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|  | College CUNY: 1955-;970, All Rarks-Tenured and |
|  | Untenured. |
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## ABSTRACT

This report presents data on the number and percentages of men and women in all ranks from professor to instructor in the various departments at Brooklyn College from 1955 through 1970. The percentages of women and men in a senior and junior rank, respectively, are also calculated for each department and comments are made. Comparisons are made on the net gain or loss for men and women in six departments: Education, English, Speech, Biology, Chemistry, and Physics between the years 1955 to 1956 and 1968 to 1970. Men gained in all 6 departments, women in 1: Education, and lost in the other 5. It appears that in not one single department do women equal or outnumber men in the senior ranks. In the rank of associate professorships in some departments women equal or outnumber men, but they seem to be unable to break through to the level of full professorships. (AF)

A 15-YEAR SURVEY

PROMOTIONAL PRACTICES AT BROOKLYN COLLEGE
CUNY : 1955-1970

AL工 RANIS - TENURED AND UNTENURED
by

Anna M. Babey-Brooke and R.B. Amber

New York City, July, 1970
of Tenured Personnel)

Submitted for Federal Contract Complance to Miss R. Brock and Director J.L. Wilks Department of Health, Education and Welfare and Department of Labor
Washington D.C.
Under Executive Onder 11346

Numbers of Men and Vomen in Senior and Junjor Ranks

| Year |  | Assoc. Froi. M W | Assist. <br> Prof. <br> M W |  |  |  |  | Senior <br> $M$ | Nu: her <br> W | Junior $1!$ | Number <br> W |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 55-56 | $1 . . .0$ | 2...0 | 5...0 | 7....0 | 13 | -113 |  | 3....0 |  | $12 . .0$ |  |
| 56-57 | $1 . . .0$ | 2.. 0 | 5...0 | 8....0 |  |  |  | 3....0 |  | 13.... 0 |  |
| 57-58 | 1...0 | 4...0 | 5...0 | 6....0 | 16. | . 16 |  | 5....0 |  | 11.... 0 |  |
| 59-60 | 1...0 | 5...0 | 6...0 4 | 4....0 | 16. | . 16 |  | 6.... 0 |  | 10.... 0 |  |
| 60-61 | 2...0 | 4...0 | $8 . .00$ | 2....0 | 16. | . 16 |  | $6 . . .0$ |  | 12.... 0 |  |
| 62-63 | 3.0.0 | 4.... 0 | 7...0 | 2....0 | 16. | .16. |  | 7.... 0 |  | 9....0 |  |
| 64.65 | 3...0 | 7...0 | $6 . .00$ | 3.c.0 | 19. | . 19 |  | 10... 0 |  | 9....0 |  |
| 66-66 | 6...0 | 6... 0 | 6... 0 | 5....]. | 24 | . 23 |  | 12.... 0 |  | 11....1 |  |
| .68-70 | 5...0 | 7...0 | 8...1 | 5....2 | 23 | . 25 |  | 12.... 0 |  | 12.... 3 |  |

Table II Percentages of hen and Women in All Ranks


## Comments

1. From 1955 to 1970 , only one woman was given tenure in the art department.
2. No woman ever held the rank of associate or full professor.
3. Wachberger, Dinnerstein, and Perlin were appointed in 1968 after Babey-Brooke brought her charges of discrimination to the attention of the members of the Constitutional Convention and to the City Commissioner of Human Rights, who is still processing it.
4. All men receive tenure.

The case of Zalmar Perlin, a woman, is pertinent here: She was denied tenure despite being recommended by the Appointments Committee and by her chairman. The Board of Higher Education ruled on her appeal (July 8, 1970., page 4, last paragraph): "It is concluded that there has been a violation of Board bylaws and policy." But the Board did not grant her tenure.
5. From 1962 to 1970 , the art department was favored in promotions; this department has a high percentage of professors and associate professors.

## BIOLOGY

IWhe I Numbers of Men and Women in A1.1 Ranks

Percenvages of Men and Hanen in Senior and Junior Ranks

| Year Pro- <br> fessor <br>  Un $_{1} . W$ | Absoc. Prof. M... W | Assist. Prof. M... W. | Instructor <br> M....W | Total <br> Number | Numbers jnt <br>  <br> Percentages <br> M...W Total | Numbers in <br> Junter Rant <br> Percertages <br> M. H Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1955-567.1.0 | 3... 2 | 2... 2 | 5...5 | 27.0 .9 | 42...8...50才 | 29...21 ...50\% |
| 1956.57 7...0 | $3 . .2$ | 1... 3 | 6...3 | 17.. 8 | 45...9....54\% | 32...14...46\% |
| 1957-58 7...0 | $6 . . .2$ | $1 . .0 .4$ | 4...5 | 13...11 | 45...7....52\% | 17...31....438 |
| 1959-60 8...0 | $5 . . .2$ | $1 . . .6$ | 5...2 | 19...10 |  | 20...28....48\% |
| 1960-61 8...0 | $5 . . .3$ | 3...4. | $5 . .02$ | 21...9 | 43.,20...53\% | 27...20... $47 \%$ |
| 1962-63 7...0 | $5 . .4$ | $4 . . .5$ | $7 . .0$ | 23..99 | 38....12..50\% | 34..16.... 508 |
| 19644658.0 | $6 . . .3$ | $10 . .3$ | 4...0 | 28... 6 | 4.1...9.. 50 年 | 41..9.... $50 \%$ |
| $1966.686 . .0$ | $8 . . .3$ | 12.02 | 2... 2 | 28... 6 | 41...9...50 ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ | 41...9....50\% |
| 1968-70 7...0 | 12...3 | $6 . .3$ | $0 . .0$ | 25... 4 | $66 . . .10 .76 \%$ | 20...4... $24 \%$ |

Table II Percentages of Men and Women in All Ranks

| Yeax | Professor Assoc prof. Percentage Percentage |  | Assist. Prof. Percentage | Instructor Percentage | Senior Rank Junior Rank Number Pereentage Number: Fercentage |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | M... W | M V | M - H | \% | M. | W. M.W.: | II |
| 1.955-56 | 100.0 | $60 . .40$ | $50 . .50$ | $50 . .50$ | 10. | . $8.83 \%$-17\% | 7.0 .5 . 58 |
| 1956-57 | 100.0 | $60 . .440$ | 25... 75 | 67 ... 33 | 10....2 | 2..83\%-17\% | 70.30 .970 m $30 \%$ |
| 1957-58 | 100. 0 | 75... 25 | 20... 80 | 44... 56 | 13.... 2 | . . 87\%-13\% | 5...9.. $31 \% 69 \%$ |
| 1959-60 | 100., 0 | 53... 37 | 14... 86 | 71... 29 | 23....2 | 2..87\%-13\% | a.. $44 \% \times 56 \%$ |
| 1960-61: | 100.. 0 | 62.5 .37 .5 | 44,5.56.2 | 71., : . . 29 | 13....3 | 3..81\%-19\% | 6. $569 \% 44 \%$ |
| 1961.63 | 100.0 | 55.5-45.5 | 44.156 | 100... 0 | 12.... 4 | 4...75\%6-25\% | 11-5 . $69 \%-31 \%$ |
| 1964-65 | 100..0 | 67...33 | 76... 24 | 100... 0 |  | 3...82\%-18\% | 14-3.. $82 \%$-18\% |
| 1986-69 | 100. 0 | 73...27 | 86... 14 | . $63 . .33$ | 14...3 | 3.. 82 | 14.03..82\%-18\% |
| 1968-70 | 100. | $80, . .20$ | 86... 14 | - - | 19.... 3 | 3.. . $86 \%-14 \%$ | 6.1.. $86 \%-14 \%$ |

## Comments

1. Biology was favored in promotions. : There was high percentage of professors and associate professors for the number in the department.
2. No woman professor ever existed in the department since its inception.
3. In 1955, there mas a 50-50 ratio in the two lowest ranks and yet in 1970, the men outnumber the women in the senior ranks: 19 to 3 or $61 / 3$ times as many men as women.
4. In 1955, there were 9 women in the department; in 1970, there are 4.
5. In 1957-58, women outnumbered men 9 to 5 in the lower ranks; almost 2 to 1 ; yet they cannot improve the ratio in the senior ranks. In 1959-60, women outnumbered men 8 to 16 in the lower ranks: 55\% to $45 \%$. In 1970, there are 25 men to 4 women in the department.
6. From 1955 to 63 , a period of eight years, women outnumbered men in the assistant professorship rank and yet could not improve their totals in the associate or full professorship rank.
7. The trend now is to appoint women in biology in the lower rank and they are not welcomed in the higher bracket.
8. The following women are to be noted for their stay in the department and their departure: Barbara Martin, Ph.D., 1955-56, dropped out as assistant prof. after 9 years.
Gladys Mateyko, Ph.D., 1955-56, not in 1967 catalogue.
Fleur Strand, Ph.D., 1955-65, not in 1969 catalogue.
Jennie Shapiro, Ph.D., 1957-58, not in 1963 catalogue; took 6 years to assist. prof.
Edith Neilson, R.N., 1962-3, not in 1968 catalogue; took 6 years to assist. prof. in D.V.S. and S.C.S. nursing program.

## CHEMISTRY

Table I Hanbers of Hen and Women in All Renis

Percentages of Men and Wonen in Semior and Jurifor Ramks

| Year | Professor M. W | Frof． <br> M．W． | Assist Prof． | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Instruc- } \\ & M_{\text {tor }}^{\mathrm{tor}} \end{aligned}$ |  | Senior Raak \＆ precentages | Junior Rank＇is Percentages |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1955－56 | 3．．．0 | $4 . . .2$ | 10．．．1 | 7．．00 | 24.0 .3 | 7．．．．．2 ． $30 \%$ | 17．．．．．1 ． $70 \%$ |
| 1956－57 | 4．．．0 | 4．．．2 | 9．．．1 | 7．0．0 | $24 . \ldots 3$ | 8．．．．．2．．30\％ | 16．．．．．1．．．70\％ |
| 1957－58 | 4．．．1 | $6 . . .1$ | 6．．．1 | 4．．．0 | 20．．．3 | 10．．．．2．． $55 \%$ | 10．．．．．1．．．4\％ |
| 1959－60 | 5．．．1 | 7．．．1 | $7 . . .1$ | $2 . .0$ | 21．．．3 | 12．．．．2．．58\％ | 9．．．． $1 . .42 \%$ |
| 1960－61 | 4.0 .0 | 8．．00 | 8．．．0 | 3．0．3 | 23．．．3 | 12．．．．0．． $46 \%$ | 1．1．．．．3． $54 \%$ |
| 1952－63 | 70.0 | 11．．．0 | $6 . .0$ | 9．0．1 | 33．．．I | 18．．．．0． $53 \%$ | 15．0．01．．470 |
| 1964－65 | 10．．．0 | 12．．．0 | $7 \cdot .0$ | $7 \cdot . .2$ | 36．．． 2 | 22．．．0．0．59\％ | 14．．．．2．．．4．1早 |
| 1966 688 | 14．．．0 | 11.000 | 11．0．1 | 4．0．1 | 40．．．1 | 25．．．．0．． $60 \%$ | 15．0．0．2．．40\％ |
| 1968－70 | 15．．．0 | 1．0．．． 0 | 11．．．1 | 1．．．． | 37．．． 2 | 26．．．0．．65\％ | 12．．．．2．．．35\％ |

Table II Percentages of Men and Women in All Ranks Associate Assist．Prof．

| $\begin{array}{r}\text { Year } \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | Professor Percentage | Protessor | Percentage | Instructor Percentage | Senior Rank Number Percentage |  |  | Junior Rank number Fercentage |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | M．．．W | M．．．W | M | M W |  | M | M W |  | M |
| 1955－56 | 6100.0 | 67．．． 33 | 91.0 .9 | 100．．．0 | 9 |  | ．． $23 \%$ | 18 | 95\％．．．5\％ |
| 1950－57 | 7100.0 | 67．．． 33 | 90．．． 10 | 100．．．0 | 10 |  | 第．．．2020 | 37 | 94\％．．．6\％ |
| 1957.58 | 8 80．．20 | 86．．．14 | Óc．．． 14 | 100．．0 | 12 |  | 36．．． $17 \%$ | 11 | 91\％．．．9\％ |
| 1959－60 | － $83 . .17$ | 83．．．．12 | 88．．． 22 | 100．．． 0 | 14 |  | 6\％．．．14\％ | 10 | 702．．．30\％ |
| 1960－61 | 1100.0 | 100．．． 0 | 100．．． 0 | 50．．．50 | 12 | $100 \%$ | 6．．．oot | 14 | 79\％．．．21\％ |
| 1．962－63 | $3100 . .0$ | 100．．． 0 | 100．．．0 | 90．．．10 | 18 | 100 | ．．．．of | 16 | 94号．．．6\％ |
| 1954－65 | 100．．0 | 100．．．0 | 100．．． 0 | 77．．． 23 | 2 c |  | ，．．． $0_{p}^{\prime}$ | 16 | $88 \%$ |
| 1966－68 | 8 10c．．0 | 100．．． 0 | 98．．．2 | 80．．．20 | 25 | $100 \%$ | ．．．． 0 \％ | 17 | 88\％．．12\％ |
| 1968－70 | －100．．0 | 100．．． 0 | $98 . .2$ | 50．．．50 | 25 | 100\％ | ．．．．0\％ | 14 | 86\％．．．14\％ |

## Comments

1．For ten years，1960－70，no women were associate or full professors．
2．The department is top heavy in the senior ranks，especially professors，and there are no women in that rank．
3．In 1970，there were 37 men to 2 women and only one woman had tenure．
4．Men are given tenure and advance rapidly．
5．There are no lecturers in the department．
6．The following women are to be noted：
Nina Levinson，Ph．D．，1962－63，no promotion．In 1968－70，she is still an instructor． Three women not given tenure even though they had the Ph．D．：Czeczowicka，M．Hollander， and F．Leland（1960）．

## CLASSICS AND COMPARATIVE LITERAIURE

Froble $\bar{d}$ Numers of Men and Women in All Ranke

Percentages of Men and Women in Senior and Junior Ranks

| Year |  | Assoc. <br> Prof- <br> Fessor $W$ | Assist | $\begin{aligned} & \text { nstructor } \\ & M \end{aligned}$ | Total <br> Number <br> $\mathrm{M} \quad \mathrm{W}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Senior Rankiaf } \\ & \text { I'ercentage } \\ & \mathrm{M} \text { H. } \mathrm{H} \end{aligned}$ | Junfor Renk \& Percentage $M \quad W \quad 6$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| . 59.56 | $3 . .00$ | $6 . .0$ | $6 . .10$ | 1... 4 | 16... 4 | 9...0...45\% | 70.04.0.55s |
| 56-5'7 | 2...0 | I...0 | 4....es | 1... 3 | 9... 3 | $3+4=0 . .23{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 5...5...77\% |
| 57-58 | 1...0 | $1 . .0$ | 4...0 | 0.... 3 | 6...5 | 2....1...27\% | 4...4...73\% |
| 58.60 | 1... 0 | 3...1 | $4 . . .1$ | 0.... 4 | 8...6 | 4...1....36\% | 4...5...64\% |
| 60-61 | 2...0 | 2... 2 | 2... 2 | 0.... 3 | $6 . .7$ | 4...2....46\% | 2.0.5...54\% |
| 62.63 | 3..00 | 3...2 | 2... 3 | 0....e | $8 . .77$ | 6....2....60 6 | 2...5...40\% |
| 64.65 | 3...0 | 3...2 | 2... 4 | J.....1 | $8 . .07$ | 6...2....60\% | 2.05..4. 4 |
| 66-68 | 3...0 | $3 . .2$ | 1... 3 | 1...2 | 9.0.7 | 7...2... 567 | 2...5...44\% |
| 68-70 | 4...1 | 3.02 | 4...3 | $0 . .3$ | 11.0.9 | 7...3...63\% | 4...6..37\% |

Table If Percentage of Men and Homen in All Ranks


Goaments

1. In 2970, the first women appeared in the renk of fuJI professor.
2. There are no lecturers in the department.
3. In 1956, there were 5 men and 5 women in the department : 50-50 in the lower ranks.
4. In 1959 the womer outaumbered the men 5 to 4 in the lower ranks.
5. In 1961, the women inc:reased 5 to 2 ; the same in 1963 and in 1964. Yet men outnumber the vomen in the senior ranks: 7 to 2 in 1968 and 7 to 3 in 1970 .
6. Eva Harlan, Ph.D. instiuctor in 1966-68, not appointed in ?968-70.
7. For fifteen years, women predominated in the instructorial rank 25 to $3:$ a source of cheap labor.
8. Tokenism for women in the professorial rank and tokenism for men in the instructorial rank.
9. For fourteen years women outnumbered the men in the junior ranks and for tie life of the survey men outnumbered women in the senior ranks.
10. Nen were favored in the senior ranks and women were favored in the junfor ranks.
rable 1 Numbers of Mer and woun in All Ranks

Percentestes of Ker shat wimen dr Senior and Jusier Ranks


## Cormments

1 Men predominate in this department.
2. It is top heavy in the senior ranks. This department policy is related to the fact that President $H$. Gydeonse was a member of this aepartment though he is not counted in the statistics for the department.
3. In 1966-69, Helen Kramer, Ph.D. was not given tenure; but men without a Ph.D. moved ahead.
4. There are no lecturers.
5. In 1970, there were 26 men and 3 women in the department: 16 men and one yoman in the senior ranks and ten men and 2 women in the lower ranks.
6. Tokentsm for women in the senior and junior ranks.
EDUCATLON
Table I Numbers of Men and Women in All Ranks
Percentages of Men and Wbmen in Senior and Junior Ranks

Gable II Percentage of wen and womer in AlJ. Ranks

E:


Bducation Department (contimutd)

## Comments

1. Rucation, next to English, is the second 2acgest department in the college; It has the most women, as does the English Department, for its teaching parposes, but the women have the lowest percentage in the senior ranks.
2. WOmen are used for a cheap labor policy: all tutors are women.
3. Women lecturer outnumber men 27 to 13 and have always outnumberes the men in that rank.
4. The women are appointed to the ranks of tutor and lecturer and the men to
the ranks of instructor and assistant professcr. Het the percentage of
men and wonen in the lower rants from 1.957 to 1970 favors the women. There is evidence in this ray of a subtte diserimination against women.
5. Women stop at the rank of associate porfessor when they are a minority and abew
dqueeze in to be professors.
6. There is a disproportionate amcunt of men to women in the professarial
rank.
7. The following statistical percentages give the directional slant of their policy:

From 55-56, the percentage of men to women in the department was 71 to 29 ; yet the percentage of men in the senior rank was $88 \%$ to the women's 12\%: a plus gain of $18 \%$ for men and a loss of $7.7 \%$ for the women(seveinteen)
From 56-57, the percentago of men to women in the department was 60 to 39; yet the percentage of men in the senior rank was 79\% to women;s $21 \%$ : a plus gain of lept for the men and ari 1 名 loss for the women. (nineteen)
From 57 to 58 , the percentage of men to women in the depertment was 55 to 44 ; jet the percentage of men in the senior ranis was $75 \%$ to romen's 25\%: a plus gain of $19 \%$ for the men and a loss of $19 \%$ for the women.
From 59-60, the percentage of men to vomen was 55 to 45 ; yet the percentage of imen in the sentor rank was $69 \%$ to women's $31 \%$ : a plus gain oi $14 \%$ for men and a loss of $14 \%$ by the women.
From 60-61, the percentage of men to women in the department was 60 to 40; yet the percentage of men in the senior ranks was 77\%, to women's 23 : a plus gain of $17^{\%}$ for the men and a loss of $i 7 \%$ for the women.
From 62-63, the percentage of men to women in the department was 56 to 44 ; yet the percentage of men in the senior ranks was 64 to the women's $36 \%$ : a plus gain of $8 \%$ for the men and a loss of $8 \%$ for the women.
From 64-65, the percentage of men to women in the department was 75 to 25; yet the percentage of men in the senior rank was $72 \%$ to women's $28 \%$ : a 1 oss $\therefore$ of $3 \%$ for the men and for the women a 3 jgain.
From 06 to 68 , the percentage of men to women in the department was 57 to 43; yet the percentage of men in the sehior rank was $65 \%$ to $35 \%:$ a plus gain of $8 \%$ for the men and an $8 \%$ loss for the women.
From 68-70, the percentage of men to women in the department was 58 to 42 ; yet the percentage of men in the senior rank was $68 \%$ to the women's $32 \%$ : a pius gain of $10 \%$ for the men and a loss of $10 \%$ for the wown.
Note: Women were only in the plus column in the senior rani for one year: ; 1964-65.
 Ranlis

Tunior Rarites


Taida. II Fercentage of Mon and Nomen in All Ranis


## Comnents

1. Prom 1960 to 1970 , the ratio in associate rank was about $50-50$. Yet 5 men
were promoted to 2 womeri.
2. The number of women instractors decreased from 1.958 to 1970 while the rumber of men increased by 10.
3. English has the lowest percentage in the senior ranks despite the mess promotion in that department that took place as a result of the protest of the Ad Hoc COmitpe of the department and the Babey-Brooke case-statistics.


Percentage in the senior ranks

Neto gatn or loss for men
women

55-56
$56 .-57$
$57-58$
....... $54 \%$ men to $46 \%$ women
$59-60 \ldots \ldots 5$..... $50 \%$ men to $50 \%$ women
60-61 ....... $55 \%$ men to $45 \%$ women
$62-63 \cdots 6 \cdot 60 \%$ men to $40 \%$ women
51 \%men to $49 \%$ women
$53 \%$ men to $47 \%$ women
M. W.

| 90.... 10 | ment $39 \%$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 92... 8 | men $+39 \%$ |
| 86.... 14 | men +380 |
| 72.... 28 | men $+22 \%$ |
| 68.... 32 | men $+13{ }^{\text {c }}$ |
| 71....29 | men +118 |
| 67...33 | men $+1 \%$ |

women $-39 \%$
Fomen $-39 \%$
women -32\%
women -22\%
women- 13\%
women - $11 \%$ women $-1 \%$

Enclish jewartment (continuen)

Percentage of bun towomen in Department \begin{tabular}{l}

Percentage in | Net \% gain or loss for |
| :--- |
| Hen Senior Ranks Men | <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

| 66-68 .........68\% men to $32 \%$ women | 69...31 | ment $3 \%$ wemen - $2 \%$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 68-70.......... $65 \%$ men to $35 \%$ women | $63 . \cdot 37$ | men -2 women +2 |

4. The English department has the second largest number of women in the college... and the lowest percentage in the senior ranks in the college. Because of the Babey-Brooke case claiming discrimination against women at promotion time (the figures bear out her charges) and because of the Ad Hoc Committee's reports claiming discrimination against the English Department at promotion time, women were promoted what for them was a wholesale number to the senior rank. But at the same time, women were not hired in the lower rank. Thus the number of men in the department increased and the number of women decreased.

The adainistration partially rectified discrimination against women in the senior ranks and discrimination against women in tho junior ranks by not hiring them. That is the reason that the years 1964 to 1965 through 1970 show no discrimination in the senior ranks. Had the percentage of men and women in the department been near the $50-50$ ration as it should be, the same discrimination against women in the senior ranks would be obvious.
5. Women pile up in the assistant and associate ranks and remain there while men move ahead.
6. Professor Margaret Bryant was the only woman full professor since the college was founded. The log fam was broken with Babey-Brooke's charges and then two women were promoted to the ranc of full professorship.
7. In 1956, men and women were about equally divided: 26 to 23 ; yet men held the senior ranks: 9 to 1 in ratio.
8. The ratio of men and women in the department will be compared with the ratio in the senior ranks of men to women:

Year $\because$ Men to Women in the Department \begin{tabular}{l}
Men in the <br>
Senior Ranks

 to Women in the 

Senior Reniks
\end{tabular}

| 56-57 | 25 men to 22 women |
| :---: | :---: |
| 57-58 | . 23 men to 25 women |
| 1960 | ............ 27 men to 25 women |
| 1961 | 31 men to 25 women |
| 1963 | 34 men to 25 women |
| 1965 | 33 men to 2.2 women |
| 1968 | 48 men to 23 women |
| 1970 | 47 men to 23 women |

11 men to 1 woman
13 men to 2 women
13 men to 5 women
15 men to 7 women
17 men to 7 women
16 men to 8 womer.
17 men to 9 women
20 men to 12 women
9. Since 1958, when women outnumbered the men (the department had 25 to 23), the attrition of women in the department of English has been rapid so that in 1970, men outnumber women by more than 2 to $1: 47$ to 23 .
10. From 1955 to 1956 on to 1963, women outnumbered men in the number of assistant professorships; yet at no time did they have more women than men in the associate ranks; the full professorial rank was closed to them.

## GEOL.CGY

Thalle 1 Numbers of Men and Women in All Ranks :Only one woman in departmext

| Year | Brofessor | Associate <br> Professor |  | Assistant <br> Frofessor |  | Instructor |  | Fellow |  | Lecturer |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | M id | M | W | M | W | M | V | N | W | M | W |
| 55-56 | 1...0 | 1. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 56-57 | 2.0.0 | 1. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 57-58 | 1...0 | 2. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 59-60 | 1.0 .0 | 3. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 60-61 | 1.0.0 | 3. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 62-64 | 2.0.0 | 2. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 64.65 | 1...0 | 2. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 66-68 | 1...0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $1 .$. |  |
| 68-70 | 20.0 | İ. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Comments
i. Geology has had only one Homan - Antine Blrine - Who is now an assoclate professor.
2. No woman ever held the position of professor in the depariument.
3. Prior to 1968 , no women ever held a senior rank.

> Health and Physioal Education for Men Health and Physical Education for Women

A Comparison of
-Two Different Departments

Since these two departments are made up entirely of men for the men's divfsion gnd Women for the Nomeri's division, a comparison is made below.

Table I Numbers of Men ana Women in Alt Ranks in Both Departments
Number
of Men and Women in
Senior and Juntor Ranks

| Year | Professor | Assoclate Professor | Assistant Professor | Instruc- Total |  |  | M | W |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathrm{M} \quad \mathrm{W}$ | H W | M ${ }^{\text {H }}$ | M | W | Number |  |  |
| 55-56 | 1...1 | 1..... 0 | 10..... 4 | 10. |  | 35 |  |  |
| 56.57 | 1..0.l | 2..... 0 | 9..... 5 | 10. |  | 35 |  | . 12 |
| 57-58 | 1...0.1 | 3..... 2 | 10..... 5 |  |  | 35 |  | . 13 |
| 59-60. | 1....1 | 4\%.... 2 | 9..... 6 |  |  | 34 |  | . 14 |
| 60.61 | 1.0.1 | H.....? | 10..... 7 |  |  | 35 |  | . 10 |
| $62-63$ | 1...1 | 4..... 3 | 12..... 10 |  |  | 37 |  |  |
| 64.65 | 1...1 | 4..... 3 | 12.0... 12 |  |  | 41. |  |  |
| $66-68$ | 1...2 | 5.... 4 | 14.... 11 |  |  | 46 | 24.9 |  |
| 68-70 | 1...1 | 7.....7 | 15..... 10 |  |  | 52 |  | . 26 |

Palle II Percentages of Men and Women in All Ranks


## Comments

There are more female students than male, yet the man's physical education department has a larger staff than the women's department.

Parse $\operatorname{D}$

## HISTOAF

Faule I Thabers of Mon and WOmen in All Percentages of Hen and Women fin Banks
$m$ Senipr and Junior Ranks


Table II Percentages of Men and Women in All Ranls


Comments

1. History is more than Pavored in the senior ranks.
2. Men always had a larger number in the senior ranks than in the junilir. 50-50
3. WOmen had ai.. . ratio in both ranks.
4. Men are favored over women in the senior ranks.

Mrible I Numbers of Men and Sumen in Mll Ranlis

Fercentapes on men and Women It: Sentor and Junior Rariks

|  | Mrofo essol <br> A. H | Assoc. Prof. N. V. | Ancist. Pror. <br> M. W | Ins M. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ctin } \\ & \because \end{aligned}$ | Total. <br> Number | 4 | W | Pe N | い! |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5j-56 | 4...0 | 5...1 | 2....2 |  |  | 20 | 15. |  |  |  |
| $50-57$ | $4 . .00$ | $50 . .1$ | 2....3 |  |  | 19 |  |  | $74 \%$ |  |
| 57-58 | $6 . . .1$ | 4...0 | 2....? |  |  | 19 | 15. |  | $78 \%$ |  |
| 59-60 | 6...1 | 3...0 | 2...3 3 |  |  | 18 | 13. |  | 72\% |  |
| 60-62 | 6....1 | 3...0 | 3...3 3 |  | 1 | 18 | 13. |  | 72\% |  |
| 62-64 | 6...1 | 3...1 | 4....2 |  |  | 17 |  |  | 76\% |  |
| -64-66 | 6...1 | 4...1 | 7....2 |  |  | 23 | 19. |  | 83\% |  |
| 66-68 | 6.... l | 5.0 .2 | 9....2 |  |  | 26 |  |  | 72 \% |  |
| 68-70 | 7.0 | 6... 2 | 10...1 |  | . 1. | 27 | 23. |  | $85 \%$ |  |

Table II Peret ntages of Men and Women in All Ranks
Professor Assoc. Assist. Instruc- Senior Rank Junior Rank Percentage

| Year | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percentace } \\ \mathrm{M} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Percentag } \\ & \mathrm{M} \quad \mathrm{H} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{M} \quad \mathrm{V}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { tor } \mathrm{Pe} \\ \mathrm{M} \quad \mathrm{~N} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nura } \\ & \text { ber } \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{M}^{\%} \mathrm{H}^{1}$ | Num ber | $\mathrm{M}^{0} \mathrm{H}$ | Sr. Jr. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 55-56 | 100.... 0 | 83...17 | 50...50 | 67...33 | 10 | 90\%. $10 \%$ | 10 | 60\% $0_{0}^{\prime}-40 \%$ | 70\%. $30 \%$ |
| 56-57 | 100....0 | 83... 17 | 40.. 60 | 75... 25 | 10 | 90\%. $10 \%$ | 0 | 55\%~45\% | 68ij. 32 |
| 57-58 | 86.... 14 | 100..0 | 50...50 | 75... 25 | 11 | 91\%. $9 \%$ | 8 | 63\%-37\% | 58p. 42 |
| 59-60 | 86....14 | 100.. 0 | 40...60 | 67... 33 | 10 | 90\%...10\% | 8 | 50\%-50\% | 56\%.34\% |
| 00.62 | 86.... 14 | 100...0 | 50...50 | 50...50 | 10 | 90\%...10\% | 8 | 50\%-50\% | 56\%. $34 \%$ |
| 62-64 | 86.... 14 | 75...25 | 67...33 | $0 . .0$ | 11 | 82\%...18\% | 6 | 67\%-33\% | 65\%. $35 \%$ |
| 64.66 | 86.... 14 | 80... 20 | 78...22 | 100. 0 | 12 | 83\%...17\% | 11. | 82\% $12 \%$ | 52\%.48\% |
| 66. 68 | 86.... 14 | 71...39 | 82...18 | 0. . 100 | 13 | 85\%...15\% | 12 | 75\%-25\% | 52\%.48 |
| 68-70 | 100.... 0 | $75 \cdot 0.25$ | 91...9 | 0.0 .100 | 15 | 87\%...13\% | 12 | 83\%..17\% | 56\%..44\% |

## Comments

1. Mathematics has always had a larger number of personnel in the senior than in the junior rank.
2. It is top heavy in professorial rank where women have a token representation.
3. In 1955-56, the percentage of men was 75 to 25 for women for the department. The percentage of men in the snior ranks was 90 to 10 for women, a plus gain of $15 \%$ for men and a loss of $15 \%$ for the women.
4. In 1956-57, the percentage of men was 74 to 26 for the department. The percentage of men in the senior ranks was 90 to 10 : a gain of $16 \%$ for the men and a loss of $16 \%$ for the women.
5. In 1957-58, the percentage of men was 78 to 22 women for the department. The percentage of men in the senior ranks was 91 to 9 for women: a gain of $13 \%$ for the men and a loss of $13 \%$ for the women.
6. In 1959-60, the percentage of men was 72 to 28 for the department: The percentage of men in senior ranks was $90 \%$ to $10 \%$ for the women: a gain of $18 \%$ for the men and a loss of $18 \%$ for the women.

## Mathematics (continued)

7. In 1960-62, the percentage of men to women was 72 to 18 for the department; the percentage of men in the senior ranks was $90 \%$ to $10 \%$ for the women: a plus gain of $18 \%$ for the men and a loss of $18 \%$ for the women.
8. In 1962-64, the percentage of men was 76 to 24 for the women; the percentage of men in the senior ranks was 82 to 18 for the women; a plus gain of $6 \%$ for the men and a loss of $6 \%$ for the women.
9. In 1964-66, the percentage of men was 83 to 17 for the women; the percentage of men in the senior ranks was 83 to 17 for the women; equal status.
10. In 1966-68, the percentage of men was 72 to 18 for the women; the percentage of men in the senior ranks was 85 to 15 for the women; a plus gain of 13 for the men and a loss of 13 for the women.
11. In 1968-70, the percentage of men in the senior ranks was 85 to 15 for the women; the percentage of men in the senior ranks fas 87 to 13 for the women; a plus 2 gain for the men and a minus 2 loss for the women.
12. Women never had a greater proportion in the senior ranks; that is the man's domain.
13. Even with men top heavy in the assistant ranks in 1964-66, and 1968-70, they still have enough in the senior ranks to more than balance the top heavy load in assistant professorship rank.

## MODERN LANGUAGES (Formeriy Romance Languages)

Table I Numbers of Men and Women in All Percentages of Ken and Wmen in



Table II Percentages of Women and Men in Mil Ranks


## Corments

1. Mary Yiu who has a Ph.D. is an assistant professor after fifiteen years.
2. Shub, also with a Ph.D. was not reappointed.
3. Wamen with Ph.D's and women withoui Ph.D.'s remain in the instructorial and assistant professorial class while men with PhoD's and without Ph.D's move into the senior ranks.
4. Grosjean, Guerrero are still in the assistant professorial rank while Negro,
a man, is a full professor. All started at the same time with the same degree
In the same department - all have the bachelor's degree. Both women have been teaching
about forty years. Negro, with a Bachelor's degree, is also associate dean of
administration and a professor of modern languages.
5. Zagons in the department eight years is an assistant professor.
6. The following all dropped out for: lack of promotion: Holtaman,60-61;

Buifa-Nicastro, 55-56; Cromoie, Lorin, Meyers, Siein,57; De Beruardette, 58.

MUSIC
Table I Numbers of Men and Nomen in All Percentages of Men and women in Ranks

Senior and Junior Ranks

| Year | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pro. } \\ & \text { fessor } \\ & \text { M W } \end{aligned}$ | Assoc. $M \quad W$ | Assist. |  | Total Number |  | Senior Rank |  | Junior Rank Number |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 55-56 | 2...0 | 2.... | 2....0 | $4 . . .1$ | 11 | 1.0 | 4 |  | . 7 |  |  |
| 56-57 | 2...0 | 2.... 0 | 3....0 | 5...1 | 13 | 12. | . 14 |  | . 09 | 8 |  |
| 57-58 | 2...0 | 2...0 | 6....0 | 2... 2 | 14 | 12. | . 24 |  | . 10 |  |  |
| 59-60 | 4...0 | 6...0 | 3....1 | 2... 2 | 18 | 13. | .310 | 10. | . 08 |  |  |
| 60-62 | 3...0 | 2...0 | 5....1 | 3...0 | 13 | 1.1. | . 24 |  | . 09 |  |  |
| 62-63 | 5...0 | 2.0 | 2....1 | 2...3 | 1.5 | 11. | . 4 |  | . 0 |  |  |
| 64-66 | 5...0 | 4.0 | 2.... 2 | 5...2 | 20 | 16 | . 49 |  | . 11 |  |  |
| 66.68 | 5...0 | 4.0 | 6....2 | 1...1 | 19 |  | . 39 |  | is 10 |  |  |
| 68-70 | 5...0 | $6 . .0$ | 4....2 | 3...2 | 22 |  | .411 | 12 | . 12 |  |  |

Table II Percentages of Women and Men in All Ranks

| Ye | Prof. Assoc. Percentage Percent |  | Percent | cuctor Senior Rank |  |  | Gaxin or Loss |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | M W | Percent | Percent |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Percentage } \\ & \mathrm{M} \\ & \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | 1 in in Sen | Rant |
| 55-56 | 100...0 | 100...0 | 100.. 0 | $80 . .201$ | $10^{\circ} 0 . .0 .0$ | $86 . . .14$ | $91.9+9$ | -9 |
| 56-57 | 100... 0 | 100... 0 | 100...0 | 83...17 1 | 100...... 0 | 89...11 | $92 . .3+8$ | -8 |
| 57-58 | 100...0 | 100...0 | 100... 0 | 50...50 1 | 100...... 0 | 80... 20 | $86 . .14+14$ | . 14 |
| 59-60 | 100... 0 | 100... 0 | 75...25 | 50... 501 | 100...... 0 | 63... 37 | $83 . .17$ +17 | -17 |
| 60-62 | 100...0 | 100...0 | 83...17 | 100.. 01 | 100...... 0 | 89...11 | 92..8 +. 8 | -8 |
| 62-63 | 100... 0 | 100...0 | 67... 33 | 40..60 1 | 100...... 0 | 50...50 | $73 . .27+27$ | -2T |
| 64-66 | 100... 0 | 100...0 | 50...50 | 11..29 1 | 100...... 0 | 63... 27 | $80 . .20+20$ | -20 |
| 66-68 | 100... 0 | 100... 0 | 75...25 | $50 . .501$ | 100...... 0 | 70... 30 | $84 . .16+16$ | -16 |
| 68-70 | 100... 0 | 100...0 | 67... 33 | 60.401 | 100...... 0 | 63...27 | 92. $218+18$ | -18 |

## Corments

1. There were nine women in the department slnce 1955: Lathrop, 55; Hakes, 57; Smith 59; Bergquist, Hill, 5 uthern, 60; Klot,zman and iteiner, 62; Yurcheneo 64. Yet no woman has been in the associate or professorial rank since the inception of the college. 2. Woman's-role is a minor key.
3.There is sweet music for men in the senior ranks where they are favored in professorial rank and in associate professorial rank. 4. The theme song in the music department is discriminate against women.

## PIILOSOPHY

Table I Numbers of Men and Women in All Renirs Percentages of Men and Bomen in Senior and Junior fani:s

| Year | Prom <br> fessor $\qquad$ | Assoclate Prof. <br> M W | Assist. Trof. M $\qquad$ | Instructor <br> $\mathrm{M} \quad \mathrm{W}$ | Percentage of Sentor | Junior |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 55-56 | 2..0 | 0.... 0 | 5...0 | 2..0 | 228 | $78 \%$ |
| 56-57 | 2..00 | 2.0.0 0 | $3 . .00$ | 2...0 | 44 | 56\% |
| 57-58 | 2...0 | 5...0 | 2..0 | 1...0 | 70\% | $30 \%$ |
| 59-60 | 2...0 | $6 . .0$ | 2...0 | 4.0 .0 | $67 \%$ | 33\% |
| 60-61 | 4...0 | $4 . . .0$ | 2..0 0 | 6...0 | 50\% | $50 \%$ |
| 62-63 | 6...0 | $3 . .0$ | 2.0.0 | 0...1 | 75; | 25\% |
| 64-65 | 7.0.0 | 3...0 | 2..0 | $0 . . .1$ | 77\% | 23\% |
| 66-63 | 5...0 | 3.0 .0 | 4...1 | - - | 65\% | 35\% |
| 68-70 | 5.0.0 | 2...0 | 3...1 | 3.00 | 50\% | 50\% |

Comments
1.

Philosophy is top heavy in the professorial rank,
2. Ezorsky, lhoD., is the only woman in the department and she is an assietant professor
3. Like the art department, music, blology, chemistry, it pays to discriminate against women:

## PHYSICS

Table I Numbers of Men and Women in All Percentages of Men and Women in Ranks Senior and Junior Ranks

| Year | Professor M W | Asboc. Prof. M W | Assist. Prof. M W | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Instruct } \\ & \mathrm{M} \quad \mathrm{~W} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Total Number |  | Senior Rank Jinior Rank Sr . Jr. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 55-56 | $4 . .00$ | 3...0 | $4 . . .0$ | 2....3 | 16 |  |  | 7 | 7.... 0 | 9 | 6. | . 3 |
| $56-57$ | 4...0 | 4...0 | 3...0 | 2....0 | 13 |  |  | 8 | 8.... 0 | 5 |  |  |
| 57-58 | $6 . .00$ | $33 . .0$ | 1...0 | 1.... 3 | 14 |  | . 3 | 9 | 9.... 0 | 5 | 4. |  |
| 59-60 | 6... 0 | 3... 0 | 1... 0 | 3.... 4 | 17 |  | . 4 | 9 | 9.... 0 |  | 4. |  |
| 60-62 | 6...0 | $4 . .0$ | 0... 0 | 5.... 2 | 17 |  | . 2 | 10 | 10... 0 | 7 | 5. |  |
| 62.63 | $6 . .0$ | 5...0 | 1...1 | 4....2 | 19 |  | . 3 | 11 | 11...0 | 8 | 5. |  |
| 64 -66 | $5 . .00$ | $4 . . .0$ | 1...1 | 5....0 | 16 |  | . 1 | 9 | 9....0 | 7 | 6. |  |
| 66-68 | 5...0 | 6...0 | 5...1 | 6....0 | 23 | 22 |  | 11 | 11... 0 | 12 |  | . 1 |
| 68-70 | 8...0 | 4...1 | 8...0 | 1....0 | 22 | 21 |  | 13 | 12... 1 | 9 | 9. |  |

Table II Percentages of Men and Women in All Roruks

| Year Percentage ${ }_{\text {Prof }}$ |  |  | $\text { Assist. } \frac{\text { Instract. }}{\%}$ |  | Senior Rank percentage M $\qquad$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{k} \text { Junior } \\ \mathrm{e} \mathrm{M}_{\mathrm{p}}^{2} \mathrm{~K} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Percent o? M W | ge | entage or last niop: rank |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 55-6 | 100..0 | 100..0 | 100... 0 | 40... 60 | 100...0 | 67... 33 | 81. 19 | 19 | -19 |
| 56-7 | 100.0 | 100.. 0 | 100...0 | 100..0 | 100... 0 | 100...0 | 100.0 | 100 | $\cdots$ |
| 57-58 | 100..0 | 100.0 | -100... 0 | 25.. 75 | 100...0 | 80... 20 | $86 . .14$ | 14 | -14 |
| 59-60 | 100..0 | 100.. 0 | 100...0 | $44 . .056$ | 100... 0 | 50...50 | 76:.24 | 24 | -24 |
| 60-62 | 100..0 | 100.. 0 | $0 . . .0$ | 71... 29 | 100... 0 | 71...29 | $88 . .12$ | 12 | -12 |
| 62-63 | 100..0 | 100. 0 | 50... 50 | 67..33 | 100... 0 | $63 . .127$ | 79..21 | 21 | -21 |
| $64-66$ | 200.00 | 100.. 0 | 50... 50 | 100.0 | $100 . . .0$ | 86...14 | 94.. 6 | 6 | -6 |
| 66-68 | 100..0 | 100.. 0 | 83... 17 | 100.0 | 100... 0 | 92...8 | $96 . .4$ | 4 | -4 |
| 68-70 | 100.0 | $80 . .20$ | 100... 0 | 100..0 | 92... 8 | 100...0 | 55..5 | 3 | -3 |

## comments

1. In 1968-79, a woman reached the rank of associate professor.
2. Fishher, PH.D. ,1955, could not be promoted.
3.Tokenism exists in the associate dnd assistant professorial ranks.
3. WOmen pile up in the instructorial rank.

Table I Numbers of Nen and Women in All Ranks

Percentages of Men and Wonen in Senior and Junior Ranks

| Year | Pro- <br> fessor | Assoc. ABBist. Pro. Prof. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Instruem Total } \\ & \text { tor in } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | Senior Rank |  |  | Junior Renk |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | H ! | $\mathrm{M} \quad \mathrm{W}$ | M W | M | W | Dept. M | W | \# | M H | \# | M | V |
| 55-56 | 2...1 | 2..0 | $7 . .0$ |  |  | $14 . . .1$ |  |  | 4...1 | 9 | 7 | 2 |
| 56-57 | 2...1 | 2...0 | $7 \cdot .11$ |  |  | 14.....11. |  |  | 4...1 |  | 7 |  |
| 57-58 | 2...1 | 4...0 | $4 . . .2$ |  |  | 13..... 10. |  |  | .6...1 |  | 4 |  |
| 59-60 | 2...1 | $6 . .0$ | 2...2 |  |  | 14.....17. |  |  | .8...1 |  | , |  |
| 60-62 | 2...1 | 7...0 | 2...1 |  |  | 15.....13 |  |  | .9...1 |  |  |  |
| 62-64 | 4...1 | $4 . . .1$ | 4.0 .2 |  |  | 17.....12. |  |  | .8... 2 |  |  |  |
| $64+66$ | 6...1 | 2...0 | 4... 2 |  |  | 17.....13. |  |  | .8...1 |  | 5 |  |
| 66.68 | 8...1 | 3.00 | 5...2 |  |  | 21.....17. |  |  | .11..1 |  | 6 |  |
| 63-70 | 9...1 | 3.0.0 | 8...2. |  |  | 25.....21. |  | 13. | . $12 . .1$ |  | .9. |  |

Table II Percentages of Men and Women in Ail Ranks

| Year | Pro- <br> fessor \$age <br> M W | Assoclate Assist. Professor Professor of age foge |  | Instruc tor page | Seitior Rank Sage |  | Junior Rank \% age |  | page of |  | Net Gain o Net Loss |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | M | M. W | M W | M | 1 N | M | W | M | W | M | , |
| 55-56 | 67.33 | 100.0 | 100...0 | $0 . .100$ |  | 80... 20 |  | . 22 |  | 21 |  | . 2 |
| 56-57 | $67 . .33$ | 100.0 | 88... 12 | $0 . . .100$ |  | 60... 20 |  | . 22 |  | . 21 | $+2$ | -2 |
| 57-50 | $67 . .33$ | 100.0 | $67 . .333$ | $0 . .0$ |  | 65...15 | 67 | . 33 |  | . 31 |  | -7 |
| 59-60 | $67 . .33$ | 100. 0 | 50... 50 | 100. 0 |  | 89... 11 | 60. | . 40 |  | . 21 |  | -10 |
| - $0-62$ | $67 . .33$ | 100.0 | $67 . .33$ | 100..0 |  | 90... 10 | 80. | . 20 |  | . 13 |  | -3 |
| 62-64 | 80.20 | $80 . .20$ | $67 . .33:$ | $0 . .100$ |  | 80...20 | 56. | . 44 |  | . 29 | $+$ | -9 |
| 64-60 | 86.114 | 100.0 | $67 . .033$ | 50.50 |  | 89...11 | 63. | . 27 |  | . 23 | +12 | - 12 |
| -6-68 | 89..11 | 100..0 | 71.0 .29 | 50.50 |  | 92... 8 |  | . 33 |  | . 29 | +21 | -21 |
| 68-70 | 90.10 | 1.00. . 0 | 80.6 .20 | $50 \cdot .50$ |  | 92... 8 |  | . 25 |  | . 17 |  |  |

## Comments

1. With regard to women, tokenism exists ir the senior ranks.
2. From 1959 to 1970, there were six new women in the department: Haar, Wilson, Worthen, 1959; Glad, 62; Silverman and Reid, 68.
3. In ten years, no women have noved into the senior ranks.

Psychology
Table I Numbers of Men and Women in Percentages of Men and Women in Senior All Ranks and Junior Ranks

| 11 Ranks |  |  |  |  |  | and Junior |  |  |  | Ranks |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year | Professor | Ansoc. Frof. | Assiat. Prof. | Ias | ruc- |  |  |  | Serior <br> Rank | Juntor |  | Rank |
|  | M W | is i W | $\mathrm{M} \quad \mathrm{W}$ | M | W | in De | pt. | \# M | M W | \# | M | W |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | M W |  |  |  |  |  |
| 55-56 | 3.0 .0 | $0 . . .11$ | 3.... 2 | 3. |  | 13 | 9.4 | 4 | 3...1 | 9 |  |  |
| 56-57 | 3...0 | 2.... 2 | 3....0 |  |  | 14 | 12.2 | 7 | 5...2 | 7 |  | . 0 |
| $57-58$ | 3...0 | 2....3 | 2....0 |  |  | 14 | 11.3 | 8 | 5...3 | 6 |  | . 0 |
| 59-60 | 3...0 | 3.... 3 | 3.... 0 |  |  | 13 | 10.3 | 9 | 6.4 .3 | 4 |  |  |
| 60-62 | 3...0 | 3....3 | 4...0 0 |  |  | 11 | 8.83 | 9 | 6...3 | 5 | 5. | . 0 |
| 62-64 | 5...0 | $2 \cdot 0.3$ | 4....1 |  |  | 17 | 12.5 | 10 | 7...3 | 7 | 5. |  |
| 64-66 | 9.0.0 | 2....3 | 5....1 |  |  | 27 | 16.5 | 14 | 11.03 | 7 | 5. | . 2 |
| 66-68 | 8...1 | 2...3 | $4 . . .3$ |  |  | 22 | 15.7 | 14 | $10 . .4$ | 8 |  |  |
| 68-70 | 11. 2 | $4 . . .2$ | $6 . \ldots 1$ |  |  | 26 | 21.5 | 19 | $15 . .4$ | 7 | 6. | .. 1 |

Table II Percentages of Men and Women in All Ranks

| Year | $\begin{gathered} \text { Professor } \\ \text { \$age } \\ M \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Assoc. P } \\ \text { कpage } \\ \mathrm{M} \quad \mathrm{~W} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Assist. <br> f.nprof. <br> \$age <br> M <br> W | Instruc. page M N |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Junfor } \\ & \text { toage } \\ & \text { M } \end{aligned}$ | W | page in <br> Dept. <br> M W |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 55-5 | 100...0 | 0.0.100 | 60.\%.40 | 75. 25 | 75\%-25\% | 67\% | 33\% | 69\%... | 6 | -6 |
| . $56-57$ | 100...0 | $50 . .50$ | 100... 0 | 100..0 | 71\%-29\% | $100 \%$. |  | 86\%... 1 | -15 | +15 |
| 57-58 | 100.a. 0 | 40.060 | 100... 0 | 100..0 | 63\% ${ }^{\circ}$-37\% | 100\%. |  | 79\%...21 | $-16$ | $+16$ |
| 59-60 | 100... 0 | $50 . .50$ | 100... 0 | 100..0 | 67\%-33\% | 100\%. |  | 77\%...23\% | -10 | $+10$ |
| 60-62 | 100...0 | 50.50 | 100... 0 | 100.0 | 67\%-33\% | 100\%. | .0\% | 73\%...27 | -6 | + 6 |
| 62-64 | 100... 0 | 40.60 | 80... 20 | $50 . .50$ | 70\%-30\% | $71 \%$ | . $29 \%$ | 71\%...29\% |  | 41 |
| 64-66 | 100...0 | 40.60 | 83... 17 | Q... 100 | 79\%-21\% | 73\%. | .29\% | 76\%... 24 | +3 |  |
| 66.68 | 89..11 | 40.60 | 57... 43 | 100.. 0 | 7100029 | $50 \%$. | . $50 \%$ | 68\%...32 | +3 |  |
| 68-70 | 85..15 | $67 . .37$ | $86 . . .14$ | 0.00 | 79\%-21\% | $86 \%$. | . $14 \%$ | 81\%...19\% | +2 |  |

## Comments

1. $T_{h}$ e first women made a $2=11$ professor occurred in 1966-68.
2.Haeberle, Ph.D. Was listed in 60-62, but she is no longer in the department.
2. DfAmato, Fh.D. in cetalogue in $62-63$ is an assistant professor in 1970.
3. Homen outnumbered men in associate rank; yet six men were promoted to
full professorship, but no women.
4. When Babey-Brooke first filed her complaint against Brooklya College for discrimination against women, three men and two women were promoted from 1966 to 1970. 6. From 1956 to 1962 , ail three women were in the senfor ranks and none in the junior ranks ; this fact distorts the picture. In all those years, the women
never had more than $37 \%$ of the total senior ranks. They had $0 \%$ in the flll professorship rank and from 50 to $67 \%$ in the associate rank.

## Soclology and Anthropology

Trable 4 Numbers of Men and Women in Numbera＿of Men and Homen in Senior and AII Renks Junior Ranks

| rear | Pro－ <br> Fessor M．W | Assuc． Pro． M．W | Assist Prof． $M$ ． N | $\begin{gathered} \text { Instrue- } \\ \text { tor } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | roter <br> 鿊别。 | N | Senior Rank | Juripior Rank |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 55－56 | $2 . .0$ | 5．．．0 | $4 . .00$ | 5．．00 | 16. | ．16．．．0 | 7．．．．7．．．．0 | 9．．．9．．．0 |
| 56－57 | 3.0 | 7.0 .0 | 3．．．0 | 5．．．0 | 18. | ．18．．．0 | 10．．．10．．．0 | 8．．．8．．．0 |
| 57－58 | 4.0 | 5．．．0 | 5．．．0 | 3．．． 0 | 17. | ．17．．．0 | 9．．．0．9．．．．0 | 8．．．8．．．0 |
| 59－60 | $5 . .0$ | $6 . .0$ | $4 . . .0$ | 3．．．1 | 19. | ．18．．．1 | 11．．．11．．．0 | 8．．．7．．．1 |
| 60－62 | 6.0 | $4 . .0$ | $4 . .0$ | 4.0 .1 | 19. | ．18．．．ol． | 10．．．10．．．0 | 9．．88．．．1 |
| 62－64 | 7.0 | 6.0 | 3．．．0 | 3.4 | 23. | ．19．．．4 | 13．．．13．．．0 | 10．．6．．． 4 |
| 64－66 | 9.0 | 5.0 | 2．．．1 | 3．．．3 | 23．． | ．19．．．4 | 14．．．14．．．0 | 9．．．5．．． 4 |
| 66－68 | 8.0 | 70.1 | 3．．．3 | 5．．．1 | 28. | ．23．．．5 | 16．．．15．．．1 | 12．0．8．． 4 |
| 68－70 | $10 . .0$ | 6．．．1 | 5．．．2 | 4．．．2 | 30．．． | ．25．．．5 | 17．．．16．．．1 | 13．99．．． 4 |

rable II Percentages of Men and $W_{\text {men }}$ in All Ranks

| Year | Professorfoge$M$ | Assoc．Prof． \％age M W | Assist． \％age M W | Instimuctor \％age M W | Senior RankJuntor Ranil dage Gain or page in in Dept．Loss |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | M W | $\mathrm{M} \quad \mathrm{N}$ | $\mathrm{M}-\mathrm{W}$ | M | W |
| 55－56 | 100．00 | 100．．．0 | 100．．． 0 | 100．．． 0 | 100．． 0 | 100．．．0 | 100.0 | $\pm 1.00$ | $-100$ |
| 56－57 | 1.00 .0 | 100．．．0 | 100．．．0 | 100．．． 0 | 100．．． 0 | 100．．． 0 | 100． 0 | ＋100 | －100 |
| 57－58 | 100．0 | 100．．．0 | 100．．． 0 | 100．．．0 | 100．．．0 | 100．．．0 | 100．．0 | $+100$ | －100 |
| 59－60 | ．100． 0 | 100．．． 0 | 100．．．0 | $75 . .25$ | 100．．． 0 | $88 . .12$ | $95 . .5$ | ＋ | －5 |
| 60－62 | 100． 0 | 100．．．0 | 100．．． 0 | 80．．．20 | 100．．．0 | $89 . .11$ | 95．．5 |  | － 5 |
| 62－64 | 1．00． 0 | 100．．．0 | 100．．． 0 | $43 \cdot . .57$ | 100．．． 0 | $60 . . .40$ | 83.017 | $+17$ | $-17$ |
| 64－66 | 100．． 0 | 100．．． 0 | 67．．． 33 | 50．．．50 | 100．．．0 | $56 . .044$ | 83.017 | $+17$ | $-17$ |
| 66－68 | 100．．0 | 88．．． 12 | 50．．． 50 | 86．．． 14 | $94 . . .6$ | 67．．． 33 | 82．．18 | $+12$ | $-12$ |
| 68－70 | 100．．0 | 86．．．14 | 71．．．29 | 67．．． 33 | 94．．．．6 | 69．．．31 | $83 . .17$ | ＋11 | $-11$ |

## Coments

1．There has never been a woman as full professor in the entire history of the department．
2．The IIrst woman to be made an associate professor appeared in 1966．68 afler
Babey－Brooke charged discrimination in the promotional practices at Brooklyn．
3．The department is top heavy in the senior ranks．
4．The departnent was favored in promotions．

Tabie I Number of Men and Women in Number of Men and Woun in ALH Renics

| Year | Fro- <br> fessor <br> M W | Associate Frof. <br> M W | Assist. Prof. $M$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Instruct- } \\ & \text { or } \\ & M \quad W \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Total <br> Number in Dept. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Senior } \\ & \text { H } \quad \mathrm{M} \end{aligned}$ | Junior $\mathrm{W} \text { 新 }$ | $\mathrm{N} \quad \mathrm{~N}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 55-56 | $3 . .00$ | 7...1 | 7...7 | $7 . .66$ | $38 . . . .24$ | $11 . .10$ |  | . $14 . .13$ |
| 56-57 | 5.0 | 6...1 | 5....8 | 7... 5 | $37 . . . .23$. | 12.11 |  | . 12.13 |
| 57-58 | 5...0 | 8...1 | 5... 8 | 5...5 | 37 ....23. | $14 . .13$ |  | .10. 13 |
| 59-60 | 6...0 | 7...1 | 7.... 8 | 4...4 | 37 .... 24 | $14 . .13$ |  | . $11 . .12$ |
| 60.62 | 5...0 | 8...1 | 7.... 8 | 3...3 | 35..... 23. | $14 . .13$ | .1. 21. | .10..11 |
| 62-64 | 5...0 | 10... 2 | 9....6 | 3...3 | 38.....27. | 17.15 |  | .12..9 |
| 64-66 | $6 . . .1$ | 10.. 2 | 11... 5 | 4... 2 | 41..... 31 | 19.16 |  | . 15.7 |
| 66-68 | 8...1 | 9.... 2 | 13...7 | 6...2 | 48.... 36. | 20.17 |  | .19. 9 |
| 62-70 | 8...1 | 11... 2 | 14... 7 | 5.0.0 | 48....38. | 22.12 |  | .19.. 7 |

Table II Percentages of Men and Women in All Ranks

| Year | Professor Fage is W | Assoc. Prof: page |  |  | Instruct grage M W | Senior Junior Rank \% Rank\% |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Warge } \\ & \text { in Dept. } \\ & M W \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 55-56 | 100... 0 | 88... 12 |  | 50... 50 | $54 . .46$ | 91..9 | 52. 48 | 68... 32 | $23-23$ |
| 56-57 | 100...0 | 86... 14 |  | $63 . . .27$ | 58... 42 | $92 . .8$ | $48 . .52$ | 63...37 | $29-29$ |
| 57-58 | 100...0 | 89...11 |  | 63... 27 | 50.. 50 | 93.7 | 43.57 | 63... 37 | $29-29$ |
| 59-50 | 100...0 | 88... 12 |  | 47... 53 | 50...50 | 93.7 | 48..52 | 65... 35 | $28-28$ |
| 60-62 | 100... 0 | 89...11 |  | 4... 53 | 50... 50 | 93.7 | 48. 5 2 | 66... 34 | 27-27 |
| 62-64 | 100... 0 | 83... 17 |  | $60 . . .40$ | 40...60 | 88.12 | 57. 43 | $71 . . .29$ | $17-17$ |
| 64-66 | 86... 14 | 83...17 |  | 69...31 | 67...33 | 84.16 | 68.. 32 | 76...24 | 8-8 |
| 65-68 | 89...11 | 82... 18 |  | .... 35 | 80... 20 | $85 . .15$ | 68. 32 | 75...25 | $10-10$ |
| 68-70 | 89...11 | 85...15 |  | 7... 33 | 100.0 | 86.14 | 73. 27 | 79...21 | $7-7$ |

## Ccments

1. Speech shouts out that there is discrimination against women.
2.this department has the third largest number of women in the college, and the women pile up in the junicr rank with tokenism in the senior rank.
2. Not until 1964 was the first women made a professor.
3. Four men moved up from the Associate to the full professorial rank before a
woman was promoted to the rank of full professor.
4. In 1955-56, there were 38 in the department: 24 men to 14 women. :-

In 1968, there were 48 in the department: 38 men to 10 women: a gatn of 10 men to a loss of 4 for women;this gain on the part of men and this loss for women was not an accident for the year 1968-70, but was a pattern that persisfted for a period of fourteen years.
6. Like Englisi and Education, the other two departments that have the most women, the percentage for the senior rank to the junior rank is muck lower tingn the average for the college:
8
5
5
5
6

| $55-56$ | $27 \ldots \ldots .63$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $56-57$ | $34 \ldots \ldots .666$ |
| $57-58$ | $38 \ldots \ldots .66$ |
| $59-60$ | $38 \ldots \ldots .62$ |
| $60-62$ | $40 \ldots \ldots 60$ |


| Year | Senior | Junior |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 62-64. |  | 55 |
| 64-66. | . . . . |  |
| 66-68 | .... | 58 |
| 68.70. | .... |  |


wable III Zenfth and Nadir points in Utilization of Men and if men
in Three Art Areas: Education, $\mathrm{E}^{\text {iNglish, }}$ and Speech and in Three
Science-Area Departments: Blolocy, Chemistry, and Physics

| Department | Highest <br> Men | Number Utilized of Women | INwest Number Utillized of Men Women |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Education. | . . . . . . . . . 60... . | . 46 | 32........ 10 |
| Enclish. | .......... . $48 . .$. |  | 24......... 22 |
| Speech | ...... 38 .. | ... 14 | 23........10 |
| Biology | ......28 .... | ... 9 | 17........ 4 |
| Chemistry | . . . . . 40 .... | ... 3 | 20........1 |
| Physics . | .22... | . 1 | 11........I |

## Comments

1.With regard to Biology, Chemistry, and Phystcs:

Men gained in large numbers.
Women are practically eliminated in these three departments.
2. With regard to Education, English, and Speech:

The Education, English, and Speech Departments have the most women in the coillege .
Never, in the history of the existence of these three departments did the women have a majority in the senior ranks.
The three departments of biology, chemistry and physics had more than their share of the senior ranks when oniy about one-third the number of women found in other departments were utilized in these science areas.
3. With regard to discrimination against women: .

Women are doubly discriminated against:
They camnot move into the senior ranks in the department in which they predominate.
They cannot move out from the junior ranks and so they remsin moored
in the junior ranks in those departments where they are a minority.
4. With regard to the Department of English:

In $1955-56$, a $50-50$ ratio practically existed; but in 2970 , the number of men was doubled, but the number of women remained stationary. WOMEN ARE BEING WEEDED OUT AT THE APPOINTMENT LEVEL.
In 1970, the senior ranks should ${ }^{H}$ been even. THis fact hoids true in the rank of associate professor, but not in the rank of full professor.
5. With regard to the Department of Speech:

Speech is almost as bad as English in its attitude toward women.
6. With regard to the Depariment of Education:

This is the only department where women gained.

As of 1970:
The art department hes never had a woman as an assoaiate or full professor since its inception and only one woman has tenure.
Biology has no woman piofessor.
Chemistry has no woman pro.'essor.
Classics had a womall prosessor appointed in 1968-70.
Geology never had a woman professor since the college was founded ; prior to 1968 , in that department, no wcman ever held a senior rank.
In Fhysical Education, although woren students outnumber the male students, the men's Physical Education department is larger than the wormen's.

Mathematics has token representation of women in the senior ranks. Psychology in 1966-68 made its first full professor female.

Physics saw a woman reach the rank of associate professor in 1968-70. Philosophy has no women in its senior ranks and one woman is in the assistant professorial rank.

Music never appointed a woman to the senior ranks to the senior ranks although it had competent women in the department. Political Science has given token representation to romer in the senior ranks.

Sociology never saw a wompn hold a professorial rank and anthoopology since the college began neverhact women in the full professorial rank. The first woman associate professor anpeared in 1966-68.

Speech sew its first woman professcr in 1964.

Women as Deans or Heads of Departments; on Personnel and Budget Committees:

1. Mary R. Stapleton, Ph.D. was an associate professor in Personnel Service and Associate Dean of Fregimen and Director of Admissions when Dante Negro, a man, was an instructor in the departmer.t of Modern Languages. Yet Negro was made a Full Professor when be became Associate Dean of Administration and he had only his B.A. degree.
2. Personnel and Budget votes on tenure and promotions and is composed of the chairmen of all the Departments. In 1968-70, three women are cheirwomen of their respective departments: the largest number in the history of the college: Wolfe of Classics, Galye of History, and Fay of Urban Studies. The source $0^{\circ}$ power for tenure and promotion is the Personnel and Budget Commttee and that body is predominatily made up of men.

Senior and Junigr Renks and the Position of Women
In not one single department of the college do the women equal or outnumber men in the senior ranks. In the rank $\sigma^{\circ}$ isociate Professorships of some departments, the women equal and outnu: $\%$ the men, but they cannot break tinrougt to the level of full. professorship.

Concluding Comments (Continued)

Increments:
A spot check of the $E^{i f}$ glish department shows that additional increments are given to the men in the departinent at the expense of the women.

The numbers of male and female students:
The women students outnumber the males ; the adaission average for women is higher than for men.

There is even discrimination against women in admission to Brooklyn College.
There is a quota on women students and the same hold true for the women on the Faculty.

