



Redefining the role of WOMEN

Women's Lib:

where is it?

Dr Werner discusses
sexual myths and women

The student wife

A chauvinist pig tells all

And more !



THE WOMEN'S LIBERATION MOVEMENT WHERE OH WHERE HAS IT GONE

By PAT ALLEN

Today women hitchhike freely up and down Michigan and Grand River avenues. But in 1895, when a young woman came to the state capital to work, it was not respectable for her even to rent her own apartment.

The YWCA was the only rooming house in town where she could be sure of maintaining her reputation. The "Y" was also one of the first national organizations to promote equality for women in employment, education and society in general. Mary Ann Abel, Lansing YWCA staff member, said.

Now, 80 years later, the spirit of the women's suffrage movement has been reborn.

New activist organizations like the National Organization for Women (NOW) and the National Women's Political Caucus have sprung up in the last eight years. Older, established organizations like the YWCA, the League of Women Voters and the American Assn. of University Women (AAUW) have attracted new attention as they stepped up their activities to meet the trend.

While these groups work to get women into the mainstream, more loosely structured groups explore women's fundamental identity and lifestyles.

Lansing area women's groups reflect this diversity of activity and interest.

The League of Women Voters, a nonpartisan volunteer group promoting citizen participation in government, is selling bracelets as part of a nationwide drive by the league to help finance ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. Joan Zajac, Lansing league president, said.

The proposed amendment must be approved by eight more states before it can become part of the Constitution. The wide nickel-silver bracelet, designed for both men and women, is similar to POW bracelets.

"Our support of the amendment reflects our

traditional support of equal rights for all, regardless of race, religion or sex," Zajac said.

She said the league is continuing its combined program of legislative action and voter service. Evaluation of land use policies and studies of city and regional government will form a foundation for later legislative action. Also, the league reports on candidates from both parties before elections and conducts regular voter registration drives.

"As a result of the women's movement and the current financial situation, we notice more women are going to work," Zajac said. "Our local membership has dwindled, but at the same time our volunteers are becoming more active."

Action, combined with the study of educational and legislative issues, is attracting new members to the AAUW. Helen Tanner, local president, said. The group is open to women college graduates of accredited institutions.

"Traditionally, we've been like the drop of water wearing away the rock," Tanner said. "Now, since a change in our national policy, we will follow up our study of issues with lobbying and testimony."

"While we've always had a study group on the status of women," she said, "our present study group is researching legislation in areas that have been giving women special problems — like credit, retirement and maternity leave."

A principal aim of the 61-year-old chapter of AAUW has been upgrading higher education opportunities for women, Tanner said. Last year the group raised almost \$6,000 for national, state and local scholarship programs.

"We've found that women have to overtrain in order to compete with men for the same jobs," Tanner said. "That's why we've emphasized our scholarship program and have worked to get more women into graduate study. We don't try to push women who would rather stay home, but we do want

them to know what opportunities are open to them."

Frustration with employment discrimination and the male power structure in politics spurred the formation of local chapters of NOW and the National Women's Political Caucus.

The Lansing chapter of NOW completed an 18-month study of employment practices in 17 departments of state government last spring. The group is now working with the Dept. of Civil Service for implementing recommendations made in the report, Sharon Kennedy, local NOW president, said.

Also, the chapter is joining with more than 12 other NOW chapters in the state to pinpoint bills that are important to women, Linda Joy, NOW state legislative coordinator, said.

Individual chapters are researching bills and writing position papers which will be presented at a state legislative conference Oct. 27 at the United Ministries for Higher Education, 1118 Harrison Road. State legislators who are sponsoring legislation have been invited to present their positions and answer questions, Joy said.

Ingham County and 6th District branches of the Michigan Women's Political Caucus are bipartisan groups which promote participation by women in political decision making.

"We've found that women candidates who have been active in politics for years don't know how to raise money or run a campaign because they've never been allowed to make decisions," Susan McPhee, state caucus chairwoman, said. "We want to help them get that knowledge."

The political caucuses seek women to run for offices, support male candidates who support the women's movement and monitor the legislature, McPhee said.

"Last year, two of our members, Nancy Hammond and Mary Hellman, published a



report on the Michigan Legislature," McPhee said. "In addition to reviewing bills of interest to women, they compiled voting records for each legislator and came up with a percentile score for each one on women's issues. Now the legislature knows we're watching them."

While established groups and the newer activist organizations tackle specific issues, women at the Women's Center, 547½ E. Grand River, Ave., probe fundamental problems of identity and lifestyle.

"The center is a gathering place and referral center for women in the movement," Sarah Jessup, center staff member, said. Counseling, self-help groups, rap groups and art and journalism courses are some of the services the center provides.

"We're sort of a focal point for women with far-ranging interests and problems," Jessup said. "We try to remain flexible and to encourage women to organize themselves around their own interests."

Jessup said the center stresses collective decision making. Policy decisions are made at open meetings where anyone can participate.

Bringing together women activists of diverse age, status

and ideology is the aim of the founders of the new Everywoman's Center, which opened Oct. 17 in the United Ministries for Higher Education.

"We want to provide a place for dialog between generations of women," Diana Deutsch, codirector of United Ministries, said. "Students need to meet working women, older women need to meet high school students — we all need to learn about each others problems and goals."

"I don't think the University has been responsible in meeting the needs of women on the campus and in the community," Deutsch said. "We want to show them that women want and need this kind of focal point."

Deutsch said she hopes the Everywoman's Center will be a model for the University, to show them how to bring women together.

"The calls I've had while we've been planning the center show that women are interested in sharing experiences," she said.

"Often women students don't realize the problems a woman faces in society until after she has graduated and gone to work," Deutsch said. "They need to be able to talk to women in the community who have been through the experiences of marriage, children and career."

COUNTERPOINT

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THE FEMALE STUDENT AND WIFE: A MIXING BOWL OF ROLES

She comes home, cooks dinner and settles down with her books. He walks in, reads a little and is ready for a night in bed.

This situation is fairly typical of the routines of many married students at MSU.

Many of these families lead happy, contented lives with few academic, financial, social or sexual problems as a result of their marriage.

Beverly, a third-term sophomore here, has been married three years and has no children. Her husband is studying under a University Christian Fellowship and plans to get a Ph. D. in two years.

In marriage, "You have to make a commitment to give up a lot of idle time," Beverly said. "I see him in the morning, at dinner and at bedtime. We consider that we put the time we have at pretty good use."

She added that occasionally they do become bored with each other but they take turns enjoying their different interests.

"I'm a more creative person than he is," she said. "He just wants to go to bed and I think there's hours for things to do."

They take turns. One night they work with the arts and crafts projects that she likes and other nights they just spend quiet evenings together.

"We try to be considerate of each other," she said.

Most of the couples questioned said they did not miss their formerly active social lives, but a point in their relationships was reached where marriage was the only alternative.

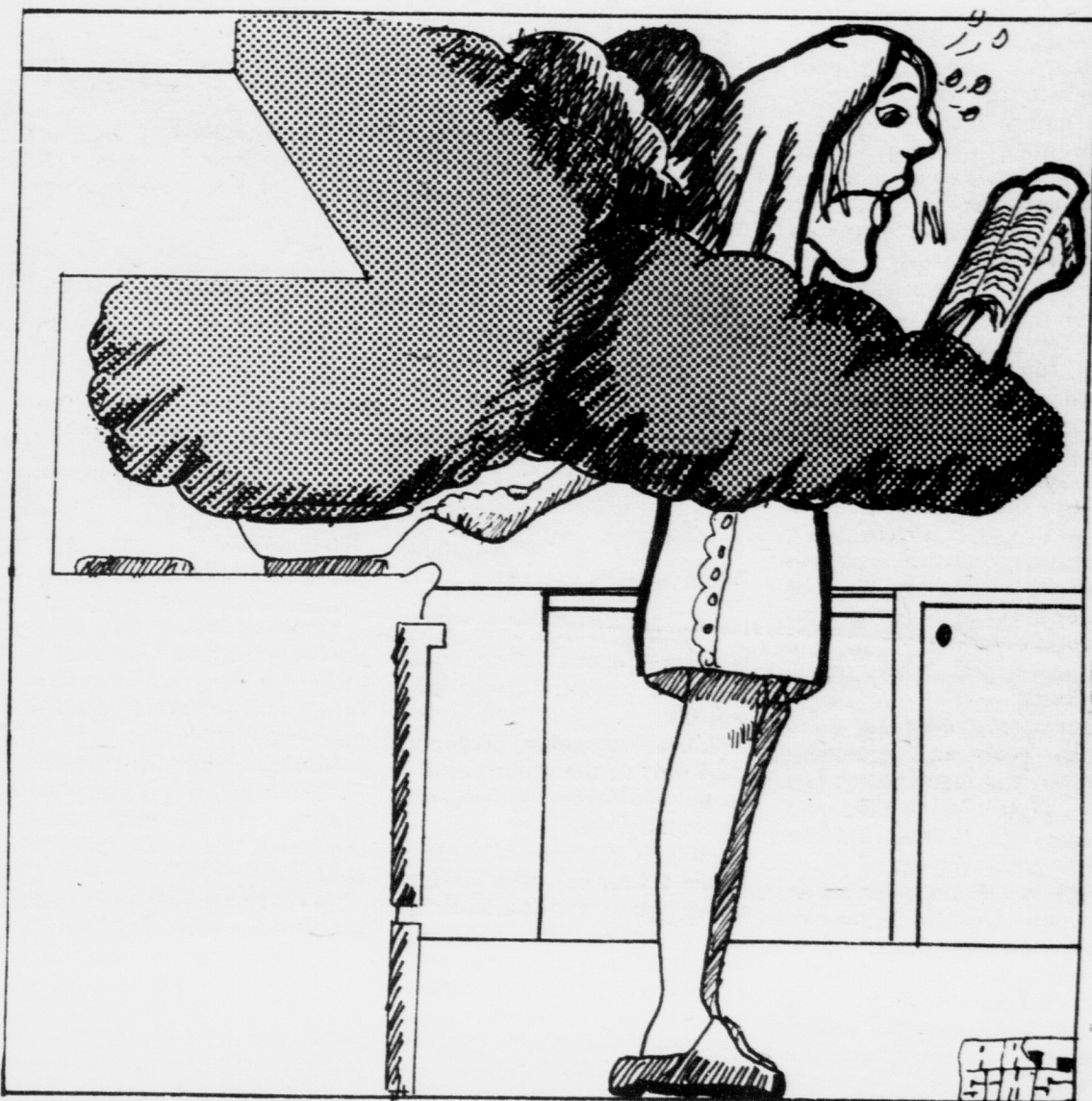
"Being in school was not an issue," Beverly said. "It was coming to a point in our relationship that it would be ridiculous not to be married."

Role conflicts do tend to cause problems in most student marriages. However, some couples do share the housework and financial duties, which ease some problems.

"We had husband-wife role problems at first," Beverly said, "I probably don't go through role conflicts that others do. It's unfair to make demands. It's much easier for a person to give when it's not a demanding thing," she said.

Beverly and her husband took a course in interpersonal relationships within the family, which helped create more stability in their marital relationship.

"A lot of people didn't look at their roles honestly," she said. "I made no assumptions. Others assume things. Wives think husbands have as much responsibility to do housework



when they're not working part-time."

A recent study by two midwestern university professors showed that married student populations on university campuses has increased within the last few years. More than 1,000 students were questioned in a survey concerning student work and financial arrangements, effects of marriage on grade point averages and student and spouse participation in activities.

Almost half of the graduate and undergraduate wives felt that child-rearing problems were of moderate or considerable concern for them.

In the vocational area, moderate or considerable concern was expressed by undergraduate males, but much less concern was expressed by graduate males and graduate and undergraduate wives.

Undergraduates had the greatest concern in the financial area, the study says, but fewer graduate students were concerned about finances.

Sexual adjustment, in-law problems, religious or philosophical differences, housing and neighbor problems and social activities and recreation formed a very small per cent of concern.

In Marilyn's marriage her parents posed a problem at first. Both were leery about her marriage because they thought she would quit school. However, all of the MSU couples questioned said that their grades improved or remained the same after marriage.

"When he comes home after being around so many people, he wants to be by himself," Marilyn said. "I want to talk, but I let him read for awhile first."

Though her husband wants to have a little more freedom to go fishing and visit friends, Marilyn doesn't feel the need for an active social life any more. They still do go out quite a bit, though, she said.

Most of the couples said that their after class activities usually consist of dinner, studying and television.

"It's really nice to have a home to come to instead of a dorm," Sally said. "My husband's my moral support. I haven't noticed that much of a change being married than when I was single. I guess we just know each other well," she said. "We're the same two people."

THE POLITICAL BATTLE FOR POWER

WOMEN VS MINORITIES

By IRENE EVANS

If the size of a group determines the amount of political power it wields at MSU, then the women's movement has moved minority groups to the rear.

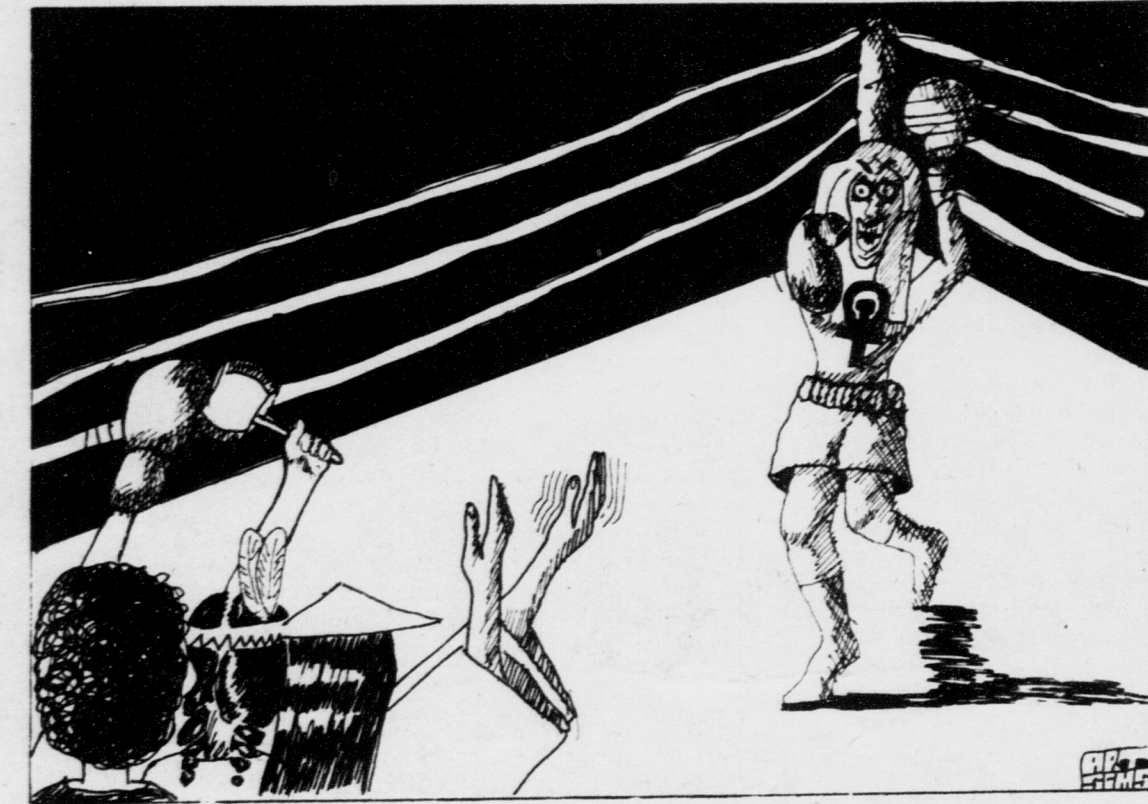
"Black definitely is on the backburner now," one MSU administrator was quoted as saying. "The women's movement wields more political power on campus now than minorities."

But this power attributed to the women's movement is due only to the number of women on campus.

"There are more women in sheer force of numbers than there are minorities," Mary Rothman, director of women's programs, said. "It is sometimes said that blacks on campus have lost political power to the women's movement, but this is said in reference to numbers. Also, the women's thrust is newer than minority movements, and therefore gets more public attention."

Both movements have similar goals and problems, however, and many people feel that racial minorities and females, also a minority, can achieve goals together.

"There is no separation between the struggles of oppressed peoples," Abdul Jamal, spokesman for the Black Liberation Front, said. "All minority struggles revolve around at least one political question."



Male chauvinism, Jamal said, is part of a political question common to both blacks and women.

"Male chauvinism does not exist only in the white world," he said. "It exists in the black community, too."

"If you go to an office like Model Cities, you will see the sisters typing, and the brothers will be sitting back doing all the mental work," Jamal said.

Rothman, who deals primarily with women, agrees that most minority movements involve politics.

"Political clout, per se, is always important," she said. "I think it's the most important factor in surfacing political problems."

Though enrollment figures for 1973 are not yet complete, it is easy to see that women can raise the most political clout.

In 1972, women composed 43.5 per cent of MSU's enrollment while minorities totaled 7.8 per cent. Currently, women account for 44.1 per cent of the student body. Minority figures for 1973 are not yet available.

Numbers alone, however, do not determine how effective a group can be.

"We try to negotiate to gain change," Rothman said. "We're not at all opposed to using political pressure. If we can negotiate, we have a better chance for gaining well-thought-out changes."

"We try to keep our pressure steady enough to keep change moving at a steady pace."

Rothman believes that women are getting excellent cooperation from the University.

"It's not fast, but it is steady," she said.

The women's programs office deals with admissions policies, financial aid, recruitment of faculty and even influences courses for and about women with the goal of improving opportunities for women.

Holly Holdman, a resource person at the Everywomen's Center, 1118 S. Harrison Road in East Lansing, believes the University is negligent in its duties toward women because it does not provide enough money for women's programs, does not bring women speakers to the campus on a regular basis and does not allocate enough space to women's organizations.

Jamal feels that the effects of minority movements are felt when students from any school of thought return to their communities.

"For instance, what do black students do when they return to their communities from this institution?" Jamal asked.

"What do blacks do for blacks? If they work for an agency like Model Cities, they treat the black families that are in need of their help just like white social workers do."

Education doesn't really mean anything if black people act like white people do."

"The white male power structure does its best to divide minority movements," Holdman said. "Women's movements have come out of the black movement. It's not to the white male power structure's advantage to let the two achieve together."

Other leaders believe that changing social institutions will help minorities achieve their goals.

"Women's lib is involved in upgrading social institutions," Jamal explained. "Blacks work on this process, too."

Apathy, however, is not a problem for either movement.

"There's not much apathy on the students' part. There is no longer a viable leadership for the students," Jamal asserted. "Students are still willing to become involved in a just cause."

Students and employees aren't apathetic towards the women's movement, either.

"I don't think women students are apathetic. Each group has its particular aim," Rothman said. "Students certainly aren't apathetic about taking courses for and about women, and they certainly don't seem to mind correcting a prof when he downs women."

Some of the problems Rothman hears pertain to

(continued on p. 11)



WHO ARE LESBIANS?

By JANE SEABERRY

She swears, wears cowboy boots and a leather jacket and hides in movie theater bathrooms to make pick-ups.

This is the typical image of the "butch" lesbian. Gay Liberation members say there are 2,000 to 4,000 women at MSU burdened by this false picture.

Though many lesbians are aware of and accept their feelings of homosexuality, many do not accept themselves and feel loneliness and alienation. They may not be able to declare their homosexuality by associating with other lesbians or groups, yet they cannot hide their true feelings.

This is a major problem of the unidentified portion of lesbians who refuse to identify themselves publicly, partly because of feared discrimination, reactions of parents and friends and uncertainty about their own feelings.

Sue, an MSU student, said, "Most people treat you like some kind of freak after they discover your sexual orientation," she said. "But sex

is not all to our existence. We are people, first."

"When we are 'found out' your good friends even have limited contact with you because they're afraid of what others may think," Sue said. "There's still this image that we're out hiding somewhere in the bushes, waiting to rape the first female that walks by." She added, "We are not men. We are women, too."

Parents never seem to accept the homosexuality of their children, Mary, another MSU student, said. "They blame themselves or blame the other woman. They feel very hurt," she said.

Actually, many lesbians who have identified themselves as lesbians feel the main problem exists not with themselves, but with society. In fact, the Kinsey report of the 1950s, lists societal pressures as a main factor in homosexual behavior.

"This coming out has taught me that society is not always right," Mary said. "I am much happier now than when I was trying to hide my true self and trying to be like everybody else."

Many of the women described their awakening as a



slow process usually beginning with one woman with whom they felt close. This then developed into feelings similar to those other women feel toward men.

"That's what most straight women are afraid of, I think," Sue said. "They think that homosexuality is something that will come out if they get too close emotionally with a woman. This could happen, but this is not necessarily so," she said. "That's why so many women are afraid to touch or really communicate with another woman. They should look at themselves as people first."

The Kinsey Report also stated that 13 per cent of all females have had some overt sexual experience to orgasm with a person of the same sex, though it is usually only temporary. The report added that two per cent of all women have had long periods of more or less exclusive homosexuality, namely lesbianism.

The question of the source of homosexuality has not yet been answered, though many theories have been suggested. Some instances of homosexuality have been traced to a hormonal imbalance while other cases are based on psychological findings which trace homosexuality to childhood, parental influences and societal pressures.

More study has been done on male homosexuality while research on the psychological factors concerning women have been largely ignored.

However, studies have shown that much homosexual behavior is caused by parents with emotional problems who leave the child without solid identification with the parent of the same sex. Feelings may be deeply divided toward the parent of the opposite sex, also.

Contrary to what most people think, lesbian behavior is not genetic. Lesbian behavior is acquired.

The Kinsey report stated that only 10 per cent of homosexuals are physically recognizable, ruling out the notion that all lesbians have masculine characteristics. Many lesbians often try to pass as straight and may assume a secret life.

Others may be well adjusted to their orientation and are among those pushing for legislation forbidding discrimination on the basis of sex. One such code, termed mildly effective by many homosexual groups, was passed by the East Lansing City Council last spring. Unfortunately, for many groups involved, the code cannot be strictly enforced.

The most common stereotype of the lesbian is the pathologically desperate ones who are driven to commit bizarre sex acts. These incidents, in many cases, are merely rare sensationalized instances.

Other lesbians may also be bisexual. These women enjoy sexual relations with men as well as with women, but usually prefer women.

Some may engage in homosexual acts without homosexual motivation, merely for experimentation.

Counseling for gays and those who aren't sure of their orientation have been started in the East Lansing area. Gay Liberation, Lansing Area Lesbian Feminists and the Women's Center offer help to the woman who is afraid of her feelings and has not yet faced her sexuality.

Many lesbians do not hate men, but may be turned off by men who feel they are sexually superior and can turn any lesbian into a heterosexual woman.



SEX and the American woman

A frank talk with MSU's

Dr. Arnold Werner

Q. Are women sexually insatiable?

A. Sexual satisfaction, whether in males or females, cannot be measured in degrees, cups or ounces. It is not simply a question of numerical measurement.

Sexual desire varies in all people. The main difference between sexual desire in males and females is in the way in which they value these desires. Women tend to place more importance on the relationship between herself and her partner rather than the sexual act itself.

This means that a woman's sexual desires vary according to availability of an outlet, who her partner is and the state of her relationship with her partner, among other things.

Thus, a woman, as a whole, cannot be classified as insatiable since sexual satisfaction is immeasurable and dependent on so many other factors.

"A lot of what a woman experiences during her first intercourse depends on why she's there in the first place."

Q. Women are tired of being referred to as "Adam's Rib." Is it possible that man could have evolved from woman? To put it bluntly, could the male's penis be an enlarged clitoris?

A. The penis is a sort of enlarged version of the female's clitoris, but evolutionary speaking, it is difficult to determine which sex came from which sex.

It is possible, however, for a child to be born genotypically male and phenotypically female. This means that the child's genes will be XY, or male, but his phenotype, or observable appearance, will be female.

In order to produce a male child, at a crucial point during fertilization of the egg, the male sex hormone, testosterone, must be present. If testosterone is not present, the child will be born with the appearance of being female.

It is possible in some cases like this to use a hormone treatment to restore the male appearance to these children. If the treatment fails or is inapplicable, these males can carry on sexually as females, but they cannot reproduce.

Q. The big O, orgasm. Can it be explained? How does a female know what she is experiencing is the real thing?

A. In man, of course, orgasm is closely associated with ejaculation. There is nothing comparable in women, but if a woman has ever had an orgasm, she knows it.

An orgasm is a combination of nervous and muscular discharges. It includes some generalized muscular

A. Most symptoms of vaginal diseases, which do not include syphilis, gonorrhea or the like, fall into three categories: discharges, itches or odors.

The yeast infection is most commonly associated with all three, but its smell is often the most predominant characteristic. The yeast infection is also closely associated with using birth control pills.

Vaginal diseases similar to the yeast infection are often caused

how acidic or alkaline the vagina is. The pill can upset this balance.

The balance can be controlled by regular vinegar and water douches.

Q. What kinds of emotional experiences do women encounter during their first sexual experience?

A. A lot of what a woman experiences during her first intercourse depends on why she's there in the first place. She may wish to establish a closeness with the other party, but she may wish to satisfy her curiosity on the question of sex.

A woman may also be pressured by her lover, and her main purpose when engaging in intercourse is to maintain a relationship.

Afterwards, she may experience guilt, anger or humiliation or she may be frightened. Most people, however, successfully

assimilate sex as a pleasurable experience.

Q. Is it true that women think about sex more than men do?

A. It is true that women in their late teens and early 20s think about sex a lot more than men in the same age group do. But remember that thinking about sex is not the same thing as being horny.

Sex is very important not only from a physical standpoint but also from the standpoint that it helps us to interact in society.

Q. Do women get horny in cycles?

A. The levels of sexual desire in females fluctuate at all times but, due to the menstrual cycle, it is easier to define a pattern when a woman will be most likely to be "horny." If men had a similar phenomena it would be easier to determine the times when they are aroused.

(continued on p. 11)

"It is true that women in their late teens and early twenties think about sex a lot more than men in the same age group do. But remember that thinking about sex is not the same thing as being horny."

contractions and peak sensations, usually in the genital area. Sweating, skin tone changes and blood changes are usually associated with orgasm.

A woman, however, has no clear-cut climax or series of peaks.

Occasionally, a woman will wonder if her sexual experience included an orgasm. Usually, there are signs that will indicate the visit of an orgasm.

If the woman has a sense of dissatisfaction, retains a low level of sexual excitement, has a general sense of nonfulfillment, and still has tension in the genital area, she has not had an orgasm.

If a woman has masturbated to a climax, she has an excellent idea of what an orgasm is like. In this case, stimulation can be more intense and directed.

Q. Can a woman get pregnant if she has intercourse during her menstrual period?

A. Yes, conception is possible during the menstrual period, but it is highly unusual.

Assume a woman has a menstrual cycle under 21 days, and she bleeds for five or six days. If she has intercourse on the fifth day, the sperm can stay alive within her vagina for about three days.

If she then ovulates, or releases an egg, on the seventh day, conception can occur with the fifth day's sperm, which will still be alive and kicking (or should we say "alive and swimming").

Q. What are the symptoms of vaginal disease, like yeast infections?



A CHAUVINIST PIG TELLS ALL

HOW DO MEN REALLY FEEL ?

By PAUL GOODMAN

The Women's Liberation Movement has started to make major changes in American society. Whether these changes will be long-lasting or only temporary is unknown.

What is known is that many women are dissatisfied with the second-class citizenship they have inherited. They are examining and demanding changes in their role in American society.

Some men have also begun to challenge the old myths about man's role in modern society. James Amundsen, 1729 Melrose Ave., senior, has formed male consciousness rap groups.

"Women's liberation confronts man with himself. Women see themselves and force man to see himself. Man is in a precarious situation because of his role in society," Amundsen said.

"Perhaps the biggest threat to the movement comes from the business world, which has co-opted the symbols of women's liberation and used them as an advertising gimmick to sell merchandise. When it becomes hip to be revolutionary, the revolution usually ends."

"When I got divorced I was feeling depressed. My drinking buddies told me to find another woman and this would solve my problems," Amundsen said.

What he found was that the "woman image" was supposed to help him. "It was woman as an object, like a television or stereo or car would make you happy, just another material possession," he explained.

"I can't say I'm lonely, I want to be with somebody. Men can't admit weakness. They must fit their assigned roles. As you buy into the male image you must

Tom Spragle, 413 N. Sycamore St., Lansing, senior, joined the group this summer after his wife became involved with the women's movement. "At first I didn't take women's liberation seriously. I ignored it if I thought about it at all."

But his traditional marriage was not working. His wife was unhappy filling the traditional woman's work in the marriage and Tom felt guilty having her do it.

Both decided to make the necessary changes but Tom ran into opposition from his male

your ego. You couldn't have challenges from them," he said.

Amundsen explained the situation this way: "Women's liberation challenged women to look at themselves. The man looking at himself has found that he is cut off. He can't turn toward women for help, that is a denial of his strength."

The group brought back male companionship for Spragle. "The meetings became an important part of the group's life. Men must become friendlier with each other, not as inhibited, not as reserved," he said.

role. The traits of what is traditional man are learned. We are told it is this way because it is traditional," Amundsen said.

Part of that tradition states that when a man is married or has changed his primary friendship to a woman, he must give up his male friends. The rap group can restore male companionship without hurting and even helping relationships with women.

The companionship of both sexes is important to Spragle. "Why give up the good things in your life?" he asked.

As a result of his male consciousness Spragle has revised his relationship with his wife. The key to change is his view of marriage as a business arrangement. Both have separate bank accounts. The traditional role of woman as a homemaker has been eliminated and replaced with a dual system.

When Tom is busy with school and work his wife will do more than her share of the work around the house. The situation



The typical John Wayne machismo portrait of man may not apply to modern society any more than the helpless female role. While society has been slow to accept the modern woman, the opposition to modern man may be worse. The enforcement of the traditional male traits continues unchecked, many men contend.

As man examines himself, he finds that he is lonely and isolated. As a man he has the strong masculine reputation to uphold in front of women. If he goes to another man for comfort he may be considered a homosexual.

deny weakness, but the needs still exist," Amundsen said.

He later realized that his drinking buddies could have provided the companionship he wanted. But this was not the role society had told them to play. Soon after the incident he began to form plans for the rap group.

The groups have proven successful and popular. Amundsen expanded the groups into a Male Role Workshop which took place Oct. 12 and 13. The workshop featured speakers, group activities and movies.

firmed who wanted him to put his wife back into her "place" and return to the traditional marriage.

Tom decided instead that he needed new friends. His marriage was working again. He joined the rap group "to meet other men with liberated women, for support."

"Support" is support of the male ego. Marriage was supposed to be a sharing but it wasn't Spragle explained. "Not a getting together, but pulling the wife to you. One of the reasons men suppressed women was so your woman could support you, an extension of

The inhibitions show almost immediately in the group. Amundsen often has the group engage in nonverbal touching. "This immediately brings in the wall of homosexuality," Amundsen said. "It took a long time before I could comfortably touch another man."

"The job of the group is to help the individual to know his needs. Men are alienated from themselves. The groups solve the loneliness. The members can empathize with one another and there is acceptance."

"The group breaks the bad habits of the traditional male

is reversed whenever the circumstances call for it.

The uniqueness involves deciding who has done the most work. Household jobs are computed at the rate of \$2 an hour. At the end of the week the hours are counted and the low worker pays the differences.

Another area where Women's liberation has caused major changes affecting males is in business and economics. One of the primary goals has been opening new job opportunities for women.

The demands have asked for more jobs, equal pay and, (continued on p. 11)

Don't call me Miss, Mrs., or Ms.

By IRENE EVANS

Denise, an attractive 24-year-old forewoman at Oldsmobile, is single. She likes men, but refuses to marry until she can find a man who will not mind her keeping her own name, will let her continue working, and will share in the raising of any children she may have.

"The woman's role has been redefined," Denise said. "She is no longer bound to the kitchen and the kids simply because that's what a society of men say that's what she should do. She does not have to be Mrs. John Doe. Why can't she marry Doe and still remain Mary Smith?"

"Feminism is all about making women feel more human. For that sect of women who are acting in the traditional female role of housewife and mother, feminism says to them, 'You have more to offer'."

— Holly Holdman

Though Denise is not actively involved with any women's liberation movements, she has been inspired by many of their ideas on marriage, employment, child rearing and maintenance of the individual identity.

Like many women, Denise has found that she has too much to offer to the world to marry and become an extension of a man. This and other ideas which stem from the women's liberation movement have influenced Denise and many other women in their outlook on life.

Holly Holdman, waitress, believes that women are made to feel foolish when they try to come off as people.

"Women don't really want to be men," Holdman said. "But they do have the right to be treated like people."

"Feminism is all about making women feel more human. For that sect of women who are acting in the traditional female role of housewife and mother, feminism says to them, 'You have more to offer.'"

But, Barrie Thorne, asst. professor of sociology, said women cannot offer their work

of themselves to the world if they do not have political freedom.

"The essence of the women's liberation movements

is freedom of choice," Thorne said. "People don't really have a choice."

Until recently, women were defined by family roles. The

stereotypes of women, or of any minority group, have never been the reality.

"Stereotypes only make people feel guilty when they don't meet the standards set up by those stereotypes," Thorne said.

For instance, an older unmarried woman is usually stereotyped as the unattractive woman that nobody wants, the teacher-librarian type, or the strongly career-minded woman.

"But these stereotypes are no more applicable than the woman on television who mops the kitchen floor wearing high heels," Thorne said.

Holdman, who is also a resource person for the Everywoman's Center on Harrison Road, said that these unmarried women are lonely.

"The swinging career woman, for instance, has a hard time finding someone compatible," Holdman said. "And women that are 50 or beyond get only male leftovers. They're very lonely women."

Women's movements are not merely social clubs for lonely or depressed women, however. They are very definite and prominent political movements.

"The women's movement has come out of the black movement," Holdman said. "It's not to the advantage of the white male power structure to let the two achieve their goals together."

Problems which are common to both minority and women's movements are job discrimination, credit establishment, access to political offices, legal rights and discrimination in wages and salaries.

"A lot of stereotypes which have been applied to women are similar to those which have been applied to minorities," Thorne said.

"Often stereotypes lead to exploitation of middle class poor and third-world women, too."

But times are getting better for women.

"This is a very encouraging period for women," Thorne said. "Women are getting more support from other women, and now they can help one another."

New possibilities are opening up for women. They no longer have to get stuck with the household end of marriage as a career.

Holdman declared "Women

are conditioned to believe that marriage is the pinnacle of life.

"So, a woman is a beauty for her wedding day, but what is there for her after that? If there are children, she becomes wife and mother. If there aren't any children, she is simply an extension of the man she married," Holdman said.

Women are moving into more nontraditional jobs, such as engineering, law and medicine.

Meanwhile, men are realizing the need for change, too.

"The role of the man is really underemphasized," Thorne said. "The sexes can't be equal unless the man's role is shifted around too."

The roles that men must begin to take part in include child rearing, household duties and civic activities that wives have primarily participated in.

In the meantime, marriage and careers aren't necessarily the only ways for people to find personal satisfaction.

"The oneness of marriage is really self-destructing if two partial people are trying to form a whole by depending on each other," Holdman said. "Independent people have a lot more to offer each other."

"The woman's role has been redefined," Denise said. "She is no longer bound to the kitchen and the kids simply because that's what a society of men say that's what she should do."

"Man does not give up anything when he marries a woman," Holdman said. "But a woman gives up her name, her identity and, more often than not, her career. I hope to see alternatives to the dominant male, passive female-type marriage."

The number of single people is growing, and this seems to be mainly a matter of choice.

"We are moving towards a time where not being married is not taboo," Thorne said. "There are long-range reasons why one can get fulfillment by arrangements other than marriage."

Thorne cited zero population growth, maintenance of individual identity and homosexuality as reasons which could discourage marriage.



TO BE OR NOT TO BE?

THE QUESTION OF ABORTION

By PAT ALLEN

In 15 minutes it was all over. Cheryl was no longer pregnant. She opened her eyes. The head of the clinic was at her side.

"I'm here to assure you we have the greatest respect for women who choose to decide the destiny of their own lives," he said quietly.

For six weeks Cheryl had worried that she was pregnant. At first she thought she had the flu, then she thought it was nerves. Finally, her second pregnancy test confirmed it.

She knew she wasn't ready for a child, either mentally or emotionally. A high-pressure career and heavy travel schedule filled her life. The father, who has been divorced, already had several children to support. She knew at once she would seek an abortion.

She called a close friend who recommended that she go to a clinic in Detroit, and within 24 hours she had the operation. The weeks of anxiety, worry and fear were over.

Since the U.S. Supreme Court ruled last January that the right of privacy "is broad enough to encompass a woman's decision whether or not to terminate her pregnancy," women like Cheryl have been able to seek medical advice, counseling and abortions more openly than ever before.

But the decision to have an abortion is still a difficult and complicated one. First, the woman must wrestle with her own life and beliefs. Then, if she needs help and information, she must find out where to turn. Finally, if her mind is made up, she must know which doctors will be sympathetic and which clinics are reputable.

Judy Bell, information agent for the Ingham County Health Dept., refers women with questions about abortion to the Access Center, a new private outpatient clinic in Lansing, to Family and Child Services, Lansing, and to the Drug Education Center, the Michigan Clergy Counseling Service and the Listening Ear in East Lansing. She says she plays it by ear, according to the type of person and what she wants to know.

"For guidance, I use the Michigan Dept. of Public Health guidelines on abortion, my own visits to clinics in the Lansing area and a survey chart of Detroit clinics by the Detroit chapter of the National Organization for Women," Bell said.

The private outpatient clinic is the least expensive place to

get an abortion. For \$150 a woman receives complete preabortion and postabortion counseling, a physical examination, laboratory tests, the abortion operation itself and a follow-up examination. The process takes three to four hours, and a local anesthetic is used.

The patient is not confined overnight. The voluntary guidelines from the Dept. of Public Health, released last spring, recommend that clinics terminate pregnancies only up to the 12th week of pregnancy (first trimester).

The Access Center, 1221 E. Michigan Ave., Lansing, is the only outpatient abortion clinic now operating in the Lansing area. The University Health Center, a licensed hospital, will also perform abortions during the first trimester on an outpatient basis. Women can arrange for abortion with a private physician through Sparrow Hospital in Lansing.

Detroit now has more than 20 outpatient clinics — double the number there were last spring. There are others in Muskegon, Ann Arbor and Kalamazoo.

Nancy Cleary, administrator of the Access Center, describes the clinic as a full-service health center.

"Our aim is humanizing all aspects of medical care," Cleary

conveys a feeling of openness and informality. Counseling rooms and recovery lounges are large, airy and comfortably furnished.

"All our counselors have both academic and empathy training, and they are all experienced," Cleary said. "A woman can spend as much time with a counselor as she needs. We don't try to talk her into or out of anything. We explain the abortion procedure fully. A counselor stays with the woman all the way through the abortion, talking to her and helping her relax."

The abortion operation itself takes only 15 minutes. The rest of the time at the clinic is spent in counseling, physical examinations, tests and recovery. After a one and one-half hour recovery period, Cleary said, most women feel fine and are ready to go home. She said they are directed to call the clinic at once if they have any problems.

Doctors at the University Health Center have been performing abortions since the board of trustees handed down its general policy on health services in August. Dr. James Feurig, clinic director, interprets the trustees' resolution to say that patients can be seen in consultation and treated in whatever manner the physician prescribes, case by case.



counseling," he said. "We feel that counseling is more important than the medical procedure for abortions, which is relatively simple. We are now in the process of finding out what counseling personnel and facilities are already available on campus and whether new personnel are needed."

In the meantime, the health center has agreements with off-campus counseling services in the area, and women are referred to them for help. Feurig said the Drug Education Center, Michigan Clergy Counseling and the Access Center are the major counseling agencies to which they refer students.

At Sparrow Hospital, a woman who wants abortion advice is referred to a private physician who has agreed in advance to see abortion patients, Karen Houk, coordinator of the Uterine Evacuation Procedure Program, said.

The procedure at Sparrow takes longer and costs more because a general anesthetic is used. The total cost varies according to the services required and physician fees, but typically amounts to about \$300 with physician's and hospital fees included. Most insurance plans cover the cost, Vickie Winger, acting coordinator said.

For the woman who is more than 12 weeks pregnant, pregnancy termination is both more complicated and more

expensive. The staff at the University Health Center, Sparrow Hospital and the Access Center all refer women to other hospitals in Detroit and Ann Arbor for second-trimester abortions. Cleary said the Access Center sends women to New York and to Washington, D.C. where clinics are equipped to deal with them. The cost runs from \$300 to \$500, she said.

The range of services for abortion patients is growing, but there is no mandatory accreditation or licensing procedure for first-trimester abortion clinics.

The Dept. of Public Health guidelines, a 45-page document recommending proper facilities, equipment, services and staff for abortion clinics, are voluntary.

Dr. Charles Berger, chief of the department's Division of Maternal Health and a member of the guideline committee, said the department is constrained by an opinion from Atty. Gen. Frank Kelley. The ruling, precludes state interference, in the performance of first-trimester abortions.

According to the U.S. Supreme Court, during the first trimester of pregnancy, "the abortion decision and its effectuation must be left to the medical judgement of the pregnant women's attending physician."

Meanwhile, several voluntary organizations have taken up the slack by conducting their own investigations of clinics.



said. "We really emphasize counseling because we want our patients to fully understand what is happening to them, including the medical procedure, medication, effects and feelings."

The staff and the bright, modern decor of the center

"Since our physicians are licensed and Olin is a licensed hospital, there seemed to be no reason not to perform abortions," Dr. Thomas Kirschbaum, head of the Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology and staff physician, said.

"We are still working on

Their numbers are fewer, but accidents can happen: The single student mother

By ANGELA CARROLL

Marybeth just found out she's pregnant. She sits in her apartment wishing the fact would go away, but it won't. She is single and a junior at MSU. Her boyfriend just broke off their relationship and left town.

What can she do? Where can she go for help?

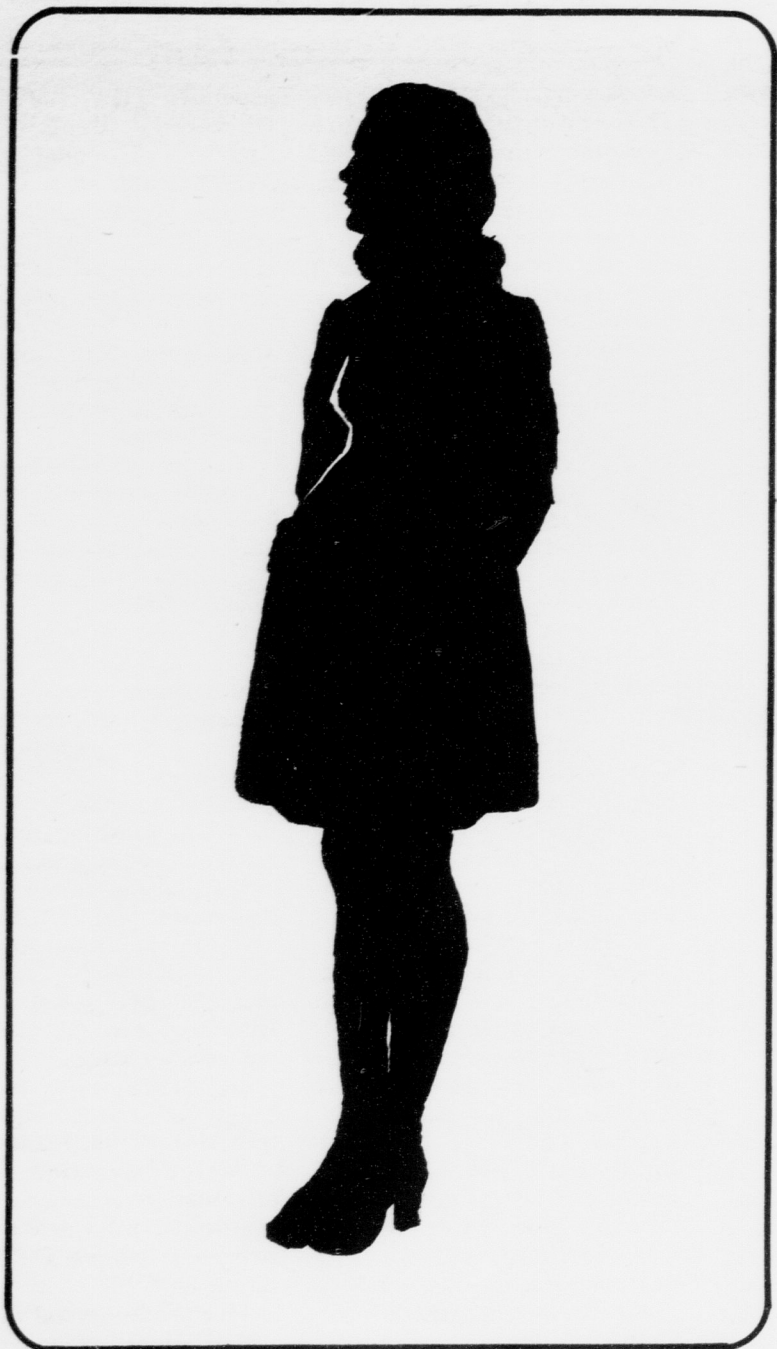
She can't tell her parents — all her mother could talk about the last time she went home was the two girls in her neighborhood who had just gotten married because they were pregnant. Her mother kept saying over and over again how proud she was of her two daughters who would never do such a thing. Her parents would be crushed.

Marybeth called Catholic Social Services because she did not feel she could have an abortion. Catholic Social Services provides professional social work services to anyone, regardless of religion.

The service operates both as a referral agency and as a source of help for the unwed mother. "We try to stay with a girl throughout her pregnancy," Carolyn Seroka, a social worker at Catholic Social Services, said.

If a woman needs help with arranging prenatal care, finding a place to live or with other problems relating to her pregnancy, Catholic Social Services will direct her to the proper sources for help with each particular need, Seroka said.

Arrangements can be made for a girl to live in a family's home during the last months of her pregnancy in exchange for work done in the home.



"Frequently, college women go to live with private families because they cannot keep up the rent on their apartments after giving up part-time jobs," Seroka said.

Catholic Social Services also tries to help a woman continue her education if she is in school. Unless a woman feels overly embarrassed, there should be no reason for her to drop out of school, Seroka said.

Many college women remain in their classes, possibly taking off only the term in which they are to give birth, she said. Others make arrangements with instructors to miss two or three weeks of classes.

High school or junior high school girls have the choice, in Michigan, of remaining in their regular schools or of attending an alternative education program designed to meet their needs.

In the Lansing public schools, the Young Parent Educational Development Program provides such an alternative program. In addition to regular school work, the program offers home economics training and programs on health, child care and mental health conducted by community mental health and public health nurses.

Another agency in the Lansing area which provides counseling and services to the unwed mother is Family and Child Services. This agency provides counseling and referral help for unwed mothers during pregnancy and will help place a child up for adoption if the mother so desires. Family and Child Services also provides counseling and help after delivery to a mother who wants to keep her child.

"We try to help the girl grow up herself, so she can take on her maternal role," Nancy Press of Family and Child Services said.

The agency refers unwed mothers to employment agencies to help them find jobs to support themselves and their children. Family and Child Services, as well as other agencies, will try to help a woman arrange for welfare help, such as Aid to Dependent Children (ADC), if necessary.

"Most girls will apply for ADC, at least for a while, if they are going to stay home with the child," Press said.

"Five years ago, we saw a lot of college girls, but it is quite unusual now," Press said.

Another source of help for unwed mothers are expectant mothers' classes sponsored by the Expectant Parents' Organization.

The classes attempt to provide an opportunity to meet with other girls to share concerns and support, a pamphlet circulated by the group says.

The classes, conducted by a nurse, Jacqueline Wright, are "round-table" discussion, providing women with a chance to discuss and learn about pregnancy, labor, delivery, relaxation techniques and exercises, planning for the future and learning resources in the community.

Many of the social workers seem to feel there are fewer college-age women coming to them for help now.

"Five years ago, we saw a lot of college girls, but it is quite unusual now," Press said.

There is a Michigan law which now forbids the teaching of birth control information in secondary and elementary schools.

"This law is broken completely by nurses teaching health classes in programs such as the Young Parent Educational Development Program," Alice Beckwith of the Michigan Dept. of Public Health said. "We make every effort to inform the girls of contraceptive and family planning."

CHAUVINIST PIG



(continued from p. 7)
perhaps most important, promotions for the qualified women who have been sloughed off into dead-end positions within companies.

Women are getting considerable government support in their efforts. Federal order 11246 (as amended 11375) requires an affirmative action program in the hiring of women in all companies with federal contracts. This is similar to some of the quotas involved with the hiring of blacks in the past few years.

The first thrust of hiring was to take women who had the necessary training. Now training programs have been set up by such companies as Michigan Bell Telephone and General Motors.

As in all quotas, someone is hurt and in this case it is men and particularly the white male.

According to Gail Braverman, asst. director of placement at MSU, "A possibility exists that males are being excluded as companies have to hire women."

This has created an ambivalent attitude in some men. On one hand they support the women's movement as an underprivileged group battling for their rights. On the other, they haven't directly oppressed anyone, yet they must still pay the price. In other words, the new hiring practices seem discriminatory.

Men can do little but grin and bear it. The courts have sided

with women to help correct past injustices.

The threat is not that grim. In 1972 all but 10 per cent of the MSU graduates found employment. But 18 to 20 per cent of that figure were women. While many companies have changed hiring policies and preferences it is still easier for a man to find a job.

However, the future is hard to predict. Like the black power and youth revolutions, the women's movement seems to have slowed its pace.

Perhaps the biggest threat to the movement comes from the business world, which has co-opted the symbols of women's liberation and used them as an advertising gimmick to sell merchandise. When it becomes hip to be revolutionary, the revolution usually ends.

SEX

(continued from p. 6)

Women have a tendency to be more receptive to sexual stimulation around ovulation time, which is about 14 days before the menstrual period starts. But whether the woman is sexually aroused or not, she can become pregnant.

On the other hand the male's sexual response is dependent on reactions from the brain. Therefore, he cannot perform unless he is excited by external stimulus.

Q. Are the instructions in the how-to-do-it sex manuals like "The Sensuous Woman" and "The Sensuous Man" valid?

A. Even though the style of "Miss J" turns some people off, she has been helpful in uninhibiting a lot of people.

Books of this sort are valid in some respects. They bring a more general openness on the subjects of sex, birth control and care of the body.

But some books have a lot of misinformation in them.

Books that discuss body language and how people subconsciously let on to others that they are interested in sexual intercourse are an example.

If a person is subconsciously doing something then when confronted with the accusation that that person is doing it, he will deny it. He is not aware that he is doing anything.

BLACK WOMEN

(continued from p. 12)

FOR YOU

THE TIMES BRING GREATER UNDERSTANDING
as to what it's gonna be
BLACKWOMAN
being as you are to touch
to feel
the two sides of fierce emotion
as
the cooling fire burns
unfulfilling desire rejects the force
that brings us together
equaling non-life
for
such are you to be
with man and
love in BLACKNUSS
to you
will i smile
and thus offer you a LOVE
i know that you will someday
understand
and then
share
a beaming peace within
reflecting
from your being toward nature - loves
toward sounds of rain
sunrays and
candleglows
around your sweet eye - loves
for

the times will bring tenderness
and
flutes playing in your fields
and
a greater understanding of smiles
today
i smile
while
thinking of you

GIFTS

your touch makes me warm
i seek warmth
your smile shows happiness
good vibes
about the world
around you
you make me smile
happy
just being you

A STRONG BLACK WOMAN
being herself
this makes her man smile
and
now
i
realize
the most precious gift
ever given from one
to another



Women

(Continued from page 4)

classification of large numbers of clerical — technical workers, labor payroll problems, hiring practices and problems that female staff members have.

"I'm sure I'm not hearing from every woman," Rothman said. "But from the volume of complaints and comments we do get, there obviously is no apathy problem."

In essence, what both minority groups are concerned with is freedom to develop as individuals.

In the past, both women and men were limited by narrow choices in jobs, lifestyles and educational fields. All personal decisions dealt with political freedom, and many of the stereotypes designed to discourage women were applied to minorities, also.

But thanks to political awareness minorities are accomplishing what was formerly unheard of.

Women and minorities are going into more nontraditional fields, they make up a greater percentage of the University's enrollment and, most importantly of all, they are not apathetic about their current positions in the white, male class structure.

The Black Woman's Struggle is a unique one; No women's Lib for her

Before the game starts, she has two strikes against her. First, she is a woman, secondly, she is black.

But the American black woman has established herself as a dominant figure in the growth and development of this nation while still fighting for her own type of liberation.

The Woman's liberation movement cannot help her, some say. It is believed that the black woman is already liberated as a woman and has no need for the white woman's type of movement.

Others contend that she must concern herself with the liberation of the black race as a whole before she can join in a fight to free someone else.

Neal McAlpin Jr., Nashville, Tenn., senior, recently published "An open Letter to Black Women from Brotherman With Love," a collection of poems dedicated to the black woman. The following are selections from this work.

I SAW YOU, COME GENTLY

i saw you
you come gently
my eyes gave my heart
you speak
i leaned to hear
and again
you smile
and turn to look at your world
thru lookin' glass
i stared
knowing your style
recognizing you as queen
with **BLACKNUSS AS YOUR COURT**
with strength as your man/king

i remember you from tales i heard
when i was young
she is precious
lady
and now we make music together

and notes are dedicated to living worlds
and warm days of love
and suns
and even dewey grass
moist drowned earth brown
and
afternoon rainbows
feel the joy
see we
yes
i want you in the a.m.
the day needs the sun
to help uncover the secrets of the universe
just
to be able to come gently
to your ear
and whisper smiles
while saying your name
come gently
bring tomorrow
to your lover

(continued on p. 11)

