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Bra burners-no

Women's studies now a reality as all opposition is overcome

By WARREN MORGAN
Of the Emerald

"The State Board was afraid it was a bunch of SEARCH courses on bra burning." That was one of our obstacles, continued Miriam Johnson, a framed segment of Doonesbury's Ms Caucus above her desk. The problem was getting academic respectability, said the Sociology Instructor and member of the Women's Studies Council.

After several years of discussions, ad hoc committees, proposals and counter proposals, Women's Studies is a reality. The State Board of Higher Education approved the program this past summer as a certified course of study.

Bra Burning 101 is not offered but courses like The Woman Writer, Sociology of Women, Introduction to Women and Literature, Psychology of Sex Differences and Introduction to Women's Studies are some that are offered. A student taking 21 hours of classes which have been approved by the Women's Studies Council can earn a Certificate in Women's Studies. Fifteen of these hours must be in course work and six may, but need not, be in Research and Directed Reading.

The program is interdisciplinary in nature. Women's Studies offers a course, the Division of Continuing Education sponsors a few W.S. 199 courses and various departments offer courses in their area which relate to Women's Studies.

Introduction to Women's Studies (W.S. 101) is the one required course in the program. Olga Broumas, the instructor, said responses to the class has been very good, even overwhelming. Last year there were about 80 to 100 students enrolled each term, but this year she has limited the size to 60. As a result there is now a waiting list of about 60 for the class. Broumas limited the size because she felt 100 students were too many for one person to work with.

Last year all Broumas did was teach one class. This year, she says, she spends an additional equal amount of time with coordination duties. She is, however, still paid the same. "We need at least a .5 Full Time Equivalent (FTE) Instructor," she said. "The work I'm doing is at least that."

This situation is a reflection of the central problem of Women's Studies—money. The current

operating budget is about \$3,400, down from the approximate \$30,000 request sent to the faculty Senate. It's enough to pay one instructor at .22 FTE, a student clerk on work study and a little left over for office supplies. The original office assigned to the program was inadequate and on the fringes of campus, so the library school donated a temporarily vacant office in PLC. Various other departments have subsidized the program with either supplies, money or time according to Patricia Pond, library school instructor and chairer of the Women's Studies Council.

One of the things lost when the budget was reduced was a director for the program. Pond said that if she had to set a priority now, highest would be a coordinator. A disadvantage with the present council arrangement is the lack of a central place or person for advising students. A coordinator, or at least a half-time instructor-half-time coordinator would provide the needed advising, said Pond.

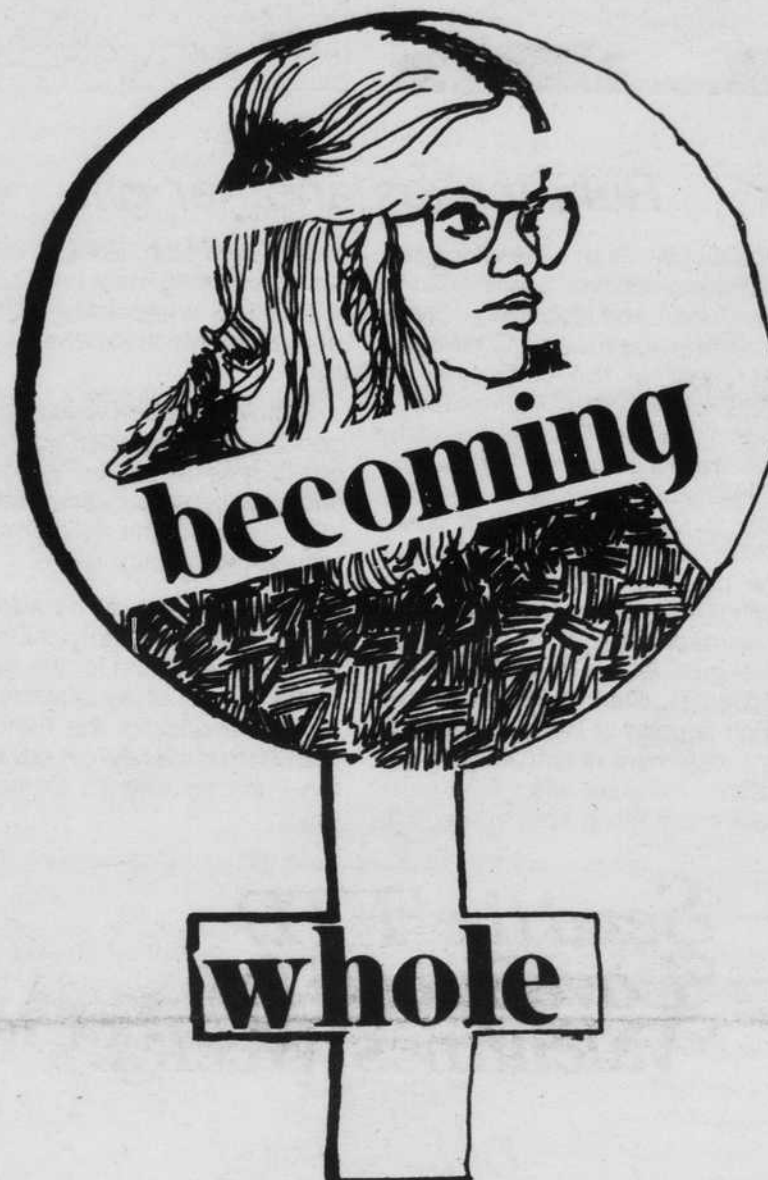
vide the needed advising, said Pond.

Marilyn Farwell, English instructor and member of the Women's Studies Council, agrees. "We need someone who can give more time to coordination. It needs more attention than any full-time faculty can give it," she said. So far, enthusiasm for Women's Studies has made the volunteer effort work.

The volunteer effort, however, can only go so far. People trying to get tenure might feel they can't spend a great deal of time on volunteer work for a program, said Johnson. This affects a number of instructors now teaching courses in the Women's Studies area.

Another potential problem area is course and faculty stability. Johnson said she knew of at least three instructors now teaching Women's Studies courses who were hired as visiting instructors on one year appointments. The departments would like to keep

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Minority leader talks at 'Monolith'

Tonight's session of Understanding the University Monolith, CSPA 407 will feature Roger Martin, Oregon House Minority Leader and president of the University Alumni Association. Martin will make a major policy statement on financing higher education. The room will be different for this session; Dad's Room, EMU at 7 p.m. All interested University members are invited to come.

It isn't us!

A person identifying himself as an employe of a local adult bookstore is reportedly making a telephone survey on people's sexual activities. The caller says the survey is for the *Oregon Daily Emerald*.

The *Emerald* is conducting no such survey nor is it working with any adult bookstore.

The *Emerald* is interested in hearing from people who have been contacted by this individual.

One Shot today will keep flu away

Because the flu has reached epidemic levels the University Student Health Center will be giving flu shots today and tomorrow from 8 a.m. to noon and from 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Thursday.

Students are charged \$1 for the shot, which can be deducted from the breakage fee, and faculty and staff are charged \$2.

At this time the health center is uncertain how many weeks the shots will be offered.

Minnesota teachers file collective bargaining suit

(CPS) — Minneapolis, MN. Leon Knight teaches English at North Hennepin Community College near the Twin Cities of Minnesota, but he sounds more like a political scientist when he talks about world history as a story of powerful groups taking advantage of the powerless.

In Knight's case, the powerless group is 20 Minnesota community college teachers who are suing the Minnesota Faculty Association, which represents them in labor-management get-togethers; the Community College Board, which runs community colleges in Minnesota.

The charge is violating the constitutional rights of the teachers.

The suit is directed at a Min-

nesota law—20 other states, including Oregon, have similar laws—which requires that public employes be represented in bargaining sessions by a single representative organization. It is the first such suit to be filed since faculties began to unionize.

If the Minnesota professors win their suit, collective bargaining in higher education would be thrown wide open to non-union bargainers. This could significantly increase the amount of input students could have in negotiations, since up to now the strictly-enforced industry model has no place for students, except by the whim of one of the negotiators.

Although the suit wouldn't grant students any rights per se, it could

increase the number of faculty bargaining groups that might be more receptive to student input than the monolithic unions.

The plaintiff teachers, from three Minnesota community colleges, are claiming in federal district court that the law abridges their First Amendment right to freedom of association.

In another claim, the teachers charge violation of the due process procedure in determining how much nonmembers of the faculty union should pay for benefits the union gains for all teachers. This "fair share" percentage is 97 per cent of union membership fees for the present academic year—which amounts to about \$100 per teacher.

The teachers feel that a decision in the case will have wide implications, partly because it will affect faculties at 311 colleges in 20 states under similar laws, but also because it will touch every labor-management situation which is presently under the exclusive-bargaining agent setup.

The US Supreme Court refused to review the only similar case which went that far in 1935, Knight said.

The present suit would never have made it to court if the teachers were acting on their own, he added. The plaintiffs are receiving funding help from the National Right to Work Legal Defense Fund, based in Washington, DC.