



ARGONAUT

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Oct. 31, 1972

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 Hipple of 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services, and Jean Hill, dean of women, to do a follow-up questionnaire to be filled out by those women who had withdrawn concerning the reasons for the high dropout rate of women.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were dropping out to get married, the results of the questionnaire showed that only 18 per cent of these women had withdrawn for marital reasons.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 reason for withdrawal as stated by Hipple 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 women."

Hipple 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 60 per cent request for vocational counseling.

Women Are Channeled

Hipple 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 other Idaho campuses. At Idaho State University, the percentage in these four fields rises to 83 per cent. at Boise State, 65 per cent.

Just exactly who influences these career choices the most?

Hipple 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 felt discriminated 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, Hipple expressed the need for awareness, through the faculty, counselors, and advisors at both the high school and college level concerning women's needs and problems. The main point of this awareness, Hipple stressed, is "To help people help women, take off blinders."

The newly established Women's Center is the unofficial headquarters of the women's movement at the University of Idaho. The Center is on the ground floor (104-A) of the Administration Building and is open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday.

According to Jane Langenes, Women's Center coordinator and assistant dean of students, "We're trying to develop the idea of a drop-in center—a place where women will feel free to drop in to have a cup of coffee, read a magazine, check out a book, meet friends, rap with the staff, or get some information." She added that the Center's purpose is to serve women of all ages—from the junior high student to the mature woman—throughout the Moscow area and the University of Idaho.

Clearing House of Information

The Center also serves as a clearing house of information with books, magazines, newsletters and news clippings pertaining to the women's movement, women's organizations, the status and roles of women, and problems facing women in today's society.

In addition to Langenes, the Women's Center staff includes two part-time assistant co-ordinators—Louise Dressen and Anne Wallace—and nine volunteers from the University and the community.

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 however 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 — "Nixon and McGovern—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; Wanda Cotner, Chief of Personnel, Atomic Energy Commission, Richland.

Nov. 15 — "Men Are...Women Are..." Dr. John Hipple, Student Counselor, U of I.

Nov. 29 — "Sexual Equality? Nature Says No!" Dr. Edith Betts, Chairwoman—Women's P.E. Dept., U of I.

Dec. 6 — "The Subtleties and Openess of Job Discrimination" Anne Hutchins, Publications editor, U of I.

Dec. 13 — "Masculine or Feminine—Your Role in Society" Film followed by discussion. — Bring Sack Lunch.



John Hipple student counselor

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 Locksa 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 attend 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 right 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.



Photo by Karen Ford

Debbie Briggs

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 we do 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, (13 women, 240 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) were intentionally excluded. No one 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 we 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 since they are 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 seriously as students — 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, commented that these women would make great legal secretaries 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 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.

Urges entry in field

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

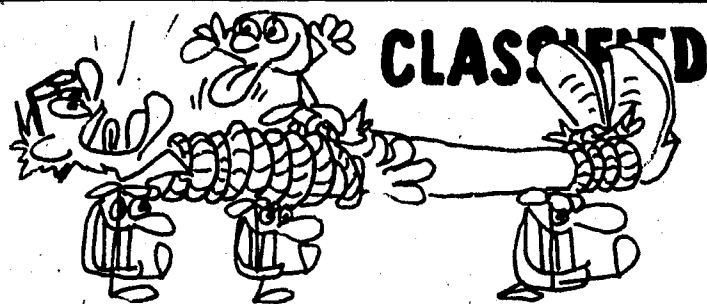
Most women law graduates in the past have gone into government service. However, more women are going into private practice now, even though there is still a tendency for a firm who hires a woman attorney to utilize her as a glorified law clerk, doing the research and handling the cases that no one else 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?

So Is Bob Weisal 5th Dist. House
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Miscellaneous

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

LOST — gold, wire rim glasses in red alligator case; left in Ad. 328 October 17. Call N. Jones 882-4453 or 3521.

For Sale: '62 Chev. Impala hardtop, 300 h.p. 327, 4-speed, duals. Runs well. Call 882-0259.

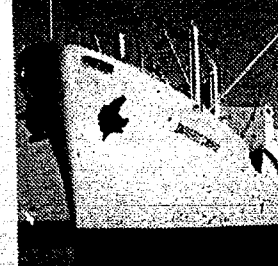
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For Sale: Colorful all wool Columbian ruanas for women and girls. Unusual wall hangings. Ideal Christmas gifts. Call 882-2686.

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Behind the cameras

Radio-TV, is one field that women are just breaking into, both here at the U of I and nationwide. One prime example of woman's entrance into the television area is shown by Joyce Campbell, the production manager at KUID-TV. She also teaches some courses related to the broadcasting media.

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 out as a secretary and be stuck in that same position for the rest of her career life. So, following his suggestion, she applied for a job at KUED-TV, a non-commercial public TV station. She got the job and successfully worked her way up to the position of producer-director. Joyce didn't seem to find much of a problem in obtaining the job because two other 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 find an opening at KUID-TV as production 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



Photo by Karen Ford

Awareness through women's studies

The women's movement's effects on higher education have not been limited to changes in faculty sex-ratios, minimizing of salary inequities, 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 touching on several basic feminist issues, such as women's legal status, sex-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 operation throughout the country. These have titles like "Images of Women in Literature," "Women Writers," "The Woman 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 studies English literature "is also studying 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 she is unlikely to learn about the history of the family or about previous 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 interdisciplinary 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 depends on new academic research into these areas. Female graduate students in increasing numbers are choosing women's studies topics for their dissertations, and frequently encountering disapproval or skepticism from department chairmen and advisors.

Bestselling Thesis

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 Female Textile Workers in the American Labor Movement," and "A Study of Sex Bias in Psychological Testing."

At least one Moscow resident is engaged in feminist research. Cheri Register, a Ph.D. candidate at the University of Chicago, is writing a dissertation which examines the portrayal of common female experiences in three recent novels with female protagonists written by Swedish women, and compares "feminist literary criticism" (the criteria which women's movement activists use to evaluate literary works) in the United States and Sweden.

Communication Growing

Although the development of women's studies in the United States has been spontaneous 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. KNOW, 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, reading lists, and syllabi from colleges and universities all over the country. At least three new journals have appeared in the last year:

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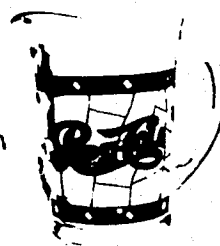
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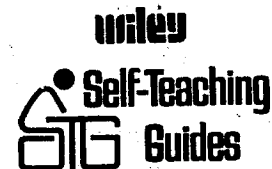
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- * *Government Viet Nam Wars?*
- * *Government taxes and inflation?*
- * *Government manipulation of education?*
- * *Government runaway welfare?*
- * *Government intrusion into personal freedom?*

STEVE SYMMS 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 (co-sponsored HJM no. 3).

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 MAX-
IMIZING FREEDOM.

VOTE STEVE SYMMS
For Congress November 7th

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



Paid For by U of I Students for Symms

Change?

In the last year at the University of Idaho, some changes in customs took place. Alpha Zeta, a National Agriculture Honorary organization, underwent revision. The organization was first established to honor outstanding students, but was later changed to honor only male students.

Membership Sought

Because of the discrimination evident to the female agricultural students two women including Beth Owens, took this matter to the Dean of the College of Agriculture. A group of three women also attended the next meeting of the local chapter of Alpha Zeta and placed demands concerning the initiation of only male members. The members of the local chapter presented some alternatives to the female students which proved unacceptable.

*** at idaho ***

today

The second annual University photography contest has been announced. The deadline is Nov. 3. Winning works will be on exhibit at The University Art Gallery Nov. 9-20. Applications and lists of rules may be obtained from the art and architecture office.

The Peace and Freedom Party will meet at 8 p.m. in the SUB to continue discussion of the Tenants' Union and the abortion and marijuana initiatives.

"Whatever Happened to Baby Jane" and "Haunted House" will be shown at the Borah Theatre at 7 p.m. It's free!

wednesday

Alpha Beta Rho will have a general membership meeting at 9:30 p.m. in the meeting hall. All members are asked to attend.

Dr. Robert Coonrod, academic vice president and Dr. Robert Furgason, chairman of the University Curriculum Committee will present a dialogue on "The Administrative and Faculty Roles in the Designing of Curriculum" at noon in the FOB lounge. All are welcome.

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 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.

Moscow's League of Women Voters is sponsoring a meeting of the candidates at 7:30 p.m. in the Moscow Junior High multipurpose room. Local, state and national candidates will be discussed.

Political Science Students Association will meet at 7 p.m. in the SUB. Policy issues, internships and summer job opportunities will be discussed. A voting member to Political Science faculty will be chosen.

Intercollegiate Knights meet at 8 p.m. in the SUB.

thursday

Dan Jenott will discuss "The Plant and Soil Sciences Department -- Should Plant and Soil Science Options and Curriculum Requirements Be Uniform?" at a seminar at 11 a.m. in UCC 108.

Vandal Mountaineers meet at 7:30 p.m. in the SUB. Bruce Franks from Northwestern Mountain Sports will give a talk on basic winter mountaineering equipment. Everyone is invited.

Sigma Tau meets at 7 p.m. in JL 223 to nominate new initiates.

Bible study meets every Thursday night at 7:30 p.m. in Conference Room Two of the Wallace Complex.

The ASUI Program Board will sponsor an open forum and discussion concerning the constitutional amendments appearing on the Idaho State General Election Ballot. This event is scheduled for 7:30 p.m. in the Borah Theater. At the conclusion of discussion by the panel on each amendment the audience will have the opportunity to ask questions and debate the amendment under consideration.

The panel will be composed of students presently enrolled in Dr. Sidney Duncombe's state government class. The general public is invited to attend and participate in this forum.

idaho argonaut

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Our goal is information and our message is peace.

Bill Fitzgerald — Editor
Marilyn Keller
Helen Kedish
Stacie Dagues
Kathy Deinhardt — Sports
The women of the argonaut
&

Various contributors
Photographers — Karen Ford

Stella Byrd

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A REAL
CHOICE

Larry

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Bust You

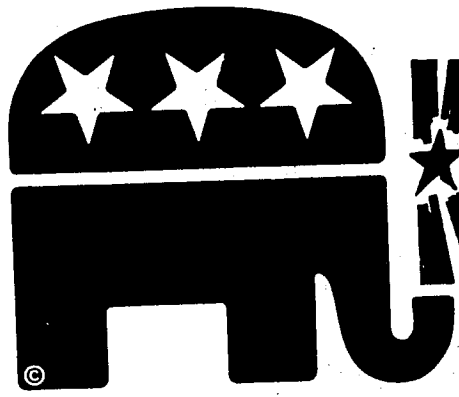
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LARRY

WATERBLY

For Sheriff

Paid By Comm. to Write In
L. Waterbly
Jeff Williamson, Chr.



VOTERS' GUIDE



You may register to vote in room 101, county court house before Nov. 4, 8 p.m. Vote Nov. 7!



★ OUR TEAM

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.

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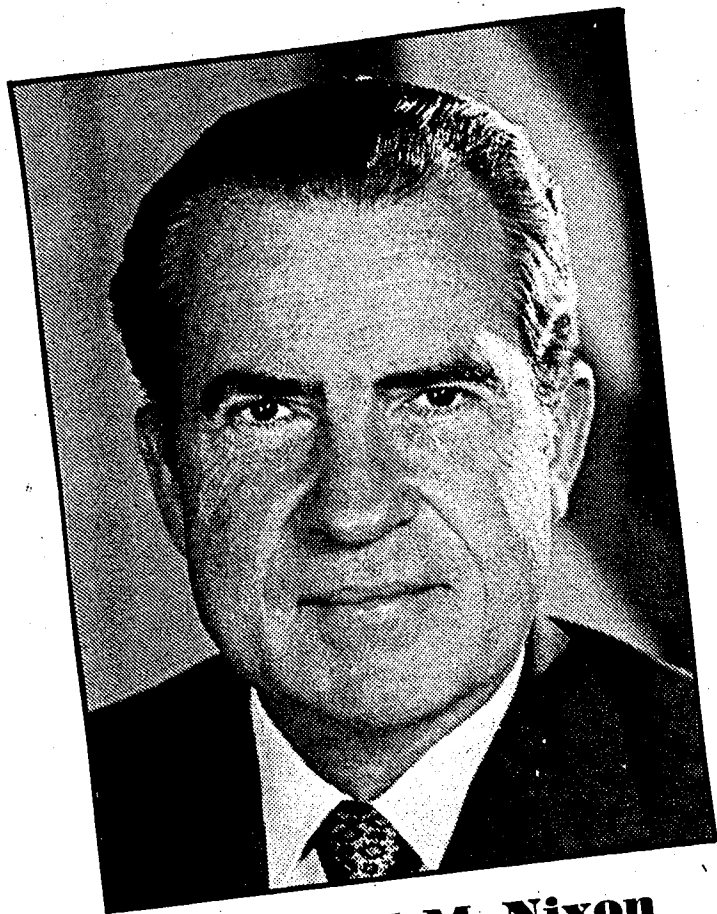
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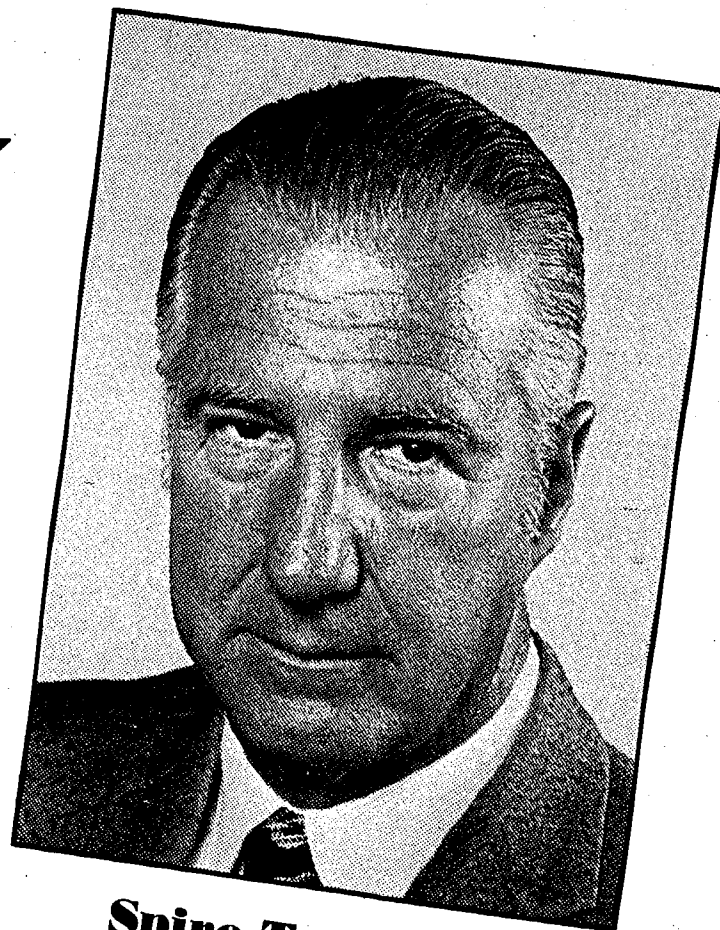
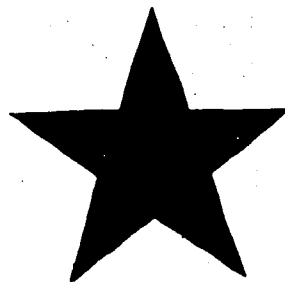
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The Top O'The Ticket-Leading The Way



Richard M. Nixon



Spiro T. Agnew

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 46 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 Masons, 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 ex-



JAMES A. McCLURE FOR U.S. SENATE

treme 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.

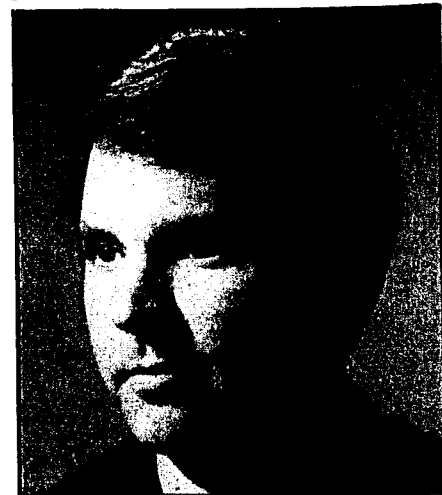
SYMMS STANDS FOR FREEDOM

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 not's" but not to "will not's." 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



STEVEN D. SYMMS FOR U.S. CONGRESS

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."

Your vote only counts if you cast it!
Nov. 7

HAROLD SNOW



Seniority in the state legislature, along with an innate ability to get things done, have earned Harold Snow his position as Assistant Majority Leader and his reputation as one of the most effective members of the state House of Representatives.

Known statewide for his recent support of youth-rights legislation, Snow has behind him nearly 20 years in the legislature, ten of those years in leadership positions.

A prime mover in updating legislative processes, he helped to implement the Legislative Council, of which he is still a member, and co-sponsored the bill for annual sessions. He is Idaho's member of the National Council of State Governments and is on the governing board of that body.

He serves on the House Interim Committee on Environmental Protection, which conceived the Department of Environmental Protection and Health. He was floor manager for both ratification of the amendment allowing 18-year-olds to vote and for the bills which created the Wheat and Pea and Lentil Commissions.

One of the University of Idaho's best supporters, Snow was instrumental in retaining the law school and obtaining funds for the law building, and played a major role in creating the permanent building fund, through which the U of I gained several other buildings.

Rep. Snow also worked hard for Idaho state employees retirement and merit systems and for the Personnel Commission.

Harold Snow is a loyal and tireless citizen and his seniority in the House assures Latah County not just of representation but of leadership. Latah County needs Harold Snow. The state needs him.

DO YOU NEED A RIDE to the Polls Nov. 7? Call Republican Campaign Headquarters, 882-5089. A volunteer will take you to your voting place, without obligation.

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 10 years. He was an active Moscow Jaycee for 15 years, has been adviser to the Youth Legislature and student government for Moscow High School, and 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 Mardirossian, 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 been 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.

ROBERT WEISEL



Former Prosecutor Makes Bid for Post

Robert T. Felton, a former Latah County prosecuting attorney, is seeking the office again because he feels the county needs an experienced prosecutor.

A long-time Moscow resident, Felton was graduated from the University of Idaho Law School in 1947 and admitted to the Idaho Bar the same year.

Felton served as an assistant U.S. prosecuting attorney in 1948-49, prosecutor of Butte County, 1951, and assistant regional counsel, 1952-53. He was a hearings examiner for the Bureau of Land Management in 1953-54, and was Latah County Prosecutor in 1967-68. He also has been a Moscow police judge and justice of the peace.

Always active in community affairs, Felton is a director of the Moscow Opportunity School and serves on the state Law Enforcement Planning Commission.

He belongs to the Elks, Shrine, Rotary and American Legion.

ROBERT T. FELTON



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."



DR. JAMES LUCAS
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER



"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 Idahonian 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.



W. C. "BILL" JONES
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER



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 MD 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.

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 commission 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 owned 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 Frinell College, and the couple has a married daughter, Ginger, and a son, Lt. Col. Rick Jones, now with the Armed Forces in Japan.

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 was 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.



ELTON WALKER



For Coroner



EDWARD M. BOAS, M.D.



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

1. Vietnam - Advocates bombing of North Vietnam's dikes, use of nuclear weapons.
2. Hell's canyon - Advocates more dams for Hell's Canyon.
3. Consumer Protection - Is one of only four U.S. Congressman 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



Photo by Stella Byrd

Through the ages

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 this 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 trading 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 paternity was uncertain. Thus the social structure changed from a commune 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 adventurers 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 industrial machines, 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 to work 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 woman'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 or individual is a 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 woman's efforts perhaps our society will make another great change.

Sue Thomas

Women subjugated by roles

What flashes in your mind when you here 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

"Shirley Chisholm and Rose Bowman"

--Lee Magnuson

"Gloria Steinem"

--Janis Motten

"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 Nixon 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 hexes. However, through distorted images everyone receives through the news media, we see only their actions and not the reasons behind the acts. 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 again 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 here 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

Man is willing to accept woman as an equal, as a devil, a baby-face, a machine, an instrument, legs, a servant, an encyclopedia, an ideal or an idealist, but he won't accept her as is 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, work, play, learn, speak, all in the way one feels is his way, not in the way that society has dictated. Too many times individuals lose

Finding out where women are today a man speaks

Where are women today, where is their notch in society? Are they professional human beings or are they the housewives and baby-makers that stand in the shadow of the opposite sex. Is this the age of change in the social order or the age of the status quo? These are questions that perhaps only history can accurately answer. But for now decisions have to be 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 unfortunate few who had a run-in with one of those anti-procreation laws that have become famous in the west. It is a wrong interpretation. I am back to editorializing and I am going to consider myself as a third party to this political issue. I like settling in the middle, one of those idealistic positions that everyone, male or female, can fall into the great middle.

In the past, this was the male species. In the way I guess my mother would say, the liber's side of the street. Women should be given opportunities as well as stipulations on

Beauty pageants - prostituting women

"There she is Miss America, there she is our ideal" so proclaims Emcee Burt Parks, as the crowned and rose-laden beauty parades down the rampway. 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 stores and consume their products, with visions of achieving the perfect plastic beauty of their own Miss America.

Don't give up hope all of you forty-year-

Editor, the Argonaut:
After viewing the Miss University of Idaho Homecoming Queen contest, I would like to make the following observations.
A part of the contest involves the female contestants turning quarter turns in bathing suits so that judges may decide who has the best derriere.
I am struck by the hypocrisy of society. Perhaps others will note the similarity of such displays to those at a tavern in this county which features topless dancers. It does not distress me to see either of these

presently live and so-called women have a right as human beings to be in a semi-free society to get the same deal as Joe Chauvilliste Rig. They should be able to find a suitable place in their community. This is the only fair

Returning to the neutral side, I believe with a strong opinion that there is no room in our great social organization for an aristocracy of any kind. Though it may be a fact there is and there has always been an aristocracy in this country, I think it time to end the one we have now and prevent any others that threaten to exist. This may seem to have no relevance to the topic of women and their role in society, but it is a rising aristocracy that is the political force behind such female oligarchs as Germaine Greer. Let us see their stature to climb down from their thrones and look at this society in a different light. The rising aristocracy

old varicose-veined ladies. I use Clairol shampoo, false eye lashes, de cologne, you just might preserve some of that Miss youthfulness in yourself. What is kidding? Yourself? Women who are in the advertising propaganda-must according to sales—show a good look at themselves. However, their beauty be preserved by plastic what is left behind when it is gone. All, there is a new Miss America year but you are still the same year in and year out, growing older and wrinkled as you progress.

If the Miss America pageant is a representative contest, why have there been any black, Mexican, Puerto Rican or American

occurrences any longer. After viewing the backgrounds of the Miss USA and Miss Teen USA, I am convinced that several such young women make careers of beauty contests and themselves on display thusly some strange whim of their personality.

It does distress me, however, to see a meat parade, the Miss Idaho Homecoming Queen contest supported by society and one of the most popular at the tavern, is generally considered to be a

nicely, the result of the suppression of an individual's hopes, desires. She herself is a member of the progressive movement, she is slipping into the mold of a master and displaying her interest in the typical playing of the women's game of some well-dressed, human beings for the sake of winning the game for the sake of winning the game.

For a long time women have been the object of many things, have worshiped, disdained, feared, envied, sexed, admitted, the list is endless. But on the campus women are all different and have achieved many things in years of existence.

I have been fortunate that my studies have traditionally put me in contact with many men. Even when I was a member of the Women's Liberation movement, men still continued to give to the "men's" colleges, Forestry, Law, and other fields that were thusly

not a ravishing beauty, women began to get

Don't these races measure up to the standards of plastic commercialized beauty?

Do you ever wondered what happens to the nine runners up, or the retired Miss America's? They graciously bow out of the limelight and retire to grow up as a mother or housewife, ending their career. In society a retired Miss America is an object of contempt as she is no longer youthful, or sexy. Men no longer are her as she has grown old and

gusting pattern has been seen in and year out since 1921. I feel that this pageantry should be eliminated. It serves no purpose other than to make forty-nine other girls feel for not winning, and to make manufacturers institutions of fashion and Maidenform underwear. I feel that women should be judged by their physical appearance. Men are judged on their actions and not on their physical appearance.

Women have to be willing to step down from the pedestal they have been placed on by their supposedly worshipping male counterparts, and allow themselves to again explore all the possibilities of being a woman, not a woman in a male dominated society, but a woman in a society of human beings, male and female. Both sexes must be willing to play their roles both domestic and professional, sexual and emotional, and philosophical for any woman to be in the place. I feel the women's movement is striving for this change to a full commitment for human beings of both male and female sexes. I only hope that this success.

By Marilyn Keller

Stepping down from pedestals

Universal to the U.S. All these complaints are universal to the United States by this point in time, but the women of the University of Idaho have a complaint in a unique way. The women on this campus have pretty much decided that they will do what they please and wear what they please - when they please, but still considering in the back of their minds the males on campus and what they think.

These women have adopted corduroy pants and short knit tops (called baby sweaters by Seventeen) as a uniform regardless of whether it looks good on them or not. As winter approaches, they will add more and more padding against the cold until their outfits look more like a marshmallow than the traditional Playboy model.

Everywhere non-conformists and once in a while by magic, always obviously sex-starved for a change. The dress code is more frequently after a reason being that a sweater is warmer than in spring, no one expects it. It is obvious that women are willing to look enticing in the same obvious to men about women telling 't touch and women foughing the skirts back in their closets.

In the academic areas of the University men used to be relatively safe from women challenging them in their chosen field of work, especially those colleges mentioned before: Engineering, forestry, agriculture, law, and business. Women were voluntarily restricted to music, art, a few humanities courses and essential knowledge of home economics. Then a few enterprising females entered men's colleges out of curiosity. Could they make it in a male-dominated field? A few of them did and now more and more female faces are showing up in engineering, statistics, and irrigation and drainage classes.

Women seem to be taking these extremely boring, but necessary classes in these fields in stride and some do well. Others flunk out and go back to home economics realizing that this may be the right place for them after all.

A lot of women at Idaho are discovering the right place for them now. They are learning how to find what they are suited for and how to get there. Their equality status may be a little behind New York and Los Angeles, but Idaho is a far cry from UCLA or Columbia. The women here are making mistakes, learning from them and building on the mistakes men have made in the past.

The status of women at the University is changing and this change is coming about non-violently. Whether this method is more or less effective than violence I can't say, but the change is good and will surely continue.

By LuAnn LePere

By Stacie Dagues

Women break sexual barriers.

By Kathy Deinhardt



Photo by Karen Ford

They use the same lockerroom jargon, but most of the women are not as crude as the men. They feel the same weariness in their bones, for they try just as hard as the men do to make the team come out on top. They enjoy winning, and when they do, they are elated. If they lose, they decide that next time they will try harder. But even though their actions are similar to the typical athlete, they are different.

What makes them different is the sexual role which they have been forced to play. The fact that they have better looking legs and higher voices has kept them from entering the world of sports. Now the women are pounding at the doors, asking to be let in.

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 with 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 before been considered for men only.

Reasons For Growth

The reasons for this 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 at 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 tournaments are now being held for women who do excell in certain fields and these tournaments are getting publicity." Wolf stated that this publicity has also helped in proving 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 from off campus. They compete against one another for the annual tournament



Photo by Karen Ford

Flag football is just one of the many sports offered in the WRA intramural program. League play was recently completed with Hays Hall taking the championship. The U of I champs will then take on the No. 1 team from WSU.

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 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 man. "The old trick of letting the man win the

tennis match is all due to the culture in which we're brought up," said Wolf. "it was done to build up the male's 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 homemaker. 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

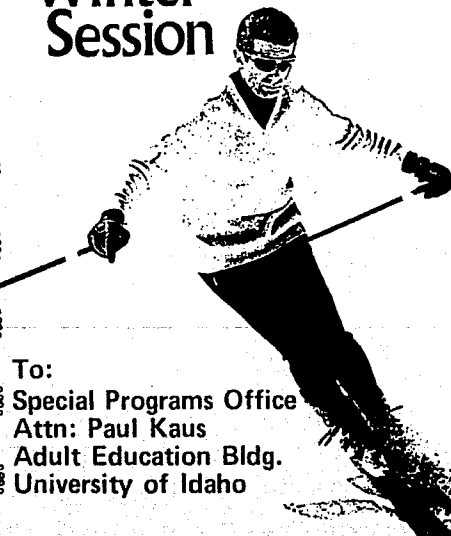
The University of Idaho Sports Car Club will hold an autocross on October 31. Registration and auto inspection begins at 5 p.m. with practice runs commencing at 6 p.m. The actual racing will start at 7 p.m. and is expected to last 3 to 4 hours.

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

Interested in

Winter Session

December 22, 1972 - January 12, 1973



Special Programs Office is attempting to determine if there is a sufficient interest to offer some courses during the Winter Session this year. A minimum of twelve fee-paying students is required, and the fee rate would be the regular part-time rate of \$18.00 per credit hour. A three credit course would be scheduled to meet 3 hours a day, 5 days a week, for 3 weeks, and one course would constitute a full student load.

We are asking anyone interested to nominate courses to be offered by providing information requested below:

To:
Special Programs Office
Attn: Paul Kaus
Adult Education Bldg.
University of Idaho

I request that the following course be scheduled during the Winter Session.

Course No. and title _____

Student name _____

Local address _____ Local telephone _____



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Photo by Karen Ford

The University Dance theatre meets daily in the Dance Studio at the Whob. They are presently preparing for a tour of Northern Idaho schools which will be held later in the year.

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

Virginia Wolf

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.

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



Photo by Karen Ford

Notice

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

The women's field hockey team has a busy schedule this week with a game today against Lakeland High School and one Friday against Eastern Oregon State. Both games will be played on French Field beginning at 3 p.m. The team, coached by Janice Gorton, hopes to improve on their 0-3 record.



Photo by Karen Ford

As Long as most of us can remember, our county and legislative district has been represented in the legislature by businessmen and farmers. There is no objection to that as such, but as the home of the University of Idaho, the major institution of higher education in the state, it is reasonable to elect a person directly involved as a member of the University community. Those that know him, know too that Paul Kaus will effectively represent the entire district.

**Vote November 7
STATE REPRESENTATIVE
PAUL KAUS
Democrat District 5**

Provided by Kaus for the House Comm., Don Butler, Student Chairman

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 swam under the times needed to qualify. Parker also stated she has 10 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 Micki King, the Olympic gold medal winner in one meter diving.

CATCH '72

with **FRANK CHURCH**
Wednesday Nov. 1, 7:30 p.m.

OPEN TOPIC

Thursday Nov. 2, 6:30 p.m.
followed by: **League of Women Voters** ballot information.

**KUID
12**

E. R. A.

Every Congress since 1923 has been presented with some form of an equal rights amendment for women. The House passed such a measure in 1971 before 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 sex 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 \$5 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. Over-protective 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.

Rights limited

Eleven states still restrict a married woman's right to enter into contracts and no states give a wife the credit of an income for housework.

The approval of the amendment will not, of course, result in an immediate end to discrimination in regards to employment, marriage or social status any more than the equal protection clause of the 14th amendment brought immediate relief to blacks. It will, however, provide a legal base for court cases arising from discriminatory situations. The process will take a good deal of time.

What the amendment will offer is a legal choice for both men and women. Its provisions calling for indiscriminate treatment of the sexes will at least legally begin lifting the chains now keeping women frying hamburger and men chronically paying alimony. It will not mean that a housewife no longer has the right to expect her working husband to support but that a husband who wishes to stay home with the kids has a right to expect the same. Possibly, too, the courts may reach the decision that wives should receive an income of sorts for making a career out of family life.

Incentive

The psychological incentive of the amendment may also be strong for those women who now do not compete with men for higher prestige jobs because men and other women label them aggressive or otherwise socially ostricize them. The amendment in this case becomes an expression of national social sentiment, which regards sex discrimination as a constitutional sin.



The hard-line believers' of both sexes of motherhood, kitchenwork and beauty contests for all women, may admittedly be little effected 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.

The legal status of women

Delores Cooper



Photo by Stella Byrd

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 alimony, child support, and the legal obligation of the man to support his wife, women can't expect preferential treatment and equality at the same time. "You can't have your cake and eat it too."

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 now 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".

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 minor crack 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 an 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, has made 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 he 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 unite in cause to overcome discrimination as it exists. Change through change of law first, then change of heart.

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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 spare us the risk of dying while waiting for help in a hospital emergency room. Or of having to sell our homes to pay the hospital bill for a serious illness.

We need George McGovern to give Black and Spanish-speaking Americans, Indians, women, equal job chances at equal pay.

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.

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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 don't actually 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

that 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 my personal view that the first choice is the best and the second may be productive internally, but isn't healthy in the long run," she asserted.

Pam Stivers, 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.

"This 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 Stivers 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 shoot well 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-easer 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 Stivers declaring, "Until housewifery is a paid occupation, until women are paid for work or no one is paid and work is its 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 Stivers, "has two choices. She can be a housewife, or have a



By Stella Byrd

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 work such as keeping a house is just the opposite. There's never an end."

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