.B. "Jim" Newsome, for state senator; Elton M. Walker, for sheriff; Dr. Edward M. Boas, for coroner; Robert T. Felton, for prosecuting attorney; Dr. James E. Lucas, for county commissioner; Rep. Harold Snow, incumbent state representative and assistant majority leader, seeking reelection, and Robert Weisel, candidate for the state House of Representatives.

It makes good sense to bet with the odds ... and the Republican party of the state of Idaho is the majority party in both chambers of the legislature. Latah County needs more players on that winning team if it is to get fair representation at Boise. Latah is not a large county ... but it's a big part of Idaho, and deserves a louder voice.
The Top O' The Ticket-Leading The Way

Richard M. Nixon

In troublesome times, they've done their best. Their record of progress... in Vietnam, the economy, ecology... speaks for itself. We need Nixon and Agnew. They need your vote!

SEND A LEADER TO THE SENATE

Jim McClure is 66 years old and a native of Payette. He graduated from the University of Idaho College of Law and practiced in Payette prior to his first term in Congress. His public service includes terms as Payette City Attorney, County Prosecuting Attorney, and State Senator. He is past president of the Payette Chamber of Commerce and Payette Kiwanis Club. He is a member of the Elks, American Legion, the Idaho Bar Association and is active in church affairs.

The Congressman now serves on the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee in the House of Representatives where his subcommittees are Parks and Recreation, Irrigation and Reclamation, Mines and Environment. He is also a member of the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. After being elected to his third term, he was appointed a member of the Republican Whip Organization. Because of his special expertise, he was selected as chairman of the important Republican Task Force on Energy and Resources. In May, 1969, Congressman McClure was appointed a member of the Joint Senate/House Commission on Coinage.

Jim McClure knows the importance of listening to the real voice of the people—not a narrow band of activists, not the special interests, not the pressure groups, not the vocal militants of the extreme left or right. Just people—people who represent the broad cross section that pay taxes, obey the laws, who hate the war but will fight to defend freedom.

Jim McClure votes the conscience of Idaho...that's what makes him a leader.

JAMES A. MCCLURE
FOR U.S. SENATE

SYMMS STANDS FOR FREEDOM

Steve Symms is the young non-politician who took the state by storm at primary time with his promise to "take a big bite out of government."

He advocates reducing taxes by reducing, not just streamlining, government. He believes people are "tired of empty political rhetoric and endless spending...there is nothing the government ever gives that it first does not take away...Nothing can be consumed which is not first produced and Congress must recognize this if we are to maintain free markets and be free men."

A Caldwell fruit rancher, Symms is a graduate of the University of Idaho with a degree in agriculture. He is married to the former Frances Stockdale of Helena, Mont., and they have four children.

Symms believes the welfare system should be completely revamped so that aid is given to "can nots" but not to "will nots." He hopes to break "the government monopoly in education" and is opposed to any government restrictions on curriculum or school policy. He proposes to "freeze" the government at every level and "give the producing end of the economy a chance to catch up."

As U.S. Representative of Idaho's first district, Symms will "tell Idaho's story in Washington." He feels Idaho's problems are different from those of the large urban areas, and that no one yet has put that idea across. We need to offer private solutions for our own current problems because the private sector can do more and do it faster than the government.

STEVEN D. SYMMS
FOR U.S. CONGRESS

Your vote only counts if you cast it!

Nov. 7
**Legislative Seats Sought By Experienced Threesome**

Bob Weisel, educator and businessman, will work toward immediate reorganization of Idaho’s executive branch if elected to the State House of Representatives. He believes a state land use plan must be implemented right away to retain for Idahoans their birthright of clear skies, clean streams and room to move. He also supports 100 per cent funding of schools by the state, with local community control, so that each child receives equal opportunity for education regardless of where he lives in the state.

Weisel, a graduate of Moscow High School and the University of Idaho, has been a teacher of U.S. government in the Moscow school system for seven years, and was office manager and salesman in the Weisel Insurance Agency, a family firm, for 15 years. He was active in Moscow Jaycee for 15 years, has been adviser to the Youth Legislature and student government for Moscow High School, and was cross country and track coach, MHS.

Named Teacher of the Year by the MHS student body in 1969, he is on the executive board of the state education association, was Moscow Education Association president, and is department chairman of social studies in the high school.

He has been married for 11 years to Anna Mar- dirossian, a native of Marseilles, France, and the couple has two children, Monique, 8 and Robert, 6.

Weisel believes strongly in having “a Republican team” in the House this session. Moscow citizens may vote for both Weisel and Snow Nov. 7, for representation of the Fifth District.

**E. B. “Jim” Newsome**

Long-time active business man E. B. “Jim” Newsome, candidate for the State Senate, has served the community well in many different positions.

His southern accent dates way back, he is a ‘41 business graduate of Mississippi State University. A former Mississippi resident... he has 25 years of business experience in Latah County.

An insurance man and realtor, Newsome has been active in all sectors of community life in Moscow. He is a former Moscow Chamber of Commerce President, former State Commander of The American Legion and former post commander of that organization, and has served on the board of directors of the Moscow Opportunity School for 15 years. He also has served terms on the advisory councils of the Idaho State personnel commissions and the Idaho Department of Employment and as Western Area Child Welfare Chairman for the American Legion. He served as chairman of the Moscow Elks Board of Directors and is a past president of the Latah County Shrine.

Newsome is a veteran, having served more than three years on active duty with the U.S. Navy and 16 years in the reserve.

He and his wife, Janet, have two children and two grandchildren.

Jim Newsome will carry with him to the Senate the same spirit of involvement which has characterized his many years of service to Moscow.
Dr. James E. "Doc" Lucas, candidate for County Commissioner, is concerned about the amount of money spent by Latah County and the "apparent lack of interest in the financing of the county."

"Doc" Lucas, Bill Jones Seek Posts on County Commission

He believes residents should be made aware of just how much responsibility the commissioners have over their tax dollars, and thinks better communications with the public is the answer.

Lucas has been active in community affairs since coming to Moscow in 1962, after retiring from a career in veterinary medicine.

An Idahoan most of his life, Lucas was raised on a cattle ranch near Nezperce and was student body president of Nezperce High School. He was graduated from the University of Idaho and received his doctorate in veterinary medicine from Washington State University, where he was class president for four years.

Lucas practiced at Lewiston, then owned and operated veterinary hospitals at Seattle and Tacoma.

In the midst of his U of I education, he served four years with the U.S. Infantry, part of that time in combat in the European Theatre.

"Doc" now operates a Hereford ranch just south of town and owns and operates the Valhalla Mobile Home Court. He and his wife, Vi, have one son.

He is active in the Moscow Chamber of Commerce, Vandal Boosters and the Shrine.

Walker Wants Sheriff Job

Nineteen years of law enforcement in the city of Moscow and Latah County stand behind Elton Walker's bid for the Sheriff's office.

Walker served 16 years with the Moscow Police Dept., 12 of them as assistant chief and investigator. He has been a sheriff's deputy for three years.

Teamwork among the law enforcement agencies is one of his prime goals, for more efficiency per tax dollar. He also would encourage more training and development of personnel if elected.

Walker graduated from law enforcement training school in 1955 and has since studied arson investigation at three different schools as well as receiving additional training at the University of Idaho. He was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross and Air Medal with three oak leaf clusters while serving with the U.S. Army Air Force during WWII.

Walker has been a resident of Latah County for 23 years. He and his wife, Virginia, have four sons.

Educator-farmer W. C. "Bill" Jones hopes to bring to the office of Latah County Commissioner new concepts of taxation and use of the funds thereof.

He believes County Commissioners should be more visible and accessible to county residents, and suggests the commissioner office be regularly staffed by one or more of the commissioners toward this end.

A workable landfill program, better cooperation with the Latah County Convalescent home, and closer supervision of the relief program are high on his list of priorities. He intends to work closely with road supervisors for the most benefit under the new reorganization of road districts.

Jones owns and operated a farm chemical business here for 16 years and served 16 years as a teacher and school administrator. He has served as president of the Whitman County Superintendents and Principals Association and as president of the Moscow PTA. He was Kiwanis state Lieutenant Governor in 1965 and Grand Commander of the Knights Templar Idaho 1965-66, and Grand High Priest RAM, Idaho 1965. For the past three years he has been membership chairman of the Moscow Chamber of Commerce and served as interim manager November and December of last year.

Jones married Rachel Parish of Grinnell, Iowa, while attending Friell College, and the couple has a married daughter, Ginger, and a son, Lt. Col. Rick Jones, now with the Armed Forces in Japan.

Candidate for coroner, Edward M. Boas, M.D., would like to see the state of Idaho get rid of its coroner system completely and opt for a state medical examiner office.

Many states are changing over to this more efficient system, Boas says, and Washington State changed just in the past year or so. A state medical examiner should be a certified pathologist, and, ideally, should also have a degree in law, according to Boas. The examiner would appoint qualified assistants, pathologists or other medical doctors in other locales of the state. In cases of uncertain death, a pathologist is far more qualified to perform autopsies and ascertain the cause of death, he says.

Boas was born and raised in Moscow and was graduated from the University of Idaho in 1960. He received his M.D. at George Washington University, Wash., D.C., where he met and married Ellen Stevenson of Silver Spring, Md. He interned and served his two years of residency in Swedish Hospital, Seattle, then returned in 1967 to Moscow where he has been in private practice since.

Boas belongs to the American, Idaho and North Idaho Medical Associations, the Kiwanis, is president of the Vandal Boosters and is Chief of Staff at Gritman Hospital this year.

He and his wife have three children.

Vote Republican
Put Reality where Your Ideals Are!

Paid for by the Latah County GOP Central Committee. J. Lucian Burns, Chm.
WHAT KIND OF U.S. SENATOR DO YOU WANT?

Bud Davis

1. Vietnam - Favors withdrawal by the most feasible means available.
2. Hell's canyon - Favors a permanent moratorium, including shoreline protection.
3. Consumer Protection - Favors the Consumer Protection Agency as a means of keeping a high level of consumer products on the market.
4. Student Loan programs - Has a record of student financial cooperation.
5. Sale of Public Lands - Says “Idaho is not for sale.”

Jim McClure

2. Hell's canyon - Advocates more dams for Hell's Canyon.
3. Consumer Protection - Is one of only four U.S. Congressmen who voted against truth in lending.
4. Student Loan programs - Voted against N.D.S.L. program.
5. Sale of Public Lands - Favors the sale of public lands to the highest bidder.

Idaho is not for Sale
Vote Bud Davis
Reflections on women: past, present, future

What flashes in your mind when you hear the term Women’s Liberation?

"Nothing much. I don’t see what they have to worry and complain about."

--Anonymous

"It has all types of connotations for various people. I don’t have any kind of impression."

--Debbie Peters

"What? Probably the Constitutional Amendment."

--Mark Kelley

"It depends on the tone of voice. I either think, Here’s one of the sisters or this creep doesn’t know anything about politics."

--Rose Marie Borchers

"Gloria Steinem"

--Janis Motton

"Militancy."

--Keith Schreiber

The only thing that seems to be completely clear about the women’s movement is that most people are confused as to what it is all about. However, it would be impossible to conceive one specific definition as the women’s movement means different things to different people. It would be difficult indeed to draw a conclusion after listening to the views of Pat Norton and then to Gloria Steinem. There is, however, one main goal that I feel all who are involved in the liberation hold in common. That is to help both men and women become aware, aware of how they are forced to live in our present society.

It is surprising how some people can fight so hard to combat racial discrimination and then overlook the discrimination against women that goes on in their own home. Because we have all been raised to accept the roles that society has forced upon us, so much injustice is taken for granted.

The radical women liberationists have discovered that to make people aware of the problems, you have to get their attention first. They have managed to do this by demonstrating, staging nude sit-ins, and even using heavens. However, through distorted images everyone receives through the news media, we see only their actions and not the reasons behind the actions. This only contributes to the confusion felt by most people about the women’s movement.

A more conservative approach to the women’s movement is being taken here in Moscow. I feel it is more effective, but also more easily overlooked. How many people know that there is a Women’s Center on campus? And how many know what it’s function is? I am afraid very few do, and even fewer would go there if they did. The main purpose of the Center is to make people aware. But how can it help when people won’t open their minds enough to let a new idea enter?"

The purpose of this special issue of the Argonaut is also to make people aware of what is happening to women on the U of I campus. I only hope that just because these articles are about women, men won’t immediately assume this paper does not concern them. It is vitally important that men keep an open mind to all that is happening in the women’s movement because, believe it or not, women are part of this world too.

Helen Kedish

Through the ages

Women subjugated by roles

It would be easy, simply to see men as the immediate enemy and the cause of women’s oppression; yet this would imply that the cause is rooted in something inherently evil in men. It is necessary, therefore, to look into the present social system and to examine how, over a long period of time, society programs people, men and women, into specific roles that fit its needs for maintaining itself.

Basic human needs determine the causes of social order. In early history these needs were simply food, shelter, and physical protection. In order to survive, societies devised ways to care for themselves. As methods for meeting basic needs became more sophisticated so did the social organization.

In “Origins of the Family, Private Property and the State” by Engels he describes the change from a primitive communal society to a property-oriented society.

Tribal systems

Tribes, Engels said, divided labor so that men cared for cattle and women maintained communal farms and cared for children and domestic chores. In early period, there were no status differentiations between men’s and women’s work; both were necessary for survival, and both contributed to the good of the whole community.

Then early forms of trade began. Cattle became the early form of exchange. Because the men were in charge of the cattle they naturally took responsibility. If one traded something for something else, one owned what one traded. Therefore, it follows that men became the first owners of property. This shift marked the end of communal production and the beginning of private wealth vested in the hands of men.

Property owned by men could not be passed to their sons if patent was uncertain. Thus the social structure changed from a common kind of living, to pairing and marriage. Previously sexual relations had been free and open but as trade developed, strict fidelity was demanded so heredity lineage could be maintained. Women became like cattle, the property of men.

Several groups or classes naturally emerged: those men who owned cattle, and those who did not. Secondary to these were women who were the property of either the owners or the laborers. The wealthy began to live differently than the workers. They developed sports and ‘refined tastes’ while the workers had no leisure time and no energy for anything more than survival.

By 1619 classes of people had become established enough to know where women stood in relation to society. As an example of this, in London, merchants who put money into the “new world” would remain shifting adventurists unless women could be provided to settle them down. They sent “agreeable persons, young and uncorrupt...sold with their own consent to settlers as wives, the price to be the cost of their own transportation.”

These women, and the many more who came, became, like slaves, the property of the men they lived with. In marriage, they had few civil rights. They were expected to behave with deference and obedience; they had little education and were expected to breed and to do their share of the work.

Independence sought

With the invention of the spinning jenny, the power loom and other machinery, and with a rising demand for mass-produced items, a new era in American production began. Women who saw their lives diminishing at home flocked to the new mills to gain some economic independence and freedom. Because the factory system needed workers, women and even children were encouraged to seek employment.

Expanded industry created a new middle-class and freed growing numbers of women from domestic drudgery, giving them time in new service occupations. The Civil War opened up new economic roles for women. They began teaching, doing hospital work, and with the invention of the typewriter, they entered new clerical fields. Propaganda and mass mobilizations for the war effort got women to fill in while men fought, but they were quickly sent home again when the men returned.

When women were wanted during World War II, companies provided child care facilities; when the male workers returned, there were no more child care programs.

Equality sought

Since society demands that women’s place is in the home, her economic function easily became that of consumer. Women make 75 percent of all consumer purchases.

Today women are demanding more than they ever have before. They are asking for equal job opportunities, but even more than that they are asking for equal treatment, emphasizing the human factor involved.

Humanism is being emphasized more than just the female-male aspect of equality. Making all mankind become more human, open, independent, and less stereotyped is the individual goal of woman and hopefully of society.

Through time our society has changed in many different ways. But until now the role of women has remained fairly constant. Through women’s efforts perhaps our society will make another great change.

See Thomas
Man is willing to accept woman as an equal, as a partner, a devil, a baby-face, a machine, an instrument. Men, as a sex, are trained, educated, and men, as a sex, won't accept her as a human being, a real human being.

I feel that this is what the women's movement is about: it is the freedom to exercise all the rights of a human being, the right to breathe, laugh, love, play, learn, speak, all in the way one chooses to be his way, not in the way that society dictates. Too many times individual rights have been sacrificed for the sake of the whole. The selfish interest of the group is often more important than the interest of the individual.

Finding out where women are today

A man speaks

Where are women today, where is their notch in society? Are they professional? Are they the homemakers and babysitters that stand in the shade of the opposite sex? Is this the desired change in the social order or is the status quo? These are questions that perhaps only history can accurately answer. But in recent decisions have been made as to what changes can and should be made, and these decisions need to be made by both men and women. I, being a man — or a boy as my mother often refers to me — may possibly have a pointed attitude, but I like to consider myself as a third party. This last statement could be interpreted as to mean that I am one of the fortunate few who have a wife with one of those anti-procreation landmarks that have become famous in the United States. It is a wrong interpretation to consider myself in this political like settling in that any one of those roles will fall into the hands of everyone, male or female alike.

In the past, the male species has been thought to be the only one to have the opportunity to speak out and look at this new world, the one that is being run by science. The rise of the woman in the work world is the result of many factors, including jobs that have been created by industry and the demand for skilled and unskilled workers.

Beauty pageants:

“...she is Miss America, there is our ideal” so proclaims Emcee Burt Parks, as the crowned and rose- laden beauty parades down the street. She is the best specimen who has won the blue ribbon of approval by the judges. The Miss America Finalist has reached the epitome of beauty in accordance to livestock standards.

It seems to me that the main purpose of the pageant is to find a plastic girl, preferably good-looking, to become a walking commercial for the pageant sponsors. She is presented to the public in hopes that she will inspire the women of America to stampede the shoes and consume their products, with visions of achieving the perfect plastic beauty of their own Miss America.

Don’t give up hope all you forty-year-old varicose-veined ladies. In Clair-Aire shampoo, false eye lashes and de cologne, you just might look good. It is probably more important that women be accepted as they are, and that society realize that beauty is not limited to the younger generation. It is possible to have beauty at any age.

Stepping down from pedestals

Women have to be willing to step down from the pedestal they have been placed on by their supposedly worshiping male counterparts, and all women need to explore the possibilities of being a woman, not a woman in a male-dominated society, but a woman in a society of human beings.

Both sexes must be willing to assume the roles both domestic and sexual, moral and philosophical for any possible change in society. I feel that a woman’s right to the freedom of choice for this change is essential for human beings of both sexes. I only wish I could do more.

By Marilyn Keller

Beauty and pageants:

Women have been told to be perfect, to stand out among the crowd. They have been told they must be beautiful, to have the perfect body, to be the best.

But what is beauty? Is it just about the way you look? Or is it about the way you think, the way you act, the way you live your life?

The beauty that society wants is often unattainable, and it can be frustrating. Women have been told they must conform to these standards, but it is not always easy to do.

Instead of trying to be perfect, why not just be yourself? Embrace your individuality and your unique qualities.

There are many ways to define beauty, and it is important to remember that beauty comes in all shapes and sizes. It is not just about looking good, but also about feeling good.

So the next time you look in the mirror, remember that you are beautiful, just the way you are.
Women break sexual barriers.

By Kathy Deinhardt

The number of women in sports is definitely growing according to Virginia Wolf, assistant professor of women's physical education at the University of Idaho. At the U of I this growth can be seen in the women of the school asking for more sport activities and getting them. Throughout the past years a number of extramural activities have been added to the increasing list of sports for women. Among these are basketball, swimming, and golf. These are competitive sports which have been considered for men only.

The reasons for growth, according to Wolf, is that the culture is becoming more permissive in the area of women's participation. She recalled that in the 1940's when she attended school, only field hockey was allowed as a competitive sport. Most extramural play was frowned upon and there was no emphasis on winning in intramural play. But now this has changed drastically.

"Today we have very high quality women athletes," said Wolf. "and because of this quality, women are being recognized in the sporting world. National tourneys are now being held for women who do excel in certain fields and these tourneys are getting publicity." Wolf stated that this publicity has also helped to prove to the public that women do have a place in sports.

Here at the University, the Women's Recreation Association (WRA) provides a diversified program for all women. It encompasses not only the many different sports but it takes into consideration the varying skill levels of those who participate.

The intramural program of WRA involves all the women's living groups, the sororities, and a group off campus. They compete against one another for the annual tournament trophy. Some of the competition involves such sports as basketball, archery, badminton, table tennis, and softball. Bowling and volleyball are underway now, with flag football having just ended in Hays Hall winning the championship. Besides the competitive sports in the intramural program, there are dance activities including University Dance Theatre.

Extramural Program

The WRA extramural program is for women who are interested in intercollegiate competition. It involves such sports as gymnastics, tennis, field hockey, and volleyball. These extramural activities provide women with competition against highly skilled teams, thus producing a learning situation besides just enjoyment. The basic goal of WRA is to provide activity for the women of this campus no matter what their sport preference or skill level might be. Because of its broad base and many different offerings, it is attracting more women who are participating for both the exercise and the enjoyment.

Not Women's Lib

The discussion of women in sports often leads to the women's lib movement. But Wolf thinks that the women's movement, especially in sports, is not a sexist movement but rather a people movement. If women enjoy taking part in active sports, there is no reason why this activity should be denied them. "If people would identify people as people instead of by their sex," Wolf said, "then they should be happy that the women have found something they enjoy.

Culture has carved the path which makes the woman give into the role. "The old trick of letting the man win the tennis match is all due to the culture in which we've brought up," said Wolf. "It was done to build up the male ego." She said that the culture is slowly turning away from this with men and women participating in sports for fun. According to Wolf, winning is not as important as is the enjoyment of activity and companionship that one receives from a sport such as tennis.

Hanging Up Gym Shoes?

Many people think that once a sports minded woman finishes college, she will hang up her gym shoes and become the happy housemaker. This isn't necessarily true according to Wolf.

"Sports are performing arts," Wolf said. "It's like music, you don't become good at it unless you work hard." Wolf stated that just as musicians often continue to play their instruments after schooling, athletes too, get their bodies out of storage to perform.

"Women have discovered the self-fulfillment that the sporting world gives them." said Wolf. She feels that it is only a matter of time until the cultural barriers, which have kept the women from the self-fulfillment of sports, will be torn down completely.

autocross

The University of Idaho Sports Car Club will hold an autocross on October 31. Registration and auto inspection begins at 9 a.m. with practice runs commencing at 6 p.m. The actual racing will start at 7 p.m. and is expected to last 3 to 4 hours.

The autocross will be on Perimeter Drive (near the intramural fields) between Sixth St. and the Pullman Highway.

For Understanding and Effective Leadership

Vote

NORMA DOBLER

For State House of Representatives

Democrat — 5th District

"Women have discovered the self-fulfillment that the sporting world gives them"

**I-Club promotes WRA**

To represent the WRA program on campus is a major objective of I-Club, a service honorary of WRA. Its members work inside the living group system to publicize and create interest for the WRA programs.

Members of I-Club are selected on the basis of scholarship and participation in WRA programs. They act as hostesses for campus activities and sponsor workshops, their latest being one on motivation. Also earlier this year they sponsored a Sierra Club Presentation on backpacking.

Besides their outside activities, I-Club presents a scholarship each year to an active member in the WRA program.

**Notice**

The Tamarack Ski School will meet Friday at noon in the SUB. All interested people are asked to attend.

**Idaho hosts national swim championship**

The new swimming complex will be the scene of the Fourth AIAW National Collegiate Swimming and Diving Championships to be held March 15-17. Women swimmers from all over the nation will be on hand to participate in this meet, the first of its kind to be held in the Northwest.

Directors for the three day meet anticipate 300 participants representing 100 schools. Such swimming stars as Lynn Colella, University of Washington, who took second in the butterfly at the 1972 summer Olympics, and Alice Jones, University of Cincinnati, another Olympic finalist, will be among the competitors.

Leading Idaho's swimmers into the meet will be Nancy Westermeyer and Nancy Call. According to their coach, Vangie Parker, they have both swim under the times needed to qualify. Parker also stated she has 16 other swimmers working out and by the time of the meet there is a good possibility that many of them will also qualify.

Several important figures from the women's national sports scene will be on hand to take in the activities. An invitation has also been extended to Mike King, the Olympic gold medal winner in one meter diving.

**Catch '72**

with FRANK CHURCH

**OPEN TOPIC**

**KUID 12**

**Thursday Nov. 2, 6:30 p.m.**

followed by: League of Women Voters ballot information.
E. R. A.

Every Congress since 1923 has been presented with some form of an equal rights amendment for women. The House passed a measure in 1971 after final congressional approval in March of this year.

Within a few days of the March approval the amendment had been passed by Hawaii, New Hampshire, Delaware, Iowa and however surprising to some, Idaho. It was an Idaho woman, Sally Reed, who won the first Supreme Court ruling which held that the equal protection clause of the 14th amendment applied to sexual discrimination. The amendment must be ratified by three-fourths of the states within seven years if it is to become law.

The 27th amendment will not be the first litigation regarding sex discrimination but may be the first effective means of enforcing anti-discriminatory measures.

EEOC powerless

In 1964, for example, Congress passed an act requiring equal pay for equal work which also banned sex discrimination by employers, employment agencies and unions. The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, however, had no power to enforce the ruling. Though over 300 violations of the law were prosecuted by the Labor Department only three cases since 1964 had received favorable rulings by the time Congress passed the amendment. Women, on the average, are still being paid about $3 for every $1 a man earns at a similar job.

State laws regulating a woman's rights in marriage will also fall under the effects of the equal rights amendment. Overprotective and lopsided laws still exist in most states though others have been eliminated or greatly modified.

For example, in 42 states a legal preference as to who should retain custody of children after divorce is no longer stated, although judges still tend to favor women. Twelve states allow alimony for both men and women. Only eight states divide community property in marriage equally among both partners and divide that property equally after divorce.

Re-Elect

Harold Snow

- District Five's only candidate with legislative experience
- "District Five's only chance to be in the legislative leadership"
- Assistant Majority Leader

Idaho needs Harold Snow

Paid for by the U of I College Republicans

The legal status of women

Before studying law, Dolores Cooper knew of discrimination against women through personal experience and the experiences of other women. But, it wasn't until she began studying law that she learned the extent of discrimination.

Laws are written by men to serve their purposes and are periodically softened with "humanitarian bent" with the idea of protecting women. Cooper said. This idea of protecting women is in itself discriminatory because whenever you protect something you deprive it of the right to choose and make decisions. In some laws such as child support, the legal obligation of the man to support his wife, women can't expect preferential treatment and equality at the same time.

Cooper cited the Dred Scott case to show how it was argued that the Constitution did not cover the rights of blacks. One of the explanations given for the validity of this case, she said, was that the U S Constitution was written when blacks were not considered people, nor were they in the minds of the framers of the Constitution. By the same token, it is not argued that women were not included (black or white) under Constitutional protections because it was written by white men who at the time not only did not consider women, but didn't consider them as "people".

The hard-line believers of both sexes of motherhood, kitchenwork and beauty contests for all women, may admittedly be little affected by the amendment. Politicians like Nixon may continue to veto day care centers and sidestep the issue of abortion and birth control but women, if the amendment is ratified, will at least have a constitutional basis on which to win a court case.

Property Laws

"Classification on the basis of sex is inherently suspect," Cooper noted. A case example is Reed v. Reed, an Idaho case argued before the United States Supreme Court. This case is used as authority by the courts when investigating discrimination on the basis of sex. "Reed v. Reed has begun to make a marked change in the wall of discrimination against women," Cooper said.

An old Idaho law stated that when the decision is to be made whether a man or a woman should manage in estate, the man is always chosen with little regard given to the competency of the individual, Cooper said.

Idaho laws and other state laws discriminate against married women. For example, the husband is the manager of the community property for a couple in Idaho. Washington, however, makes both the husband and wife share the management. Many states also discriminate in divorce cases when upon divorce, even if the wife is working or independently wealthy, the ex-husband gets the credit rating under the common assumption that the husband works and brings home the money and is easier to collect from.

Equal Rights Amendment

Cooper sees the Equal Rights Amendment as the most productive key towards unlocking the doors which keep women from attaining full citizenship. She feels this would result in the modification of many existing national, state, and local statutes and customs that discriminate adversely against women.

Cooper sees part of the answer in having women in key spots in the judiciary, in business and education, in political office, and women becoming sophisticated to the necessity of working within the system. Cooper feels the rational approach is best: use the present machinery and strive in cause to overcome discrimination as it exists. Change through change of law first, then change of heart.

Employment

U.S. Central Intelligence Agency

Unique professional opportunities are available for those seniors and graduate students completing work in:

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All assignments are in the Washington, D.C. area. Some require foreign travel. Qualifications of applicants are enhanced by significant military experience. U.S. citi- zenship is required. An Equal Opportunity Employer. Obtain your application from the Career Planning and Placement Center, Faculty Office Building. Applications must be mailed to our office by November 6, 1972. All qualified applicants will be interviewed at an early date.

Shakes 2/49c
We need President George McGovern to get us out of Indochina "lock, stock and barrel" and free our Prisoners of War in his first 90 days.

We need George McGovern to stand up for the ordinary citizen, and against the Nixon-Agnew favors for special interests and big business.

We need George McGovern to cut $30 billion in fat and waste out of our military spending—save $22 billion by plugging tax loopholes of the wealthy—use the money to ease the burden of school taxes on homeowners and fund urgently needed domestic programs.

We need George McGovern to provide a decent job at a decent wage for everyone.

We need George McGovern to make cleaning up our air and waters as important as landing a man on the moon.

We need George McGovern to do something about crime. By getting tough, but also by getting smart. By giving police the education, the research, and the equipment they need to do the job. By reforming the schools for crime we call prisons. By eliminating the poverty and slums that breed crime.

We need George McGovern to stop the Federal government from snooping, spying, prying, and eavesdropping in our private lives and threatening freedom of the press and broadcast.

And George McGovern needs us. Without all of us, he can't become President. With us, he can't miss.

Come and see us! Work—give—register—vote—for President George McGovern, Vice-President Sargent Shriver, and the Democratic Party.
An interview with Corky Bush
In the minority: U of I women

Multitudes of complex problems are seen as contributing factors in the persistence of discriminatory attitudes toward women said Corky Bush in an informal interview yesterday.

"The ratio at Idaho is still about 2:1, men to women, and almost all women here are undergraduates. There are progressively less women in the higher academic ranks, but I don't see this as a simple phenomenon; the whole situation is interrelated."

Admitting that her comments on the subject were personal opinion, the busy director of the Scholastic and Intercultural Exchange Program cited an example of what she meant by complexity.

"Education for women in this rural state understandably has had a low priority, but the University has compounded the problem by making little attempt to recruit more women or offer them more financial aid before last year. Another reason for fewer women enrolled is the increased orientation toward vocational education which will in turn cause more relegation of women to traditional positions," she explained.

"This is definitely bad for the University, and not terribly healthy for society at large," she added.

Career Choices

Career choices here are often the result of a socialization process she added, with more women here entering liberal arts fields and education.

"This isn't because these fields are easier," she observed. "If they were just easier, girls would enroll in engineering for example, then transfer to these other areas. Women aren't expected to think of careers in engineering, forestry, agriculture, and other traditionally male-oriented fields."

"The University as a whole approaches women the same way as a minority group, which we definitely are on this campus," she said.

Reward possible

"There is subtle and probably unintentional discrimination, but if a woman is intelligent and actively involved in a field, she will be rewarded." Another part of the whole problem is that women do not usually seem to know what they want, there is little cohesion or awareness of the problems that exist, and there is little effective leadership here at this time.

"A lot of women feel the old behavior patterns are inappropriate, but still don't know why they are here. And among those who are aware, they're so damn busy. Priorities often have to be drawn elsewhere," she emphasized.

Two Choices

Two choices for more unification were suggested: the long hard way of consciousness-raising among women or formation of a group to unite against the "enemy" (men), said Bush.

"It's only personal view that the first choice is the clean and the second may be productive initially, but isn't healthy in the long run," she asserted.

Pam Sivers, who had joined the conversation, suggested that perhaps the emergency of formal women's liberation groups was an inevitable stage in approaching awareness of the problem, though she felt it wasn't the best way.

Categories Hurt

Bush said she felt the establishment of categories contradicted the very reason the movement began.

"Personally I don't feel any personal discrimination but there is incredible financial discrimination at faculty levels here," she maintained.

"Theoretically there is effort being made to alleviate this through the Affirmative Action Plan, but that's not going to do it. The problem is that if departments have a new opening approved, they resist advertising that hits women applicants."

Instant Equality

"Our emphasis has shifted in the last few years to the concept of "instant" equality where the attitude is that especially seeking out minorities is reverse discrimination. I can understand this, but I think it's necessary to look for, seek out, and offer more money to women and other minority groups."

On the subject of traditional role discrimination, the example of secretaries was given.

"One University couldn't function for a day without them, they are every bit as important as the boss, and should be paid as much."

Athletic Hassles

Athletics was another area Sivers sees where there is more pressure on women.

"You're considered an anomaly if you shoot good pool or play softball well. I sense a defensiveness on the part of guys who say 'Gee you should stay for a girl.'" she remarked thoughtfully. "Although I do think the words and concepts of the women's movement have penetrated the campus. For instance, if you're aggressive in political discussions or show liberal tendencies, you're branded a 'women's libber'."

Both agreed that perhaps the label could be injected as a tension-ester with people using the term too lightly.

Not All Unaware

However, there was also agreement throughout the conversation that not all men were unaware of the situation.

Necessity for re-examination of the housewife role was heavily emphasized with Sivers declaring, "Until housewifery is a paid occupation, until women are paid for or so one is paid and work is it's own reward, then it's my feeling that we still won't have reached equality. And until the day a woman can be seriously considered for the White House, women will still be second class citizens."

"Women have been brainwashed," interjected Bernard Hamilton entering the conversation. "Too much emphasis is put on housework as a service role. Women are taught to expect to do it, they don't do it because they want to do it. I'd try to help with housework, but it would be hard."

Two Choices

A "woman," said Sivers, "has two choices. She can be a housewife, or have a career. But that first 'choice' is with her even if she chooses other work."

The possibility of men having that choice was put forth by Bush.

"I think some men are more suited to this role than some women," she said. "One reason men have a hard time adjusting is that men aren't trained in maintenance activity. They conceive of jobs as coming to a conclusion in a neat completed package. Maintenance task such as keeping a house is just the opposite. There's never an end."

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$400 per Semester More?

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