

LUBBOCK **NOW** TIMES

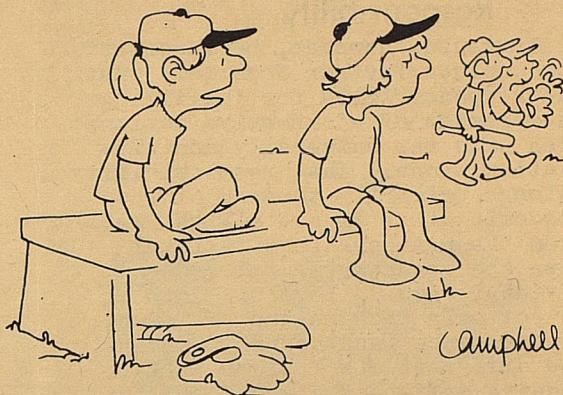
The Newsletter of the
National Organization for Women

In Lubbock
November 1979

Affirmative Action At Tech-Revisited

The story of affirmative action at Texas Tech University was told here before (June '79 Newsletter), and it was told well. My purpose in writing this, however, is to provide additional support to the thesis that we all have a fundamental stake in achieving the goals of affirmative action. In particular, I will direct my comments to the significance of affirmative action to engineering. I am an engineer.

I believe we can agree with all the principle conclusions of the June article. I also believe we can accept the thesis that one of
(continued on Page 2)



'How come they're called athletes, and we're called tomboys?'

From New Woman, March-April, 1976

McHaney on Women Sports, Title IX

Jeanine McHaney, Director of Women's Athletics at Texas Tech, will discuss "Women's Athletics and Title IX" at the November Program Meeting. As most of us know, recent gains made by women athletes are **constantly** threatened by administrators and politicians who long for the "good old days" when women knew their place: cheering on the sidelines, making pom-poms, dating third-string ends. Jeanine has long been on the front line of the struggle for better conditions, and can tell it like it is.

The meeting will be held at a new and permanent location for the coming year: the Presbyterian Campus Ministry Chapel, 2412 13th Street. Time: 7:30-9:30 P.M., Tuesday, November 6. Be there team! (And meanwhile, for some typical examples of sexism in sports, see HOGWASH).

November Calendar

- 3 Sat. NOW planning session and shared lunch, 10 A.M. - 4 P.M. 3616 59th St.
- 6 Tues. PROGRAM MEETING. 7:30-9:30. 2412 13th St.:
Presbyterian Campus
Ministry Chapel
- 12 Mon. Women's Health Collective
7:30, 4007 37th St. Topic:
"Our Bodies, Ourselves"
- 14 Wed. Lunch: Orlando's, 12-1:00
P.M. 24th and Q
- 15 Thur. Action/Business Meeting,
7:00-9:00, 2709 55th St.
- 17 Sat. State Council Meeting
Fort Worth
- 28 Wed. Happy Hour, 5:00-7:00,
O'Malley's, 1211 Univer-
sity Ave.
- 29 Thur. Feminist Study Group,
7:30; 2709 55th St.
Gather Together in My
Name, Maya Angelou.

Tech Affirmative Action-Revisited

(Continued from page 1)

the main reasons it has been difficult to recruit women and minorities here is simply that Texas Tech is no academic Promised Land.

Responsibility

It would, however, be incorrect to conclude further from this that the responsibility for fulfilling the promise of affirmative action lies with the university administration alone. That responsibility belongs primarily to each of the academic disciplines, all the way from the national society level down to the departmental and individual faculty levels. This is so not only because the different circumstances and needs governing the different disciplines will require different approaches, but more importantly because the penalties for failure are suffered by

the individual disciplines themselves.

There is little doubt that increased participation of minorities and women in the various disciplines is compatible with the promotion of the health of the disciplines. In the humanities, and in particular in the social sciences, minority and female practitioners bring to their tasks special sensitivities and perceptions that are intrinsic to their particular racial/ethnic and sexual identities. In teaching, and more definitely in research, the increased participation of minorities and women will not only facilitate access to, and promote communication with, special population groups, but it will also insure that different kinds of information are elicited. Furthermore, it will insure that different points of view and special perspectives and evaluations are considered. There is thus a very special validity to the idea that increased participation by minorities and women and the promotion of the vitality of these constitute congruent goals. For these disciplines, therefore, the responsibility for achieving the full promise of affirmative action is broad.

In Engineering

In engineering the responsibility is equally broad, though perhaps for reasons that are somewhat more subtle. The ultimate (and loftiest) goals of engineering as a profession are to synthesize, reconstitute and integrate the fruits of basic scientific knowledge and discovery into forms that serve

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LUBBOCK NOW TIMES

is published monthly by the Lubbock chapter of the National Organization for Women.

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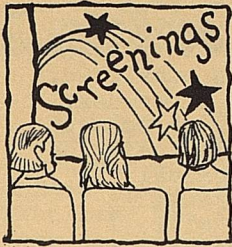
Articles, poetry, etc., should be submitted to the editor, P.O. Box 83, Lubbock 79408, typed, double-spaced on a 35 character line. Articles are subject to rewrite.

Deadline for Next Month's

LUBBOCK NOW TIMES

November 6

Screenings



A few years ago Vincent Canby, writing in the New York Times, noted the prevalence of what might be called the "Rosemary's Baby Syndrome."

Films were, he said, portraying young children as the embodiments of evil -- or as its hosts (the "Exorcist Variation"). Hollywood, quick to copy anything that makes money, began churning out such films by the gross.

Canby's concern (which I am misrepresenting by focusing only on the Satanic) was with our perception of youth. Did we, he wondered, really hate and fear children so much as these films suggested?

Depraved Girls

An important change in this pattern is evident in the hugely successful "Carrie". The depraved children in Brian DePalma's film are mostly girls; that is a disturbing shift from the norm evinced by for example, "Lord of the Flies." But the truly destructive force in "Carrie" belongs neither to the vicious teenagers who torment Sissy Speck nor to Sissy herself.

For if Carrie is able to wreak all manner of havoc through her "telekinetic" powers, she also has our sympathies. She is as fully a victim as those she destroys, for she is doubly tormented--by them and by her mother, the film's true villain. But, evil in "Carrie" resides not in individuals so much as in that self-righteously sadistic, paranoid prurience which blames all evil on women and sex because Eve was the first sinner.

DePalma wants to have things both ways. Women for him are the agents if not the embodiment of evil. Put they are so only because we have, as a culture,

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NOW BRAIN-STORMING PLANNING SESSION

On Saturday, November 3, 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Lubbock NOW will hold a brain-storming, planning session, at Cathie McWhorter's home, 3616 59th Street.

NOW needs your help. Please plan to come for all or part of this session. Members are asked to bring a simple dish for a shared lunch.

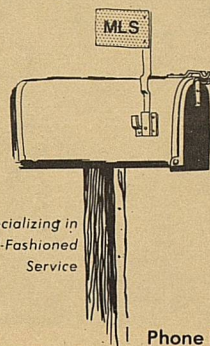
This will provide a perfect opportunity for old members to re-vitalize themselves, and for new members to be oriented and to supply fresh ideas and projects.



Each member will be contacted by phone. If you have any questions or suggestions, call Cathie McWhorter, 795-6898 (h) or 763-0381 (w).

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AFFIRMATIVE ACTION AT TEXAS TECH-REVISITED

(continued from Page 2)

humanity in socially meaningful ways. Has the engineering profession lived up to its responsibility and honored the trust implicit in it? Not always. Nonetheless, the inescapable fact is that the aggregate contribution of engineers as researchers, educators and practitioners has a profound influence on how resources and goods are allocated within our society. We know that politicians and planners, among others, play important roles in this process, but they must inevitably make choices from within the available array of technological options. The variety of available technological innovations, and their special slants is, I believe, decisively influenced by the composition of the population of engineers involved. As a researcher, for example, the work I choose to do and my perceptions of its significance in the total context, entail value judgments on my part. Therefore, to the extent that women and minorities are underrepresented in

engineering their special genius in influencing the very allocation of resources is forfeited, and to that extent the profession is penalized.

The participation of a broader, and more representative, cross-section of the population in the creative process of technological innovation, which clearly entails choices and priorities, will, I believe, lead us to more meaningful and significant ways of appropriating our resources. Indeed America itself is a continuing validation of the idea that universal participation (whenever it has been permitted) is not merely a socially meaningful goal, but one which leads to national vitality and robustness. The engineering profession has come to perceive the situation in these terms, and there is an active policy to encourage and promote the entry of minorities and women into engineering.

In 1977, the latest year for which data are available to me, the total number of Ph.D. recipients in
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A Separate
Reality

Lubbock, Texas

Belva Ann Lockwood

Belva Ann Lockwood (1830-1917) was one of the first women in the United States to practice law, the first to argue a case before the Supreme Court, the first to win votes in a presidential election, and the first to run for the presidency twice.

Belva secured equal property rights for women in the District of Columbia, with equal guardianship of their children; for soldiers and sailors, bonuses; and for the Cherokee Indians, a claim of \$5,000,000 against the United States Government. She wrote the women's suffrage amendment in the statehood bills for Oklahoma, Arizona and New Mexico.

Born to Lewis and Hannah Bennett, near Royalton, Niagara County, she attended a one-room country school. After graduation at age 14, she taught in the same school for \$3.00 a week, and "boarding around," that is, living and eating with one family after another. At 18, she married a young farmer, Uriah McNall, bore a daughter, Lura, and seemed set for a life of hard work like her mother's, until her husband crushed his leg in a logging accident, and died two years later, leaving her a widow of 22 with a child to support.

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Belva Ann Lockwood in cap and gown.

Belva Ann Lockwood-Lawyer

(continued from Page 5)

Teaching seemed the only profession available to her, but to advance beyond \$3.00 a week, she had to have more education. The best available school was the Genessee Wesleyan Seminary in Lima, New York, which prepared young men to go on to Genessee College. The college had just daringly announced that it would accept women.

Upon graduation, she was elected preceptress (principal) of the Lockport Union School of 600 students. Her salary would be \$400 for three terms (her male assistants received \$1000) and she would teach higher math, rhetoric, logic, and botany, while setting an example of "benevolence, sobriety, industry, chastity, moderation, and temperance."

After the Civil War had ended, Belva moved with Lura to Washington, D.C. She taught for a year in a young ladies seminary, using

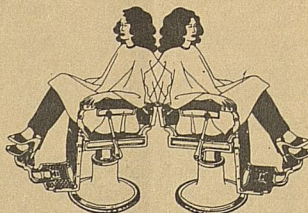
her afternoons to attend courts and Congress, and to observe "government in action." In another year she began her own school, and in 1868 she married Dr. Ezekiel Lockwood, a Baptist minister who had become a claims agent representing soldiers against the Federal government.

Belva's observations of "government in action," helped sway her to become a lawyer. But, it was difficult to find a school which would accept her. Finally, the National University Law School accepted her. At age 40, Belva was to begin a new career.

Receiving her diploma, however, proved difficult, because male students objected to being graduated with women. After months of waiting, Belva finally petitioned President Grant for her diploma -- and won.

Through her husband's connections, Belva had many clients. But, because
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Sexist Attitudes Thrive in Lubbock

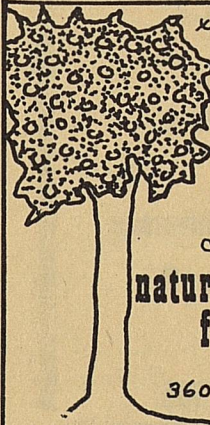
Two articles, taken from the Avalanche-Journal, submitted to the Editor, reveal sexist attitudes held by persons influential in the Lubbock community.

The first article, September 13, 1979, submitted by Jane Seaver, reported on a Federal trial in which victims of a misdirected drug raid were attempting to secure damages. Questioning, or really, badgering of one of the plaintiffs by the defense attorneys, proceeded as follows:

"And you stated he watched you dress," Harlan continued. "Now you had a gown on, and you had been in bed with your then boyfriend several hours and your hair was mussed up and your lipstick and all these things you ladies use had been scrubbed off some time before, had it not?"

"Then, little lady, are you telling the jury that he (Ivy) got some kind of thrill from watching you put on a robe?" Harlan asked.

The second article, September 23, 1979, submitted by John Wunder, focused on the search for a new president of Texas Tech. Comments made throughout the article not only were sexist, but as Wunder noted, illegal. Following is a
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Screenings

(Continued from page 3)

become perverted enough to believe it. I am not able, here, to do justice to his argument. It is complex, interesting, and dangerous.

The danger is manifest in one of the films "Carrie" spawned, "Jennifer." Like Carrie, Jennifer is tormented by her schoolmates--a bunch of stylish, upper-class girls who believe that anyone less wealthy or attractively hip than they, deserves to be murdered or raped or both. With their boyfriends' help, they attempt to do in their enemies.

Jennifer, however, has "The Power." Here, that means she can call upon, indeed, can materialize, giant killer snakes to do her bidding. Where did she get this Power? Well, when she was four she did particularly well at the rituals of a fundamentalist, snake-handling sect.

Jennifer has the good sense to recognize that this sort of thing can be dangerous. After all, she remembers that a seven year old boy died when one of her rattlers didn't obey. "The Power," she

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Screenings

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tells her dad, "is evil."

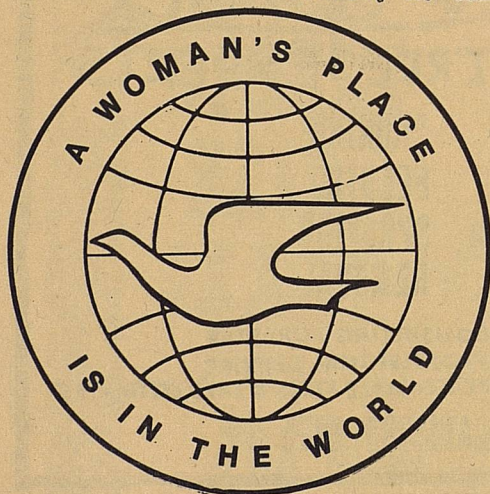
"Nonsense," he says. "You got it from God. He wants you to use it." The father is supposed to be insane, and as in "Carrie," fundamentalist religion, in part, causes this insanity.

The film's rich kids are declared "psychotic," and the blame for their condition is at least partially placed on that lack of discipline only the rich can afford. When the ringleader is caught cheating on a test, for instance, the father "donates" \$10,000 to the school so that she won't be expelled. And the school's headmistress tells the idealistic, male teacher that "whatever the rich do is right."

It isn't clear whether class conflicts, religion, or personal lunacy is to blame for what occurs in "Jennifer," but women are clearly the agents of evil in the movie.

I can't say what happened to Jennifer and her father. (I hadn't the stomach to watch past the giant snake's preparing to bite off the ringleader's head). I do know that women will never recover from this sort of treatment until we begin to raise, if you'll excuse the expression, Cain. Maybe we can get together with those protectors of "community standards" on this one.

-- Jeffrey M. Gamso



State Council Meeting

Naomi Elliott, Lynn Clark and Cathie McWhorter will attend the State Council Meeting, to be held on Saturday, November 17 in Fort Worth. They will propose that either the January or March State Council Meeting be held in Lubbock. If you would like to join in this trip please call Naomi Elliott, 762-0626 (h) or 763-5199 (w).

Sexist Attitudes

(continued from Page 7)
of these comments: North Texas regent Bruce Street Sr., called the situation a 'seller's market' for the candidates, and said, "It makes it very difficult because there's not a lot of top-notch men. There's no question it makes the search more difficult and longer."

A Lubbock optometrist, who is serving a term as a Houston regent, noted that despite the fact that there were presidential vacancies at four Texas schools, there "should be enough top quality men for all schools . . ."

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HOGWASH

Watching television is considered to be one reason why Scholastic Aptitude test scores have declined: Children do watch too much TV, particularly since more and more mothers are working and leaving the TV set as a sitter instead of being there to insist that homework be done.

From the Avalanche-Journal, September 12, 1979. Submitted by Jane Seaver.



The Family Weekly of the Avalanche-Journal supposedly contains something for everyone: For the children, there's fun and excitement; for the male readers there's sports, recreation and politics. And for the women, it's beauty, fashion, home and family news.

From the Avalanche-Journal, August 26, 1979. Submitted by Pam Brink.

A headline in the Avalanche-Journal stated: "Hayden, Wife, Meet Press."

From the Avalanche-Journal, September 24, 1979. Submitted by James Brink.

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Affirmative Action

(Continued from page 4)

Chemical Engineering (my field) in the U.S. was 306 according to a study by the National Research Council. Of this total number, 204 were U.S. citizens or holders of permanent visas, and only 9 were women. The racial/ethnic composition of this group of 204 Ph.D. recipients was as follows: American Indian, 1; Asian, 37; Black, 1; Hispanic, 5; White, 148; unidentified, 12. In 1977 there were, according to unofficial though plausible counts, between 200 and 240 academic openings in Chemical Engineering in the U.S. alone. Moreover, in contrast to other disciplines (e.g., the humanities and the social, physical, and biological sciences) career options for chemical engineers are broad and include academic, industrial and government work. Chemical engineers are in demand. Indeed, any group of five major chemical companies could employ all Ph.D. recipients in the field in any given year.

Starting Salaries

Another factor is that the entry level training for engineers is much lower than that in most other fields (B.S. as opposed to M.S. and Ph.D.). In addition, starting salaries of \$22,000-\$24,000 per year are high. While this has encouraged the entry of women and minorities into engineering, it has severely diverted the flow of students from graduate programs. The number of citizen Ph.D. candidates is simply too small to satisfy the demands of universities, of industry, and of the government. At Texas Tech University we have great difficulty recruiting white male faculty in Chemical Engineering. Women and minorities are simply beyond our reach; they will not apply for advertised positions, and they will not accept interview invitations.

There is a compelling universal

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BELVA ANN LOCKWOOD-LAWYER

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she was a woman, she had difficulty being heard before the courts. "For the first time in my life," Belva exclaimed, "I began to realize that it was a crime to be a woman, but it was too late to put in a denial, so I pled guilty."

Supreme Court

Belva then set her sights on the Supreme Court. In 1877 one of her cases had been appealed to the Supreme Court. But, the Court would not allow her to appear. So, Belva worked on having a bill, which would allow women to practice before the Supreme Court, passed through Congress. In February of 1879, such a bill received the necessary two-thirds majority. In March, she was admitted to practice before the Court, and thus became the first woman to do so.

Belva had become a well-known figure in Washington. Her apparel was conservative -- a black velvet dress -- but her mode of transportation was not. She pedaled briskly about the city on a tricycle. In a day when women were supposed to glide over the ground without using legs, this caused an astonishment close to scandal.

Women's Rights

Because her battle for recognition as a lawyer had been won, Belva was able to spend more time on other women's rights issues. At the Republican Convention of 1884, for example, she was outraged at not being allowed to speak from the floor, at not getting any commitment to women into the platform, and at seeing Susan B. Anthony urge her followers to vote for James G. Blaine, the Republican nominee for the presidency.

In her annoyance, she wrote to Marietta Stowe, editor of The Woman's Herald of Indiana, suggesting that women could be voted for, even if they could not vote, and therefore should be nominated

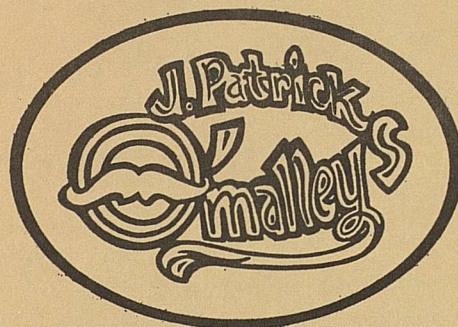
for high office. Mrs. Stowe printed the letter, which was so well-received that in California the National Equal Rights Party of the Pacific Slope wrote Belva that they had nominated her for the Presidency.

Serious Campaign

Belva ran against Blaine, Grover Cleveland, for the Democrats, John P. St. John for the National Prohibition Party, and Benjamin Butler for labor. Despite facing ridicule and denigration, she ran a serious campaign. In a day when women could not vote, Belva received 4149 votes. The Equal Rights Party again nominated her in 1888.

During the thirty years after 1888, Belva continued to champion women's rights. When in 1914 suffragists held a united demonstration in Washington, D.C., 83 year-old Belva stood at the head of the demonstration. Unfortunately, she died in 1917, three years before ratification of the 19th Amendment.

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AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

(Continued from page 9)
 argument which supports the idea that representative participation of minorities and women is an important goal in every academic discipline. It is based on the premise that creativity and native intelligence are distributed in at least the same proportions among all members of all populations. Therefore, the exclusion of entire segments of the population from participation in any given discipline (even one which, like physics, is arguably sex-and-minority-indifferent) will deprive the discipline from untapped reservoirs of talent. In fact, in order to realize the promise of intellectual brilliance and creative wealth residing in these populations, they must be enticed to enter the various fields in large numbers. It is the responsibility of each discipline to devise creative ways of attracting women and minorities into its ranks.

Our Job

Our job here would be easier, of course, if Lubbock were more scenic, and if Tech had higher academic stature. In an attempt to rationalize the austere budget Tech has to live with, a high administration official recently told us that we do not need to become another Michigan or Berkeley. There is clearly little danger of anything like that happening here anytime soon. But does that mean we must accept things as they are? Perhaps not, but the task seems formidable. I believe we need to start by viewing ourselves as a national university, and therefore, we need to start tuning our standards against national, rather than regional, measures of excellence. It can be done, but I am not sanguine that it will anytime soon. Far too many of us here have become quite comfortable with things the way they are.

Raffi Turian
 Chairperson, Chemical Engineering

Son of HOGWASH

(Continued from page 9)
 The Andrew Mustangs and the Seminole Indians traded points here Friday night like housewives trade Green Stamps on Wednesday.

From the Avalanche-Journal, September 22, 1979. Submitted by John Wunder.

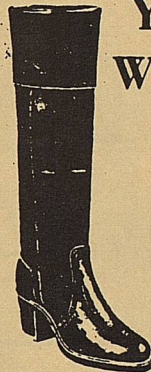
Harold Ballard, owner of the NHL Toronto Maple Leafs, on women in the Lockerroom: "If they want to take their clothes off and talk to the players, fine. But I warn them, they'll have a lot more trouble getting out than they did getting in."

From The Sporting News, October 10, 1979. Submitted by Ben Newcomb.

Contributions to "Hogwash" should be sent to the Editor, Lubbock NOW Times, P.O. Box 83. Lubbock 79408.



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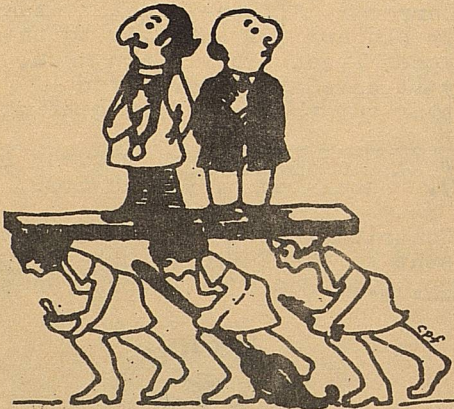
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Lockwood-Lawyer

(Continued from page 10)

Belva, however, had gone beyond the suffragists. For her the vote was only the beginning. She maintained that women should be educated to support themselves as a matter of course, and should be expected to share the burden of supporting and educating their children. Only when this was seriously expected of them would women, or could women, develop their full potential.

From an article by Julia Davis, June 1979, American Bar Association Journal. Submitted by Hyman W. Ganso, New York City.

"The Government of this country, ...has never recognized...**WOMEN** as persons possessing the rights of humanity. They have been recognized and protected as appendages to men without independent rights or political existence, unknown to the law except as victims of its caprice and tyranny. This Government... having failed to secure the end for which all just government is instituted, should be immediately altered, or abolished...."

Jane Elizabeth Jones
1850 Address to the
Women of Ohio

Porkish Behavior

Jo Ann Burch of Indianapolis won the Indiana State Fair pork barbecue cookout, but contest officials refuse to let her go on to the national competition.

The official rules of the contest read: "For the Indiana representation in the National Pork Producers Association will consider the top-placing MAN who has not prior [sic] competed in the National Pork Cookout Contest as the Indiana Pork Producers Cookout King."

Burch defeated one other woman four men to win the contest's \$100 first prize. Needless to say, she's irate at the contest officials' porkish behavior.

From Womensword, Galveston County NOW, September 1979. Submitted by Cathie McWhorter.

Bishop of Rome On Rights of Man

"If a man's right to life is violated at the moment in which he is first conceived in his mother's womb, an indirect blow is also at the whole of the moral order which serves to ensure the inviolable rights of man."

Pope John Paul II


EQUAL JUSTICE RESERVE NOTE

THIS NOTE IS NOT LEGAL TENDER

... EVERY TYPE OF DISCRIMINATION... BASED ON SEX... IS TO BE OVERCOME AND ERADICATED AS CONTRARY TO GODS INTENT.

Vatican II, Gaudium et Spes, #29

St. Therese of the Child Jesus is the patroness of equality for women in ministry. She felt called to be a priest in a Church that would not test her call. She prayed for death at 24, the age of ordination, so she could celebrate in heaven at the age men could celebrate the Eucharist on earth.



ST. THERESE OF THE CHILD JESUS

This dollar is offered in the hope that the equality of women and men will become common currency in the life of the Church.

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Gal. 3:28

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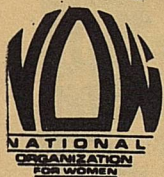
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