

150 Years of Kansas Alpha Pi Beta Phi in Context

“[In 1873, when we founded Kansas Alpha Pi Beta Phi] a young woman pursuing a college course found herself the target for many criticisms and queries. She was risking her health for the sake of a little learning, – she was crowding her mind with a mass of information much of it utterly useless, – her interests were being called away from the traditional sphere of women – to marry and bear children, – and what was to be the outcome?”

Gertrude Boughton Blackwelder (1873), one of the seven founders of Kansas Alpha Pi Beta Phi

KU PI PHI HISTORICAL EVENT

KU Pi Phi Founders Face "Criticisms" and "Queries": Gertrude Boughton Blackwelder (1973) Explains

1860

“[In 1873, when we founded Kansas Alpha Pi Beta Phi] a young woman pursuing a college course found herself the target for many criticisms and queries. She was risking her health for the sake of a little learning, – she was crowding her mind with a mass of information much of it utterly useless, – her interests were being called away from the traditional sphere of women – to marry and bear children, – and what was to be the outcome?”

CROSS REF:

KU I.C. Sorosis is Formed: The Founders' Mindset (1873)

Gertrude Boughton Blackwelder (1873)

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Tips For Reading the Timeline

1860

See below for some tips.

1. By clicking on the little button on the left side, you can view the Timeline in 2D or 3D.
2. By clicking on the little button with the wrench on it on the right side:
 - A. You can do a plain text search, such as "Journalist" or "California",
 - B. You can see different views of the "Categories". The colors of the entries correspond to "Categories", such as "Science / Medicine", "Education and College Women", or "KU Pi Phi Historical Event". You can select to view one or more selected categor(ies).
 - C. You can change the "View Type". For example, an interesting way to view is in "Category Bands" with "3D" activated.
3. For some fun: "Game mode" (button the left) lets you test your ability to identify when the Context events happened relative to the individual Kansas Alphas.

(Some important tips to boost your score and preserve your "lives" in the game:

1. Initiation dates are by default listed in January for all Pi Phis because I didn't know precise dates.
 2. Pi Phis in the same pledge class are listed alphabetically by last name.
 3. A historical event that happened during a year where I was uncertain of the precise date is by default listed as happening in July of that year.)
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About this Timeline of "150 for 150": Author's Note

1860

The Timeline, a historical account of Kansas Alpha Pi Beta Phis using their KU educations in historical context, including some of the challenges faced, is a work-in-progress. Although the compiling was led by me, Nancy Dickinson* (1984), many KU Pi Phis contributed to this project, including Lisa Rinehart Hoffman (1988) and Fran Becque, national Pi Phi historian. Many other Kansas Alpha alums contributed helpful information and feedback, including Anne Bloomfield Fischer (1985), Jean Ferguson Shepherd (1965), Lynette Berg Robe (1963), Jean Burghart Glatke (1964), Bridget Geoghan Wagstaff (1975). Please contact me with any questions, suggestions, corrections: nancy@dickinsonx.com. Also, please nominate Pi Phis you believe should be featured (especially where there are fewer than three in her pledge class already listed). All errors are my own. To connect with other KU Pi Phis, please join your LinkedIn Profile to the LinkedIn Group: "Kansas Alpha – Pi Beta Phi" <https://www.linkedin.com/groups/12575122/>. Please keep in mind that I could fill this Timeline of 150 many times over with the many KU Pi Phis doing remarkable things in the world! I had to cap each pledge class at 3 featured representative Pi Phis, making some tough choices based on historical impact. Some pledge classes were chock full of candidates. I had to flip a coin in many cases. Moreover, my research was necessarily sporadic and undoubtedly missed many Pi Phis because of the lack of an electronic index. I hope the KU Pi Phis or the national Pi Phi organization will consider creating a networking index because I found many Pi Phis I suspect would enjoy knowing each other cross-generationally, with common interests and experiences.

*I am a corporate lawyer and independent legal academic who researches/writes about evolution in rights/responsibilities of children in the context of their families. Denver, Colorado.

I volunteered to build this Timeline as a commemoration . . . to try to answer Gertrude Blackwelder's question from the formation of I.C. Sorosis at KU in 1873).

Needless to say, it was presumptuous of me take this on as just one of 3500 living alums, 2000 of them living! Exactly because Kansas Alpha has now reached the grand age of 150, with so many distinguished alumnae, I thought it was worth at least trying to distill some answers to the questions from the founders' era, though.

My late mother Mary Ann Mize Dickinson was initiated in 1957. I was also a fourth-generation continuous Jayhawk, and my great-great-grandfather, Oscar Woods, graduated from KU in 1879. (I don't know if Oscar thought his fellow female students lacked mental capacity and were physically feeble! Even if he did, the Timeline proves him wrong in spades, no?).

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FAQ about this Timeline

1860

Please see below some Frequently Asked Questions about this Timeline.

1. How Can I Nominate A Pi Phi To Be Featured?

To nominate a Pi Phi (perhaps yourself?) to be featured, please contact Nancy Dickinson at nancy@dickinsonx.com. We have room for about 40 more, as of March 18, to reach 150 by April 28, 2023. Right now we are capping it at three per pledge class.

The Criteria for the featured Pi Phis include one or more of the following:

- A. Use of her KU education in the broader world in career or public service over many decades.
- B. Historical impact.

- C. Being one of the first women “in the room” in certain careers or other endeavors.
- D. Recognition by peers.
- E. A career or public service being illustrative of a broader historical development.
- F. A career or public service that shows the variety of things KU Pi Phi alums have been doing.
- G. Highly articulate in verbal or other expression for women of her time.

2. How Can I Network With Other KU Pi Phis?

In researching the Timeline, I ran across many Pi Phis who had common interests and experiences cross-generationally and I suspect you would enjoy connecting with each other.

If you would like to network with other KU Pi Phis, please join the LinkedIn Group: “Pi Beta Phi – Kansas Alpha”, <https://www.linkedin.com/groups/12575122/>

Sometime soon, a specialized networking system might be created for national Pi Phi or for KU Pi Phi. If you would like to work on this, please speak up.

3. How Can I Suggest Some Historical Context to Add?

To suggest some historical context that relates to what one or more of the featured Pi Phis have been doing, please contact Nancy Dickinson at nancy@dickinsonx.com.

The Criteria for context include one or more of the following:

- A. The “questions” and “criticisms” and other obstacles college-educated women faced in 1873 (and/or face today) and how college-educated women have answered them and asserted their view of the world.
- B. Background circumstances that explain the world in which a featured Pi Phi was doing what she did.
- C. Background circumstances that limit more Pi Phis doing more with their educations, historically and/or today.
- D. Background circumstances that help more Pi Phis doing more with their educations, historically and/or today.

4. Why are the Criteria so strict when there are so many obstacles to a woman accomplishing them?

I wish it had not been so difficult for more Pi Phis to meet these Criteria. One purpose of the Historical Timeline is specifically to illustrate why it has been so difficult. The Timeline includes some of the obstacles, some of which remain today. Some of these obstacles can be removed.

The Timeline is meant in part for young Pi Phis, who stand in a very different position on the KU campus and in the broader world than any Pi Phi who went before them, a position of majority college women and potential economic strength. They face some different challenges as well as some age-old ones, and I hope the Timeline helps them feel the psychological support of these previous Pi Phis, both on campus and as they set out in their post-college lives and face these challenges.

5. I (or my Pi Phi daughter, niece, granddaughter, etc) wants to pursue a career or public service similar to one of the Pi Phis listed. Can I/she contact her?

Please do not contact the profiled Pi Phis. We are working on way for them to volunteer to be mentors or contacts if they wish.

6. Why aren't all Pi Phis with careers included?

The Timeline is not a comprehensive listing of Pi Phis with careers, it's a Timeline of 150 Representative Pi Phis Using their Educations in their Historical Context. Some careers are notable because, until recently, a woman maintaining a career for 30+ hours/week for the majority of her working life (e.g. age 25-60) in certain professions, contributing half the financial support to her marriage/children was very rare, even unheard of in some professions. So, for a Pi Phi to do this is a historical act in and of itself.

7. Why aren't all historical events included?

The Timeline is KU Pi Phi-centric history, not comprehensive history. The historical events are included to provide context to the public activities of the Pi Phis of that era. The Timeline was thus developed both subjectively and objectively from the KU Pi Phis' perspective. When I found a KU Pi Phi had done something in public life, I added historical context for that act.

If you have corrections or suggestions for the Timeline, please send them to nancy@dickinsonx.com.

LAWS AFFECTING COLLEGE WOMEN

Kansas Constitution: Rights of Man and Person

2 Jul 1861

The Kansas constitution is ratified to vest some rights in "Man" and some in "Person". For example, Kansas Constitution § 1. Equal rights. All men are possessed of equal and inalienable natural rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." By contrast, the US Constitution is instead framed from 1787-1791 in rights of "Person" and/or "Citizen", intentionally excluding the term "Man" in vesting rights. Some state constitutions, such as that of Kansas, do attempt to confer rights only in Man, however. Others, such as that of Colorado, which is ratified only 15 years after Kansas, align with the US Constitution, using only the terms Person and/or Citizen.

The framing of the US Constitution using the only the terms "Person" and "Citizen", intentionally excluding the term "Man", arises in part from the 1689 English Bill of Rights, which is also framed using only the term "Person". During the Revolution of 1688, colonial Pennsylvania and New Jersey play roles in the documentation of the 1689 English Bill of Rights. The New Jersey state constitution is "Person"-based continuously since the founding of the country and, in 1787-1791, women vote in NJ in the ratification of the US Constitution. In colonial Philadelphia, single women vote in the legal status of "free men", also a concept from English law.

When the Declaration of Independence is framed, vesting rights in "Man", the Pennsylvania delegate (and later Framer of the US Constitution) John Dickinson objects to this. For this and other reasons, he refuses to sign the document. He then sets about drafting the Articles of Confederation using only the term "Person" except for one clause about mustering armies of "Men" and enlists himself as a private.

Later, in 1787 when the US Constitution is being drafted. George Mason from Virginia tries to establish a Bill of Rights based in "Man". The Constitutional Convention rejects this. When James Madison then frames a Bill of Rights matching the 1689 English Bill of Rights and bases it only in "Person" and/or "Citizen", this is accepted by the Convention and ratified.

Wulf, Karin, *Not All Wives: Women of Colonial Philadelphia* (2005), <https://www.jstor.org/stable/10.7591/j.ctvr7fbd4>.

Chernock, Arianne, *Men and the Making of Modern British Feminism* (2009), <https://academic.oup.com/stanford-scholarship-online/book/29670>.

Isenberg, Nancy, *Sex and Citizenship in Antebellum America* (1999), <https://uncpress.org/book/9780807847466/sex-and-citizenship-in-antebellum-america/>

CROSS REF:

Equal Rights Amendment Proposed in Congress (1923)

Equal Rights Amendment (US): Kansas Ratifies (1972)

"Hobson's Choice" and Coverture Concepts Remain (2023)



EDUCATION & COLLEGE WOMEN

University of Kansas Opens With 55 Students: 26 Women

12th September 1866 - 15th May 1873

KU is one of the earliest public institutions in the United States to admit men and women equally. It opens primarily as a preparatory school. It is not until 1869 that collegiate level courses are taught; the first graduation—with four students—is in 1873. The valedictorian of that first collegiate graduating class in 1873 is Flora Richardson Colman (1873).

Originally known as the New Building, then University Hall and finally Fraser Hall, this structure opens on Mount Oread in 1872.

It represents the latest in late-nineteenth century construction techniques, and is a source of immense pride to all those associated with KU.

Heated by steam and lit by gas, high-tech amenities for the time, this four-story building houses the entire University.

In 2023, the building is known as Old Fraser.

CROSS REF:

How College Women Are Regarded (1872)

Flora Richardson Colman (1873)

**1870-1890**

1 Jan 1870 - 1 Jan 1900

EDUCATION & COLLEGE WOMEN

Women are 16% of College Students Nationally

1870

Even at coeducational institutions like KU where women and men have equal access to all courses, the coed nature of the schools often does not extend to social clubs. In 1870 a typical co-ed campus offers eight times more male-only clubs than clubs open to women.

See Diana B. Turk, *Bound by a Mighty Vow: Sisterhood and Women's Fraternities, 1870-1920*

EDUCATION & COLLEGE WOMEN

How College Women Are Regarded

1 Jan 1872

Male students and professors alike tend to regard women's academic capabilities as inferior. This female inferiority is frequently alleged to be innate or genetically determined, such as being based on smaller skull size of women and other female physiology. A prominent example is when, in 1872, retired Harvard Medical School Professor Edward Hammond Clarke begins speaking and writing on his views that females lack educational capacity. He publishes a book called "Sex in Education", which sells out in the first week. The book argues that girls and young women are not able to withstand the "intellectual demands traditionally placed on boys" and that imposing such demands on girls during puberty will lead to "physiological disasters," such as "nervous collapse and sterility." Prominent educated women raise objections, ranging from bemused to bewildered to outraged, but his views take root with some people, including other male physicians.

Zschoche, Sue. "Dr. Clarke Revisited: Science, True Womanhood, and Female Collegiate Education". *History of Education Quarterly*. 29 (4): 545–569 (1989).

<https://www.smithsonianmag.com/science-nature/alice-lee-statistician-debunked-sexist-myths-skull-size-intelligence-180971241/>

See also Diana B. Turk, *Bound by a Mighty Vow: Sisterhood and Women's Fraternities, 1870-1920* (2004).

Rosalind Rosenberg, *Beyond Separate Spheres: Intellectual Roots of Modern Feminism* (Revised ed.). Yale University Press (1983).

KU PI PHI HISTORICAL EVENT

KU I.C. Sorosis is Formed: The Founders' Mindset

1873

Seven women students decide that they need to found I.C. Sorosis at KU after a group of men found a

Beta Theta Pi men's fraternity chapter. This is seven years after the original I.C. Sorosis is founded at Monmouth College in Illinois. Like KU, Monmouth College is founded as a coeducational institution where both men and women have access to all the courses. I.C. Sorosis joins with Beta Theta Pi to publish KU's first yearbook for the 1873-74 year, called *The Hierophantes*.

Gertrude Boughton Blackwelder (1873), one of the original seven KU Pi Phis, in 1914 recalls their mindset at the formation: "Forty years ago a young woman pursuing a college course found herself the target for many criticisms and queries. She was risking her health for the sake of a little learning, – she was crowding her mind with a mass of information much of it utterly useless, – her interests were being called away from the traditional sphere of women – to marry and bear children, – and what was to be the outcome? It was difficult, I remember, for us to find replies to these questions. We had to confess our inability to see clearly a definite use for the higher mathematics, for a knowledge of science, that elusive and ever-changing study, – for the dates and facts of history we were so industriously acquiring, – the smattering of art, languages, etc. etc. But we had entered a field hitherto denied to women, and we must prove our ability to cope with men in intellectual work. We studied because we were eager to know things, and the utilitarian side of the matter troubled us little. President Hadley of Yale has illuminated the subject by saying 'that you can teach a student to study things that he is not going to use by methods that he is going to use.' So it seems to-day that our minds were developed and trained by the work we did and by the efforts to master the subjects which had been the traditional province of men."

See <https://www.franbecque.com/the-early-history-of-the-womens-fraternity-system-at-the-university-of-kansas/>

For a pdf of *The Hierophantes*, see https://kuscholarworks.ku.edu/handle/1808/16517?fbclid=IwAR0hBmLou5zR_ITQ34vAiz6ek3KQvcqxwP5S6kj0aol4ZJR-rrWO4nd_G2Y

Frances DeSimone Becque, *Coeducation and the History of Women's Fraternities 1867-1902* (2002), www.fraternityhistory.com.

See also Diana B. Turk, *Bound by a Mighty Vow: Sisterhood and Women's Fraternities, 1870-1920*, <https://nyupress.org/9780814782828/bound-by-a-mighty-vow/>



POLITICS / SOCIAL REFORM

Gertrude Boughton Blackwelder (1873)

January 1873

Social Reform Advocate and Academic. (dec) Chicago, Illinois, and Lawrence, Kansas. One of the original seven Kansas Alphas, after graduation she becomes the first female KU grad to be appointed to the faculty. After later moving to Chicago with her husband for his work, she joins and eventually becomes President (1906-1908) of the Chicago Women's Club, a social reform organization, from 1906-1908. In 1912, she casts the first woman's vote in Cook County, Illinois. "When I entered the University, in January 1869," writes Gertrude in the 1908 *Graduate Magazine of the University of Kansas*, "Such was my delight at the opportunity for higher education, then largely denied to girls, that no thought of our limitations disturbed the serenity of my youthful mind." Married. Mother of two children.

During her years as President of the Chicago Women's Club, the CWC addresses children's healthcare and daycare, the juvenile court system, crimes against children, working rights and conditions for women and children, sanitation and disease prevention in Chicago neighborhoods, pure food laws, and programs for the blind.

<https://www.franbecque.com/the-early-history-of-the-womens-fraternity-system-at-the-university-of-kansas/>

<https://bapa.org/in-recognition-of-gertrude-blackwelder-for-womens-history-month/>

CROSS REF:

KU Pi Phi Founder Gertrude Boughton Blackwelder's Question for the Timeline (1860)

KU I.C. Sorosis is Formed (1873)

Women's Club Movement (1874-1926)

19th Amendment Ratified: Discrimination in Voting By Sex Prohibited (1920)

Politics / Social Reform



POLITICS / SOCIAL REFORM

Flora Richardson Colman (1873) MA

January 1873

Social Reform Advocate. Teacher (one year). (dec) Lawrence, Kansas. One of the seven founding Kansas Alphas, Flora is valedictorian of the first college class KU graduated, in 1873. There are four graduates; the other three are men. Coverture-style sex roles mean her professional future lacks the opportunities open to her male counterparts, however. Shortly after graduation she becomes a secondary school teacher, one of the few professions of the time that employed women. A year later, she marries. She stops working then but does continue to focus on intellectual activities for many years. Just after she is married, she earns her MA from KU and engages in a small amount of post-graduate study afterwards. She enrolls in the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, one of the nation's first book clubs, and earns another diploma after four years of home study. Flora also works on social reform. In her obituary, daughter Nellie Colman Bigsby said: "There has been no movement for the benefit of her community or for women and children that did not receive her ardent support. Women's suffrage, the women's rest room, the various plans to provide high school privileges for rural pupils and the farm bureau for rural women, each in their turn were things she was untiring in her efforts to secure." Married. Mother of seven children.

As a student, she also creates KU's first student entomological collection, a 140-specimen group including everything from cockroaches to walking sticks, as a pupil of Professor (and later KU Chancellor) Francis Huntington Snow.

See <https://kuhistory.ku.edu/articles/lady-first>

See also <https://www.franbecque.com/flora-richardson-colman-pi-beta-phi-whm2018-notablesororitywomen/>

CROSS REF:

KU I.C. Sorosis is Formed (1873)

Women's Club Movement (1874-1926)

SCIENCE / MEDICINE

Alice Morgan Goss (1873) MD(H)

January 1873

Homeopathic Physician (dec) San Francisco, California. One of the seven founders of Kansas Alpha Pi Beta Phi. In San Francisco, she becomes a specialist in diseases of women and children. Like her sister, Carrie Goss Haskell (1873) she graduated from Hahnemann Homeopathic College of Chicago. Single. No children.

During this era, women have difficulty getting access to mainstream medical education and clinical practice. Some of them instead pursue alternative medicine education in homeopathy and osteopathy.

See The Arrow, Winter 2023, p. 15.

CROSS REF:

KU I.C. Sorosis is Formed (1873)

Jennie Nicol (1867 Monmouth) Receives Her MD (1875)

SCIENCE / MEDICINE

Carrie Goss Haskell (1873) MD(H)

January 1873

Homeopathic Physician (dec) Sacramento, California. One of the seven founders of Kansas Alpha Pi Beta Phi. She practices in Sacramento, California. She first studies at St. Louis Medical College for two years, and later graduates from Hahnemann Homeopathic College of Chicago. Her sister Alice Morgan Goss (1873) is also a homeopathic physician, in San Francisco, California. Married.

During this era, women have difficulty getting access to mainstream medical education and clinical practice. Some of them instead pursue alternative medicine education in homeopathy and osteopathy.

See The Arrow, Winter 2023, p. 15.

CROSS REF:

KU I.C. Sorosis is Formed (1873)

Jennie Nicol (1867 Monmouth) Receives Her MD (1875)

LAWS AFFECTING COLLEGE WOMEN

Coverture Concepts Impair Married Women

1874

A distinctive feature of the English legal system that the US has inherited from its founding is the rights of single women. These are the same as those of single men. Over many centuries, even millennia, English law retains these rights for single women while they are blocked in Continental Europe, primarily under the Salic Law. For married women, however, their rights derived from England can be as impaired as those of all women on most of Continental Europe. Judicially imposed coverture common laws, which begin being imposed in much of England after the 1066 Norman Conquest from France, have in turn been brought to the (later) US during colonial years. In the US during colonial years and later, there is no coverture law adopted by a legislature, the US Constitution vests rights in "Person" and "Citizen", and there are often civil disobedience protests of coverture, however, judges continue to impose it in many locations: Prior to marriage a woman can freely execute a will, enter into contracts, sue or be sued in her own name, and sell or give away her real estate or personal property as she wishes. "Once she [marries], however, her legal existence as an individual [is] suspended under "marital unity," a legal fiction in which the husband and wife [are] considered a single entity: the husband. The husband [exercises] almost exclusive power and responsibility and rarely [has] to consult his wife to make decisions about property matters. Coverture [renders] a woman unable to enter a contract, [to obtain a business license,] to sue or be sued on her own behalf or to execute a will without her husband's consent and, unless some prior specific provision separating a woman's property from her husband's had been made, [strips] a woman of control over real and personal property." Any earnings of hers are the husband's property right. After 1859, Kansas women have a partial block on coverture because Kansas constitutionalizes a Married Women's Property Act. Kansas Constitution, Article 15, Section 6. "Rights of women. The legislature shall provide for the protection of the rights of women, in acquiring and possessing property, real, personal and mixed, separate and apart from the husband; and shall also provide for their equal rights in the possession of their children." Coverture is disassembled in the United States through constitutions and legislation at the state level beginning in Mississippi in 1839 and continuing into the 1880s.

This MWPA provision remains part of the Kansas constitution today. While this provision gives women rights to their own property, it does not give them a self-executing right to a say in marital property, which remains under control of the husband.

Louisiana, which does not follow the English legal system but instead a derivative of the Napoleonic Code, retains a "Head and Master" statutory law until 1981 when the US Supreme Court rules that it violates the U.S. Constitution. The Louisiana Head and Master law gives sole control of marital property to the husband and indicates the husband's dominance over the wife in the marriage.

Kirchberg v. Feenstra, 450 U.S. 455 (1981).

In 1787-1791, the US Constitution becomes framed using the only the terms "Person" and "Citizen", intentionally excluding the term "Man", from this English constitutional legacy of equal rights regardless of sex for women, particularly the 1689 English Bill of Rights (of Person). Some state constitutions, such as that of Kansas, did (and do) attempt to confer rights only in Man, however.

For a depiction of colonial era civil disobedience of coverture, see this 1773 portrait of Sarah Morris and Thomas Mifflin (a prominent Philadelphia couple). <https://philamuseum.org/collection/object/103026>

See <https://www.britannica.com/topic/coverture>

Karin Wulf, *Not All Wives: Women of Colonial Philadelphia* (2005), <https://www.jstor.org/stable/10.7591/j.ctvr7fbd4>.

Arianne Chernock, *Men and the Making of Modern British Feminism* (2009), <https://academic.oup.com/stanford-scholarship-online/book/29670>.

Nancy Isenberg, *Sex and Citizenship in Antebellum America* (1999), <https://uncpress.org/book/9780807847466/sex-and-citizenship-in-antebellum-america/>

CROSS REF: Kansas Constitution: Rights of Man and Person (1861), A "Hobson's Choice" for College Women (1864), The Stone/Blackwell Marriage Negotiation Model (1874), Married Women and Business/Professional Licenses (1874), Post WWII Tax Structures Pressure Women to Leave Workforce and Yield Assets (1948-2023); Coverture Concepts Remain (2015).

LAWS AFFECTING COLLEGE WOMEN

Maternal and Paternal Roles and the Law

1874

[To be completed] Paternity of infants is determined, or not determined, based on legal fictions because of inadequate evidence to a legal certainty. These legal fictions include: (a) when a child is born to a married women, her husband is legally the father and (b) when a child is born to an unmarried women, the child is legally considered to have no father. On divorce, some women have difficulty obtaining any child custody until the "Tender Years Doctrine" is widely promulgated. It creates a presumption of sole maternal custody, first for age 0-4, and later for age 0-18. The Tender Years Doctrine also reinforces women holding primary and even sole personal and even financial responsibility for children, however.

CROSS REF: Paternal Standards of Care Advocated (1979)

CAREERS & COLLEGE WOMEN

A "Hobson's Choice" for College Women

1874

[To be completed] Women face a problematic choice between accepting a patriarchal marriage, including its costs to them and for children, or forgoing marriage and children entirely. This is a "Hobson's Choice", i.e. a "something or nothing" "choice" where the real alternative to both "choices" is kept hidden. For highly educated women whose earnings are higher, this often makes staying single more appealing. In some cases women are able to negotiate marriages that are more equal, however. Overall, their marriage rates are significantly lower. The women who do marry face major obstacles to earning income. Nine of the twelve Monmouth founding Pi Phis married, and three did not. [Founding seven Kansas Alphas] [to be completed] [What happened to the single ones v. married ones in relation

to any career or public life activity] [to be completed]

The "Hobson's Choice": "Those who attempt to force women into marriage by closing all other doors against them, lay themselves open to a similar retort. If they mean what they say, their opinion must evidently be, that men do not render the married condition so desirable to women, as to induce them to accept it for its own recommendations. It is not a sign of one's thinking the boon one offers very attractive, when one allows only Hobson's choice, 'that or none'.... And if men are determined that the law of marriage shall be a law of despotism, they are quite right in point of mere policy, in leaving to women only Hobson's choice. But, in that case, all that has been done in the modern world to relax the chain on the minds of women, has been a mistake. They should have never been allowed to receive a literary education." John Stuart Mill, *The Subjection of Women* (London: 1869).

See Nancy Isenberg, *Sex and Citizenship in Ante-Bellum America* (1998).

Car Degler, *At Odds: Women and the Family from the American Revolution to the Present* (1980).

Henrik Hartog, *Man and Wife in America: A History* (2002).

FAMILY AND COLLEGE WOMEN

The Stone/Blackwell Marriage Negotiation Model

1874

In attempting to negotiate an alternative to the Hobson's Choice and prevent judicial imposition of coverture, some couples follow the example of Henry Blackwell and Lucy Stone, married in 1855. Stone first graduates from Oberlin College in 1847 (in the 1830s Oberlin had become the first college in the US to admit women and men equally). When Blackwell begins courting her in 1853, Stone says she did not wish to marry because she does not want to surrender control over her life to the subsumed legal position occupied by a married woman. Blackwell maintains that despite the law, couples could create a marriage of equal partnership, governed by their mutual agreement. In an 18-month correspondence, Stone and Blackwell discuss the nature of marriage, actual and ideal, as well as their own natures and suitability for marriage. Stone in November 1854 agrees to marry Blackwell. Neither Stone nor Blackwell change their names on marriage. Their daughter is named Alice Stone Blackwell. Stone and Blackwell develop a private agreement aimed at a more equal partnership, preserving and protecting Stone's financial independence and personal liberty. In monetary matters, they agree that the marriage will be like a negotiated business partnership, with the partners being "joint proprietors of everything except the results of previous labors." Neither will have claim to lands belonging to the other, nor any obligation for the other's costs of holding them. While married and living together they will share earnings, but if they should separate, each will relinquish claim to the other's subsequent earnings. Each will have the right to will his/her property to whomever they pleased unless they had children. Blackwell agrees that Stone will choose "when, where and how often" she would "become a mother." In addition to this private agreement, Blackwell draws up a protest of laws, rules, and customs that confer superior rights on husbands and, as part of the wedding ceremony, pledges never to avail himself of those laws. Blackwell's protest document then spreads across the country. "While some commentators viewed it as a protest against marriage itself, others agreed that no woman should resign her legal existence without such formal protest against the despotism that forced her to forgo marriage and motherhood or submit to the degradation in which law placed a married woman." It inspires other couples to make similar protests part of their wedding ceremonies.

Million, Joelle. *Woman's Voice, Woman's Place: Lucy Stone and the Birth of the Women's Rights Movement* (2003), pp. 157-162, 182-85, 195-96.

CAREERS & COLLEGE WOMEN

Married Women and Business/Professional Licenses

1874

In 1872, the Supreme Court rules that Illinois and other states can prohibit a married woman receiving a law license. In 1874, Illinois then passes a law specifically allowing this. In 1872, the Illinois legislature had passed a law that stated, "No person shall be precluded or debarred from any

occupation, profession, or employment (except military) on account of sex." Even as Illinois makes clear in 1874 that married women can hold professional and business licenses, other states continue to block married women doing this, based upon the Supreme Court ruling. The plaintiff, [Bradwell], is discouraged by the Supreme Court ruling in her case and does not herself obtain a license from Illinois until [1890?]. [To be completed]

Bradwell v. Illinois, 839 U.S. 130 (1872)

POLITICS / SOCIAL REFORM

Women's Club Movement

1874 - 1926

Gertrude Boughton Blackwelder (1873) and Flora Richardson Colman (1873), two of the original seven Kansas Alphas and who marry become part of the Women's Club Movement. Gertrude becomes President of the Chicago Women's Club. With the legal constraints and other heavy pressures on married women in the 1870s, bright, curious, and ambitious women found few places to display their talents. After household care, benevolent work at church and patriotic fundraising for Civil War soldiers were the only outlets that permitted married women to contribute to shaping the public world, absent a negotiated marriage outside these bounds. Career opportunities were few. Skill-building, beyond needlework, was deemed unnecessary. Political activism, civic reform, and community involvement were regarded as outside the realm of the sentimentalized role of mothers and wives who should focus on serving their husbands and children. A few brave women in big cities challenged these constraints in the late 1860s and soon persuaded the general population of middle-class US women to form voluntary organizations in their neighborhoods to defy custom, undertake serious study of intellectual topics and current events, and organize for social reforms at the local, state, and national levels. In the years between the 1870s and 1920s, women's clubs became the major vehicle by which married women could exercise their developing talents to shape the world beyond their homes.

<https://www.womenshistory.org/articles/womens-clubs>

CROSS REF:

Gertrude Boughton Blackwelder (1873)

Flora Richardson Colman (1873)

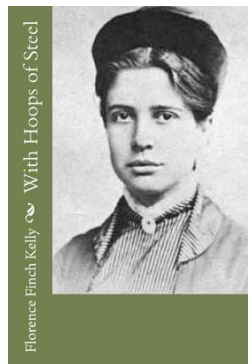
Coverture Concepts Impair Married Women (1874)

Maternal and Paternal Roles and the Law (1874)

A "Hobson's Choice" for College Women (1874)

The Stone/Blackwell Marriage Negotiation Model (1874)

Married Women and Business/Professional Licenses (1874)



JOURNALISM / PUBLISHING

Florence Finch Kelly (1875)

15 Jan 1875

Journalist and Novelist. (dec) Massachusetts, New York and other locations,. Longtime contributor to the Boston Globe and New York Times. Her autobiography is called *Flowing Stream: The Story of Fifty-six Years in American Newspaper Life* (1939). She also authors a number of novels. Married. Mother of two children.

<https://www.encyclopedia.com/women/encyclopedias-almanacs-transcripts-and-maps/kelly-florence-finch-1858-1939>

See also https://prabook.com/web/florence_finch.kelly/1082591

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Florence_Finch_Kelly

A list of Florence's books: https://www.amazon.com/Books-Florence-Finch-Kelly/s?rh=n%3A283155%2Cp_27%3AFlorence+Finch+Kelly



Jennie Nicol

SCIENCE / MEDICINE

Jennie Nicol (1867 Monmouth) Recieves Her MD

15 May 1875

One of the founding Monmouth Pi Phis, Jennie in about 1875 graduates from the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania, becoming one of a few hundred female physicians in the US. In its early days, the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania is one of the few medical colleges that admits women. It faces serious opposition from the male medical establishment. Women are said to be too feeble-minded to succeed in the demanding arena of academic medicine and too delicate to endure the physical requirements of clinical practice. One of the most serious barriers to the success of the college is the lack of clinical experience available to its students and interns because area hospitals do not allow women to attend lectures or to treat patients. Single. No children.

Jennie dies at age 36, while studying at the University of Zurich, when she contracts pneumonia and then meningitis. Her fellow Pi Phi founder Emma Brownlee Kilgore, says of her, "In that day you know it was not popular for a woman to enter professional life. She was determined to be the equal of her brothers in the profession. She used to say, 'I think we should have women physicians and I have an ambition to show the men what a woman can do.'" According to her cousin Matthew Jamison, Dr. Nicol is successful in an era when women are expected only to be wives and mothers, because she has "a reserved, kindly, well-poised personality, manifesting a certain mental solidity and strength of character."

<https://www.franbecque.com/jennie-nicol-m-d-pi-beta-phi-founder-amazingsororitywomen/>

<https://www.reviewatlas.com/story/news/2017/08/23/the-rankin-file-pi-beta/19390084007/>

See also, *Daring Women Doctors: Women Physicians in the 19th Century* (2020), <https://www.pbs.org/show/daring-women-doctors-physicians-19th-century/>

JOURNALISM / PUBLISHING

Josephine Miles-Woodward (1882)

15 Jan 1882

Journalist. (dec). Josephine becomes a war correspondent for the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette during the Spanish-American War and is the first woman sent to the island in that capacity. She obtains an interview with General Weyler.



SCIENCE / MEDICINE

Jennette H. Bolles (1883) DO

15 Jan 1883

Osteopathic physician. (dec) Denver, Colorado. Jennette is the first woman to study and develop a career as an osteopathic physician. She becomes interested in osteopathy after an osteopathic physician successfully removes a bullet from her father and restores him to health after he is left for dead during border skirmishes in the 1850s. She practices in Denver and opens an osteopathic

school there with her husband. She serves on the Colorado Board of Medical Examiners. When the Governor offers her appointment to the State Medical Board, she turns it down because they do not recognize osteopathy. She and her husband raise two children.

Jennette graduates from the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Missouri, in 1894, as part of its first class. She becomes a professor at the school from 1893-1895. Then, after moving to Colorado with her husband, she heads the departments of anatomy, gynecology and obstetrics at the Colorado College of Osteopathy from 1897 until 1904. Beginning in 1904, Alden is in private practice with her husband in Denver, Colorado.

During this era, women have difficulty getting access to mainstream medical education and clinical practice. Some of them instead pursue alternative medicine education in homeopathy and osteopathy.

<https://www.franbecque.com/the-early-history-of-the-womens-fraternity-system-at-the-university-of-kansas/>

CROSS REF:

Jennie Nicol (1867 Monmouth) Receives Her MD (1875)



SCIENCE / MEDICINE

Gertrude Crotty-Davenport (1886)

15 Jan 1886

Scientist. (Partially Discredited) (dec) Cold Spring Harbor, New York. After KU graduation, Gertrude pursues graduate studies at Radcliffe in biology. She marries one of her instructors. Gertrude then assists her husband who becomes head of the biological station at the Carnegie Institute at Cold Spring Harbor, New York. She co-authors a number of publications, including textbooks, such as Introduction to Zoology. Together with her husband, she also becomes involved in the Eugenics Movement, the discredited area of evolutionary biology. Married. Raises three children.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gertrude_Crotty_Davenport

Gertrude's Publications: <https://www.worldcat.org/identities/viaf-287909187/>

Discussion of Charles Davenport's Career, including Gertrude's work with him in the (later discredited) Eugenics Movement: <https://www.amphilsoc.org/bulletin/2002/davenport.htm>

LAND MANAGEMENT / REAL ESTATE DEVELOPMENT

Josephine Thorndike Berry (1893)

15 Jan 1893

Real Estate Developer and Academic/Educator. (dec) Kansas City, Missouri, after other locations. After spending many years teaching home economics at the collegiate level, Josephine becomes the builder and operator of Thorndike Hall, an apartment hotel for women in Kansas City, Missouri, to remedy a lack of appropriate housing for working women.

JOURNALISM / PUBLISHING

Alice Rohe (1893)



16 Jan 1893

Alice Rohe (1893) (dec). New York, Colorado (primarily Denver), and Italy (primarily Rome). Alice is a founding editor of the KU student newspaper. Along her long career, she becomes a WWI correspondent in Italy, heading the UPI bureau there (the first woman to head an overseas major news bureau), and is arrested by Italy twice for spying. Single. No children.

Her biography at the Library of Congress:

"Rohe was a feminist who put into practice her beliefs that women had strengths that traditional domestic roles did not tap. She entered a profession that many women joined in the 1890s because it required no advanced degrees, extensive examinations, or certification licenses. Rohe also joined the professional organizations for women that recognized the formal entrance of women into the work world. She worked hard at her writing and her photography, but at the end of World War I she received none of the European awards given to her male contemporaries. She gradually seemed more tired and bitter about the costs she had paid to pursue her dream, but her career set her apart from the many unmarried women whose obituaries lead with the word 'spinster.'

"The headlines for Rohe's obituaries refer to her as a newspaper woman. Ultimately, Rohe's being in the news profession helped make the job more acceptable for women who succeeded her, and her photographs visually document the scenes she described in engaging, effective ways."

"She also became a member of the women's fraternity Pi Beta Phi, which began in 1867 to create a sense of unity among the early generation of women who attended college."

https://loc.gov/rr/print/coll/womphotoj/roheessay.html?fbclid=IwAR0ppFsAi3CBHujZbX-ADpz7lPnbOE4dJZT66_n66-8kVUmZ84jgduBAv1g

See also https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alice_Rohe



EDUCATION

Adele Humphrey (ca. 1894)

15 Jan 1894

Teacher, Administrator, and Journalist. (dec) Los Angeles and other locations. [To be completed]



JOURNALISM / PUBLISHING

Gertrude Hill Springer (1897)

1897

Social Welfare Worker & Journalist (dec). New York, Italy, Cape Cod, Massachusetts. In WWI, she serves as director of civilian relief in Italy for the Red Cross. In 1951, the American Public Welfare Association honors her with an award for her "unique achievements as a penetrating reporter of the American social scene and her special contribution in the field of public welfare." At her death in 1953, "thousands of social workers [remember finding] hope and encouragement in her writing during the Depression." Married.

One of her columns on children working during the Depression:
<https://socialwelfare.library.vcu.edu/eras/great-depression/children-earning-1935/>
<https://www.journals.uchicago.edu/doi/10.1086/639421>



1890-1901

1 Jan 1900 - 1 Jan 1920

EDUCATION & COLLEGE WOMEN

Women are 33% of College Students Nationally

1900

Less than 2% of people age 18-24 are enrolled in college. Women's enrollment in college education begins to increase, however.

<https://www.brookings.edu/essay/the-history-of-womens-work-and-wages-and-how-it-has-created-success-for-us-all/>



1901-1907: 1200 Tennessee St

9 Nov 1901 - 9 Nov 1907



KU PI PHI HISTORICAL EVENT

KU Pi Phis' First Home: 1200 Tennessee St

9 Nov 1901 - 9 Nov 1907

"The Pi Beta Phi chapter house has been completed and the girls are now at home to their friends." (Lawrence Journal-World: 1901) Twelve Pi Phis move to the house. The Sutliff sisters, KU Pi Phi Alums, build the house specifically to be a chapter house. They serve as house mothers. After the Pi Phis outgrow this house in 1907 and move to 1245 Oread, 1200 Tennessee serves as the "student union" for KU, open only to men. There is then a library, a barber chair, pool table, cigar room, etc.

<https://www.newspapers.com/clip/115721614/pi-phi-chapter-house-completed-nov/>

<https://www.newspapers.com/clip/115721365/article-mentioning-pi-phis-chapter/>

CAREERS & COLLEGE WOMEN

20% of Women Earn Income; 5% of Married Women

1905

<https://www.brookings.edu/essay/the-history-of-womens-work-and-wages-and-how-it-has-created-success-for-us-all/>



POLITICS / SOCIAL REFORM

Iris Calderhead Pratt (1907) MA

January 1907

Political activist. Teacher (briefly). (dec) Washington, DC; Mount Laurel, New Jersey; McKittrick Canyon, Texas. Leader in the national campaign to prohibit discrimination against women in the right to vote and to prohibit other discrimination on the basis of sex under the law. After KU graduation, she does graduate work at Bryn Mawr and the Univ. of Chicago and briefly teaches English. Kansas constitutionalizes a prohibition of voting discrimination in 1912. By 1915, she begins her advocacy, traveling all over the country to work on a constitutional amendment (later the 19th Amendment) to end sex discrimination in voting. She becomes Vice President for Demonstrations for the National Women's Party and is arrested several times in 1917, including for preparing to unfurl a banner challenging President Wilson and Democratic Party in their opposition to women voting and later for leading the Silent Sentinel picketing of the White House. After the 19th Amendment is ratified, she focuses on the Equal Rights Amendment to prohibit federal and state government discrimination on the basis of sex. Later, she asserts the need for women's equality in the World Court then being created by the League of Nations. Married twice (widowed). No children.

Iris becomes a leader in the National Women's Party, which splits from the larger National American Woman Suffrage Association (headed by Carrie Chapman Catt, a Pi Beta Phi (1877) from Iowa State University).

Chapman Catt's NAWSA focuses on attempting to gain a prohibition on sex discrimination in voting at the state level.

Iris' NWP, with Alice Paul as its head, prioritizes the passage of a US constitutional amendment prohibiting such discrimination. The NWP also is singly focused on the voting discrimination problem, and refuses to take stances on political questions, such as the US participation in WWI, which NAWSA supports.

In 1915, Iris, while leading the first large march protesting voting discrimination in California, says to a reporter: "I came a long way to work . . . because national suffrage seems to me the biggest political issue before the country. I think I ought to be able to persuade others to work for the Constitutional Amendment" (Topeka Daily State Journal, July 5, 1915).

The 19th Amendment is ratified August 18, 1920 and is part of the US Constitution.

After the 19th Amendment is ratified, the NWP focuses on an Equal Rights Amendment. In this instance, Iris' home state of Kansas has not already done this at the state level. In 1920 it still has its 1861 provision conferring certain rights only in men, a provision that is still there today in 2023.

President Calvin Coolidge, whose wife Grace Coolidge founds the Pi Phi Beta Phi chapter at the University of Vermont in 1899 also receives, in 1926, a petition for the ERA from the NWP. Grace Coolidge's views on the ERA are not known publicly.

In 1932, when Congress proposes legislation to remove married women from the Federal civil service, and the National Woman's Party crafts a resolution encouraging women to consider divorce to keep their jobs. Iris presents that resolution to President Herbert Hoover, which also asks for the passage of the Equal Rights Amendment. Lou Henry Hoover, the President's wife, is a longtime supporter of the ERA.

In 1932, she is also co-leader of the NWP effort to add the Equal Rights Reservation to the World Court. This reservation to the United States' entrance to the Permanent Court of International Justice (or World Court) stipulates that should the US become a member, it does so only with the proviso that the laws to be administered by the Court contain no inequalities based on sex. She testifies before Congress on the issue in 1932, saying, "You see, [the League of Nations] it is antifeminist in its point of view. It is a question of going into an international government, an international system, which is based up on the Old World standards, and which up to now has not made a single concession to the American standard

of equality for men and women.”

Iris again finds herself focused on this issue with President Roosevelt and Eleanor Roosevelt, when Eleanor Roosevelt opposes the ERA (until at least 1946).

Campaigning for the ERA becomes much more difficult because of Eleanor Roosevelt's opposition.

In 2023, the Equal Rights Amendment has not been ratified and is not part of the US Constitution. Recently some states are renewing a campaign to ratify it.

Over opposition from the NWP, the New Deal programs, including Social Security in 1935, end up vesting primary and extra rights in sole breadwinners, a structure Social Security still has today.

During the 1930s, Iris works for the Roosevelt Administration as an official at the Consumers' Counsel Division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. She authors the 1936 report "Consumer Services of Government Agencies."

Iris marries twice. In October of 1918, Iris marries and co-founds with her husband a newspaper to promote "outspoken and fearless discussions of the great questions of the day.". She is widowed in 1931. In 1941, Iris marries again, to her classmate from KU, Wallace Everette Pratt, and moves to Texas.

<https://www.nps.gov/people/iris-calderhead-pratt.htm>

See also https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iris_Calderhead

<https://documents.alexanderstreet.com/d/1009554979>

See some of Iris' Congressional Testimony in 1932 (pp 14,231 - 14233):

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/GPO-CRECB-1932-pt13-v75/pdf/GPO-CRECB-1932-pt13-v75-5.pdf>

CROSS REFERENCE:

Kansas Constitution: Rights of Man and Person (1861)

19th Amendment Ratified: Discrimination in Voting By Sex Prohibited (1920)

Equal Rights Amendment Proposed in Congress (1923)

Equal Rights Amendment (US): Kansas Ratifies (1972)

Coverture Concepts Remain (2015)



KU PI PHI HISTORICAL EVENT

Pi Phis Move to 1245 Oread

22 Jun 1907 - 22 Jun 1917

[To be confirmed}



1907-1917: 1245 Oread

9 Nov 1907 - 9 Nov 1917

EVENTS IN US & WORLD HISTORY

World War I: 1914-1918

28 Jul 1914 - 11 Nov 1918



At least two KU Pi Phis are active during WWI in war-related efforts, both in Italy. 1. Alice Rohe (1893) Journalist (dec) becomes a WWI correspondent in Italy, where she is arrested twice for spying. 2. Gertrude Hill Springer (1897) Social Welfare Worker and Journalist (dec) serves as director of civilian relief in Italy for the Red Cross. [Author's Note: I don't know if they knew each other.]



KU PI PHI HISTORICAL EVENT

Pi Phis Move to 1246 Mississippi

29 Jun 1917 - 29 Jun 1962

Also known as the "Pea Green Lodge". [To be confirmed]



1917- 1962: 1246 Mississippi

9 Nov 1917 - 9 Nov 1962

EDUCATION & COLLEGE WOMEN

Women are 47% of College Students Nationally

1920

This marks an increase from women being 33% of college students in 1900. Women students are often pursuing core liberal arts and professional programs.

CAREERS & COLLEGE WOMEN

College Women Continue to Forego Marriage More Than Other Women

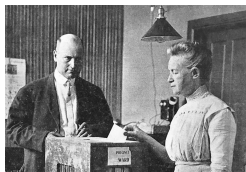
1920

Even as marriage rates increase in the general population, many college women pursue the "single and earning" aspect of the Hobson's Choice. In 1932, when Congress proposes legislation to remove married women from the Federal civil service, and the National Woman's Party crafts a resolution encouraging women to consider divorce to keep their jobs. Iris Calderhead Pratt (1907) presents that resolution to President Herbert Hoover, which also asks for the passage of the Equal Rights Amendment.

CROSS REF: Iris Calderhead Pratt (1907).

LAWS AFFECTING COLLEGE WOMEN

19th Amendment Ratified: Discrimination in Voting by Sex



Prohibited

18 Aug 1920

At least two Kansas Alpha Pi Phis play prominent roles in the long campaign for the 19th Amendment. 1. Iris Calderhead Pratt (1907): A leader of the National Women's Party. After Kansas constitutionalizes a prohibition of voting discrimination in 1912, on behalf of the NWP she travels all over the country to give speeches. In 1917 she becomes NWP Vice President for Demonstrations. She is arrested twice in this role: (a) For unfurling a banner challenging President Wilson and the Democratic Party in their opposition to women voting and (b) For picketing the White House as one of the Silent Sentinels. 2. Gertrude Boughton Blackwelder (1873): On July 26, 1913, she casts the first women's vote in Cook County, IL soon after Illinois prohibited such discrimination by state law, the "Women's Suffrage Law". A photo of Gertrude casting that vote appears in numerous papers. Flora Richardson Colman (1873) is also active in campaigning against voting discrimination. [Author's note: I don't know if Iris and Gertrude knew each other.]

Iris Calderhead is a leader of the National Women's Party, which splits from the larger National American Woman Suffrage Association (headed by Carrie Chapman Catt, a Pi Beta Phi (1877) from Iowa State University).

Chapman's Catt's NAWSA focuses on attempting to gain a prohibition on sex discrimination in voting at the state level.

Calderhead's NWP, with Alice Paul as its head, prioritizes the passage of a US constitutional amendment prohibiting such discrimination. The NWP also focuses singly on the voting issue, and refuses to take stances on political questions, such as the US participation in WWI, which NAWSA supports.

The 19th Amendment is ratified August 18, 1920 and is part of the US Constitution.

Calvin Coolidge becomes the first President elected where US women do not face discrimination in voting based on sex.

His wife Grace Coolidge founds the Pi Phi Beta Phi chapter at the University of Vermont in 1899. She is the first Presidential wife to hold a degree from a four year college.

US Const. Amendment XIX: "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex."

<https://www.nps.gov/people/iris-calderhead-pratt.htm>

<https://www.franbecque.com/grace-goodhue-coolidge-my-favorite-first-lady-and-a-loyal-pi-phi/>

CROSS REF: Iris Copperweld Pratt (1907), Gertrude Boughton Blackwelder (1873), Flora Richardson Colman (1873)



SCIENCE / MEDICINE

Leona Baumgartner (1921) MD, PhD

15 Jan 1921

Public Health Physician Official and Academic Physician (dec) She first becomes a Professor at Harvard Medical School. Then she becomes Public Health Commissioner for New York City. In 1956, she publicly inoculates Elvis Presley (age 21) in the successful effort to promote polio vaccination. In 1962, she heads a department in the US Agency for International Development. Known her tact and diplomatic skills, she reportedly convinces President Johnson to reverse his policy to supporting US international funding for birth control. Married twice (widowed). Raised two children.

Leona is posthumously inducted into the KU Women's Hall of Fame in 1979.

https://cfmedicine.nlm.nih.gov/physicians/biography_28.html

<https://www.nytimes.com/1991/01/17/obituaries/dr-leona-baumgartner-88-dies-led-new-york-health-department.html>

<https://www.wnyc.org/story/312967-leona-baumgartner-and-fight-against-polio/>

<https://www.franbecque.com/leona-baumgartner-ph-d-m-d-pi-beta-phi-notablesororitywoman-whm2021/>

LAWS AFFECTING COLLEGE WOMEN

Equal Rights Amendment Proposed in Congress

13 Dec 1923

The Amendment is drafted by Alice Paul, head of the National Women's Party. Iris Calderhead Pratt (1907) is still an officer and organizer in the NWP. The ERA is first introduced in Congress on December 13 by Representative Daniel Anthony (R-KS), who is sex equality advocate Susan B. Anthony's nephew. In 1932, Iris presents to President Herbert Hoover a petition advocating the ERA. Herbert Hoover's wife, Lou Henry Hoover, is a longtime supporter of the ERA. She is the first woman to study geology in the US, receiving a degree from Stanford. The petition Iris presents also addresses legislation Congress proposes to remove married women from the Federal civil service during the Depression. In response to that legislation, the National Woman's Party has crafted a resolution encouraging women to consider divorce to keep their jobs. Iris presents that resolution to President Herbert Hoover as well. President Hoover opposes the Congressional legislation.

Iris advocates the Equal Rights Amendment on behalf of the National Women's Party for many years.

After President Roosevelt is elected in 1933, campaigning for the ERA becomes much more difficult because Eleanor Roosevelt opposes the ERA (until at least 1946).

In 1941, Iris marries again, to Wallace Everette Pratt, her classmate from KU, and moves to Texas.

<https://www.nps.gov/people/iris-calderhead-pratt.htm>

CROSS REF:

Kansas Constitution: Rights of Man and Person (1861)

Equal Rights Amendment (US): Kansas Ratifies (1972)

"Hobson's Choice" and Coverture Concepts Remain (2023)

EDUCATION & COLLEGE WOMEN

Great Depression: Some College Women Suspend Their Educations

1929 - 1939

During the Great Depression, some KU Pi Phis have to suspend or stop their educations to earn money. At least two Kansas Alpha Pi Phis are active during the Great Depression: [Springer, Calderhead, to be completed] Earning money is easier for single women as there is widespread pressure to limit married couples to one paid job. A wife thus often loses her job if her husband is employed. Among the few women in the labor force, layoffs are less common in the white-collar jobs and women are often found in light manufacturing work.

Economists later in the 20th Century engage in considerable debate whether the sole breadwinner focus of the New Deal and the Roosevelt Administration delayed the recovery from the Depression. This sole breadwinner focus is also later linked to the rise of authoritarian regimes in Central and Eastern Europe in the first half of the 20th Century after the economic damage of WWI. [To be completed.]

CAREERS & COLLEGE WOMEN

50% of Single Women Earn Income; 12% of Married Women

1930

[To be completed]

<https://www.brookings.edu/essay/the-history-of-womens-work-and-wages-and-how-it-has-created-success-for-us-all/>

EDUCATION

Carolyn Bailey Berneking (1934)

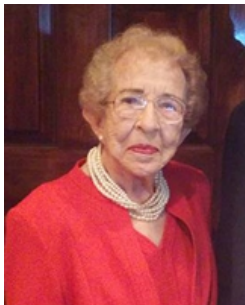
15 Jan 1934

Teacher and Librarian. (dec) Lawrence, Kansas, and earlier New Jersey and Alabama. Carolyn has a long career as a librarian, after an initial few years teaching school in Alabama. Married. Raised three children.

1. Auburn, Alabama: cataloger at the Auburn University Library.
2. Elizabeth, New Jersey: cataloger at the Elizabeth Public Library.
3. Lawrence, Kansas: serials librarian at Watson Library, University of Kansas.
4. Lawrence, Kansas: librarian at Central Junior High School.

After retirement in 1990 she volunteers at the Kansas University Archives, Spencer Research Library until 2004.

During this time, she also works as a preservation historian. She places several houses in Lawrence, buildings on KU's campus, and a historic landmark site in Douglas County on the National Historic Register.



SCIENCE / MEDICINE

Virginia Lee Carson Garver

15 Jan 1939

Lay and Professional Nurse. Wichita, Kansas [To be completed]



PHILANTHROPY

Joan Darby Edwards (1939)

January 1939

Philanthropist. (dec) Mission Hills, Kansas. In addition to philanthropy for KU, she spends many decades volunteering for KU, including being a member of three administrative search committees, being a member of Coach Glen Mason's Football Advisory Board, representing the KU Alumni Association to the Athletic Corporation Board, being a Chancellors Club and Williams Educational Fund member and serving as vice chairman of the Campaign Kansas Intercollegiate Athletics Committee. In 1991 she receives the Fred Ellsworth Medallion for individuals "who have provided unique and significant service to the University." The KU Edwards Campus in Overland Park is named in honor of Joan Darby

Edwards and her husband, Roy A. Edwards, Jr. Susan Edwards Miller (1970), Joan's daughter, serves on the KU Edwards Campus Board of Advisors. Susan also engages in significant philanthropy for KU, including the Doug and Susan Miller Family Scholarship Fund, which benefits students majoring in education or business at the Edwards Campus. Susan says at the time of this gift: "Because the campus was named for my parents, it is an overwhelming honor to be able to establish this scholarship here. At the time we decided to start this scholarship, my mother was still living, and it was great to be able to tell her we were doing this." Joan's mother is Edith Cubbison Darby (1914). Joan's other daughter and her daughter-in-law are also KU Phi Phis. Barbara Edwards (1967) and Terry Beach Edwards (1964).

Joan is the first KU Pi Phi to receive the Ellsworth Medallion.

The Fred Ellsworth Medallion is the Alumni Association's highest honor for extraordinary service to KU. The award is created in 1975 and, as of 2022, 148 people receive it. Of these 24 are women. Three of the women are KU Pi Phis (2% of the total, and 12.5% of the women).

Susan Edwards Miller is longtime Treasurer of the Kansas Alpha Pi Beta Phi Educational Foundation.

<https://edwardscampus.ku.edu/edwards-family>

Susan Edwards Miller gift: <https://kuendowment.org/news-articles/inspired-by-family-a-gift-for-edwards-campus-students/>

EDUCATION & COLLEGE WOMEN

"GI Bill" Alters College For Women

22 Jun 1944 - 22 Jun 1956

The GI Bill affects the relative proportion of women on campus because the types of military support work and civilian war-related work that many women perform during WWII does not qualify them eligible for the payments for education that male veterans of combat-eligible service receive. As its nickname indicates, the law centers education benefits on the "infantryman", a position for which women involved in the war effort are not eligible. At KU, between 1945-1959, enrollment increases from 6300 to over 11,700 students. In 1947, veterans number 60% of those KU students. The veterans plus additional male students mean the proportion of women students nationwide reduces to 33% by the mid-1950s from the 47% women represented in 1920. The dramatic increase in male enrollments ends up reducing the amount of women who can pursue professional fields. The percentage of women earning PhDs also begins a decline that continues throughout the 1950s.

The Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, among other benefits, provides dedicated payments of tuition and living expenses to attend high school, college, or vocational school. These benefits are available to all veterans who were on active duty during the war years for at least 90 days and were not dishonorably discharged. It ends in 1956.

See Linda Eisenmann, Higher Education for Women in Postwar America, 54-55.

See also Susan Levine, Degrees of Equality: the American Association of University Women and the Challenge of Twentieth-Century Feminism (1995) 91.

GOVERNMENT

Mary Longenecker Mann (1945)

15 Jan 1945

Government. International Locations and later Kansas City. As a member of the U.S. State Department, Mary is stationed at U.S. Embassies in Belgrade, Yugoslavia and Stockholm, Sweden. Later, she works as a freelance and official court reporter in Kansas City, Missouri, and Kansas City, Kansas. Married. No children.



ACADEMIA

Eugenia Hepworth Berger (1945) PhD

15 Jan 1945

Academic in Childhood Education, Author, and Teacher in Littleton, Colorado. (dec) From 1967 Professor and later Chair of the Department of Education at Metropolitan State College in Denver until retirement in 1997. In 1981 Eugenia authors the textbook, "Parents as Partners in Education", which is released in its 10th edition in 2019. Prior to becoming a college professor in 1967, she is a public school teacher and director of a parent education program. Married. Mother of three children.

"Parents as Partners in Education" textbook review in 2004: "For courses in Parents in Early Childhood Education and Elementary Education. A novel idea when this text first appeared, involving parents in schooling is now accepted--even championed--the country over. Nevertheless, this theoretical and comprehensive text still sets the standard for preparing prospective teachers to engage parents of children 0 to 12 in the challenging occupation of educating them. Its unique blend of information and strategies addresses all aspects of the subject, including: past and current research, the challenges of working with minority and culturally-diverse families and families of children with disabilities, in-school and home-based programs, parent conferences, child abuse, advocacy, and the rights-and-responsibilities balance."

Eugenia holds two master's degrees and a Ph.D. in sociological foundations of education.

Eugenia is active in many professional organizations, including the Association for Childhood Education International, the National Council on Family Relations, the National Association for the Education of Young Children (life member), the National Council for Social Studies, and the American Sociological Association.

In 1994-1995 she serves on the board of the National Association of Early Childhood Teacher Educators.

She is a board member of the Colorado Association for Childhood Education, serves as president of the Rocky Mountain Council on Family Relations for three years, and serves on the board of the Colorado Association for the Education of Young Children, 1998-2001.

She coordinates many conferences, ranging from the Colorado Year of the Child in 1979 to ACEI and RMCF state conferences in the 1980s and 1990s.

As a faculty member at Metropolitan State College of Denver from 1968-1997, she writes the early childhood education certification program and the minor in early childhood, and coordinates the early childhood education program for eight years.

Eugenia is elected to a variety of honorary associations, including Pi Kappa Lambda, Mortar Board, Mu Phi Epsilon, Pi Lambda Theta, and Kappa Delta Pi.

She receives the Distinguished Service Award from Metropolitan State College of Denver.

She is included in Who's Who in the West and Who's Who of American Women.

Eugenia's January 2023 obituary: <https://www.legacy.com/us/obituaries/name/eugenia-berger-obituary?id=38559995>

<https://www.researchgate.net/scientific-contributions/Eugenia-Hepworth-Berger-2013124313>

https://prabook.com/web/eugenia_hepworth.berger/1697533

Parents as Partners in Education textbook (10th ed, 2019): <https://a.co/d/fck84EZ>

Another publication by Eugenia:

<https://www.pearsonhighered.com/assets/preface/0/1/3/5/0135196728.pdf>

EDUCATION & COLLEGE WOMEN

Curriculum for College Women Shifts and Differentiates By Sex

1945 - 1960

While home economics programs, including some with scientific bases, have existed since the mid-1800s, post-WWII they grow rapidly amid political pressure for women to enroll in them. Women's enrollment in programs in nutrition and family studies increases as their enrollment in core liberal arts and professional programs decreases. By the mid-1950s the home economics programs and college in general are focused on preparing women for a marriage where they will yield earnings and assets to men and assume all responsibility for uncompensated work in the home. Men do not enroll in the home economics programs. The percentage of women earning professional degrees and PhDs begins a decline that continues throughout the 1950s. Older educated women who hold degrees in mainstream college fields obtained prior to these changes become alarmed. Some of the younger women see opportunity to make a profession of the "homemaker skill set" as professional opportunities for women in mainstream field foreclose.

Elaine Tyler May, *Homeward Bound* (1988), 79-38.

CROSS REF:

"GI Bill" Alters College For Women (1944-1956)

Chancellor Murphy Hires Dean of Women Emily Taylor (March 1956)

AWS Begins Making Changes for Women (1956-1970)

Separate Spheres Marriage Reexamined For Impact on Children (1978)

Paternal Standard of Care Advocated (1979)

Child Development Models Shift (1980)

EDUCATION & COLLEGE WOMEN

Associated Women Students Forms: Curfews On Women, Not on Men

1947 - 1970

The Associated Women Students (AWS) is originally called The Women's Self-Government Association and serves as the focal point for women's position on campus. Under the direction of the University Administrators, the AWS implements numerous rules for all women's living groups, ranging from curfews ("closing hours") for the housing units to regulations governing men's calling hours, women's calling hours at men's living quarters, "quiet hours" for study and sleeping, and "late permissions" for returning after curfew. Enforcement rules are also heavily codified and include referrals to a judiciary board even for minor infractions, such as arriving home between 1-5 minutes past curfew several times. The AWS is distinct from the All Student Council (ASC) which sets rules for all students. The ASC rules place few restrictions on all students, however, focusing only on appropriate and legal consumption of alcohol and proper behavior at dances and other extracurricular events. Because women's percentage on campus has declined to 33%, they do not hold enough political power in the ASC to do anything of their own initiative. The Dean of Women also has no role and the Dean of Men is the Administrator in charge of the ASC. This structure creates a system where women students are effectively expected to manage the behavior of men students, while men students are not expected to manage their own behavior. The tool the women are directed to use for this is construction and enforcement of a complex set of rules for women students' behavior.

The AWS also publishes "K.U. Cues", the first official handbook for women, covering etiquette, dancing party rules and what to wear when.

In 1970, the AWS becomes the KU "Commission on the Status of Women".

Kelly C. Sartorius, *Experimental Autonomy: Dean Emily Taylor and the Women's Movement at the University of Kansas*, Kansas History (2010), https://www.kshs.org/publicat/history/2010spring_sartorius.pdf

CROSS REF:

AWS Begins Making Changes on Campus for Women (1956)

KU Pi Phis Get House Keys: Hours Restrictions End (1967)

LAWS AFFECTING COLLEGE WOMEN

Post-WWII Tax Structures Pressure Women to Leave Workforce and Yield Assets

1948 - 2023

In 1948, over two vetoes by President Truman, Congress imposes a type of coverture in the tax code via an economic fiction called "income splitting" (aka the "stacking effect"). The express intention is to get the many women who have been working during WWII out of earning income and into doing all the uncompensated work in the home. The economic fiction is imposed in both earned and passive income. It is also known as the "stacking effect" for its impact penalizing household division of labor with both partners earning and both partners performing uncompensated work. The economic fiction is still in the tax code today. The more progressive the tax code is, the greater this countervailing regressive pressure of the stacking effect, which most directly impacts married women, but can also impose extra burdens on single women.

The "stacking effect" is a type of "marriage penalty" (or higher taxes upon marriage) that is imposed on only one partner to the marriage. The other partner gets a "marriage bonus" (or reduced taxes upon marriage). The term "marriage penalty" is most often used, however, with regard to a different issue, which are tax structures that make couples pay more taxes married than single. In 1948 and later, "marriage penalties" are periodically increased then reduced, and then increased again in recent years, particularly at higher income levels and lower income levels.

The "stacking effect" is continuously in place from 1948 to today.

By contrast to the judicially imposed coverture laws, these economic fictions in the tax code can't as readily be avoided through negotiating an equal partnership marriage alternative and/or exercising civil disobedience. The penalties for noncompliance are steep.

<https://scholarship.shu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1077&context=shlj>

CROSS REF:

Coverture Concepts Impair Married Women (1874)

The Stone/Blackwell Marriage Negotiation Model (1874)

Average Fertility Rates Drop Further for College-Educated Women (1992)

Fertility Rates Begin Small Climb For Women With Advanced Degrees (2009-2019)

"Hobson's Choice" and Coverture Concepts Remain (2023)

FAMILY AND COLLEGE WOMEN

"Son Preference" Behavior By Parents Evident

1950 - 2008

In western countries, "son preference" does not generally mean parents categorically accept (or reject) a child as born into a family based on whether the child is a boy or girl, but rather the numbers of children parents have. In demographic data from the US post-1950, parents of girls are observed, on average, to have more children than parents of boys. This is interpreted as a sign of son preference, based on a view that the parents are more likely to try for an additional child if there is no son in the family. The existence of son preference is also commonly inferred from marriage and divorce data. In the United States, parents of boys are more likely to legitimize their children by marriage, and less likely to divorce than parents of girls. These too are interpreted as signs of son preference (with the conventional narrative being that fathers of sons are less likely to leave the

family). Son preference can extend into other behaviors as well, such as investing more in sons than in daughters, expecting daughters and not sons to do unpaid family work, distributing inheritance unequally, defining unequal roles in family decision-making, etc.

The most common analyses are based on population-level fertility data.

A basic method is by comparing the annual numbers of newborn boys to newborn girls. More male births in a region or country is a sign of son-preference behavior by parents.

The most extreme expression of son preference is female selective abortion or infanticide of female offspring (which are still common in India and China).

<https://blog.oup.com/2021/05/fading-signs-of-son-preference/>

CROSS REF:

"Son Preference" Behavior By US Parents Disappearing (2008)



ARTS

Joanna March Clift (1951)

15 Jan 1951

Actor (stage, radio, television and film). Teacher. (dec) New York, California, Kansas (Lawrence), and Washington. After she receives her BA in Theater from KU in 1954, Joanna appears on Broadway in "Miss Lonelyhearts" in 1957 and "Something About a Soldier" with Sal Mineo in 1962. She also appears in live television dramas of the 1950s with Robert Preston, Sandra Church and Peter Ustinov. She is a regular performer in the radio soap opera "The Second Mrs. Burton" and in 1987 features in the film "Burglar" with Whoopi Goldberg. In Lawrence in the early 1970s, she hosts the local Sunflower Cable television shows "The Gingerbread Lady" and "Scene 497". She teaches fifth grade at Sunset Hill School in Lawrence from 1974 to 1985. Married twice (divorced). Mother of two.

Joanna on IMDB: https://www.imdb.com/name/nm0545307/?ref_=nm_mv_close

Joanna's obituary (2009): <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/37943192/jo-anna-clift>



LAND MANAGEMENT / REAL ESTATE DEVELOPMENT

Dana Hudkins Crawford (1952)

January 1952

Real Estate Developer. Architectural Conservatist and Preservationist. Denver, Colorado. A leader in the initial designation of the LoDo District and creation of Larimer Square and Union Station in Denver, Colorado. Colorado Women's Hall of Fame. In 2013 the Union Station hotel is renamed the Crawford Hotel in honor of her innovative development of historical properties in Denver.

See <https://www.bizjournals.com/denver/print-edition/2014/06/13/dana-crawford-respected-as-a-placemaker.html>;

See also https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dana_Hudkins_Crawford

<https://www.thecrawfordhotel.com/>



PHILANTHROPY

Sally Roney Høglund (1954)

15 Jan 1954

Philanthropist. In 2006, she becomes a Co-Chair of “Women Philanthropists for KU”. She is featured in the “KU Women of Distinction” 2006-2007 calendar. In 2005, she receives the Fred Ellsworth Medallion for individuals “who have provided unique and significant service to the University.”

The KU “Women of Distinction” Calendar for 2006-07 <http://women.ku.edu/wod-0607/>.

Sally is also, with her husband, a philanthropist focused on improving the lives of families and at-risk children in Dallas, Texas. Their foundation partners with organizations that provide education and family support services.

Sally is the second KU Pi Phi to receive the Ellsworth Medallion.

The Fred Ellsworth Medallion is the Alumni Association’s highest honor for extraordinary service to KU. The award is created in 1975 and, as of 2022, 148 people receive it. Of these 24 are women. Three of the women are KU Pi Phis (2% of the total, and 12.5% of the women).



ARTS

Sallie Rendigs Benton (1954) MFA

January 1954

Artist. Painter and Sculptor in New York, New York. "I am captivated by faces — people’s body language, their expressions. One of the kindest men I know, has a perennial scowl on his face; it’s his mask of protection, he appears angry and unapproachable, he is neither. We all wear masks to cover our vulnerabilities. Sitting for a portrait, defenses fall away, revealing the true grace of a person. My paintings are about this interactive connection between myself and the person being depicted; the wordless communication that leads to a work that is not only a likeness, but ‘feels like’ the person portrayed and reveals deeper insights into their personality. In a successful work, the desired result will be true communication with the viewer."

<https://salliebenton.com/artist-statement/>

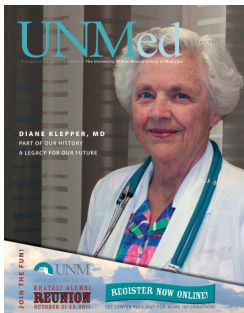
<https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100063897247126>

See also <http://www.cityartgreenville.com/sallie-benton>

<https://www.firststreetgallery.org/artists/sallie-benton/sallie-benton-statement/>

CROSS REF:

Paternal Standards of Care Advocated (1979)



SCIENCE / MEDICINE

Diane J. Klepper (1955) MD

15 Jan 1955

Academic Physician Pulmonologist. Philanthropist. Albuquerque, New Mexico. Along with Marilyn Mull Fead (1957), Diane becomes one of two female students with 98 male ones in the KU Medical School Class of 1964. She becomes a Professor of Pulmonology and Asst/Assoc Dean at the University of New Mexico Medical School until retiring from the faculty in 1999. Then she continues to be

active as a pulmonary medicine specialist in the Department of Medicine. In 2014, UNM Med recognizes her as a "Living Legend". At UNM Med, her role as Asst/Assoc Dean of Admissions and Student Affairs for 31 years "gave her the opportunity to influence potential female students. 'I think my presence in that position really did help attract women to our medical school,'" she says in 2014. In her philanthropy, she is a significant donor to the 2017 construction of the Health Education Building at the KU School of Medicine.

In 2017, Diane also makes a significant donation to Central New Mexico Community College.

Diane "is known for her interest in helping students from rural areas earn their medical degrees at UNM and stay in the state to establish their practices. [During her career,] her clinical practice [is] statewide."

<https://www.cnm.edu/news/faculty-and-staff-news/former-director-of-cnms-respiratory-therapy-program-awards-cnm-half-a-million-dollars>

EDUCATION & COLLEGE WOMEN

Girl Students Outperform Boys

1955

In the 1950s, researchers begin to notice elementary and high school female students performing better than male students.

See Alexander, Karl L., and Bruce K. Eckland. "Sex Differences in the Educational Attainment Process." *American Sociological Review*, vol. 39, no. 5, 1974, pp. 668–82. JSTOR,

EDUCATION & COLLEGE WOMEN

Women Reduced to 33% of College Students Nationwide

1955

The impact of the GI Bill conferring educational benefits on "servicemen", plus additional male students, means the proportion of women students nationwide reduces to 33% by the mid-1950s from the 47% women represented in 1920.

CROSS REF:

University of Kansas Opens with 55 Students: 26 Women (1866-1873)

Women Are 47% Of College Students Nationally (1920)

"GI Bill" Alters College For Women (1944-1956)

Women Are 46% Of KU Students (1973-1980)

Women Are 56% of KU College Graduates (2022)

LAW PRACTICE

Polly Peppercorn Dye (1956) JD and Daughters Dianna (1984) MD and Darcy (1985) JD

15 Jan 1956

Lawyer in Wichita, Kansas. (ret) Polly receives her JD from KU Law School in 1961 as the only woman in her class. After some time away from her career, she practices law in the private sector in Wichita, KS for 19 years before retiring. Polly is the mother of Dianna Dye Balanoff (1984) MD and Darcy Dye DeVincke (1985). After Dianna finishes her physician residency, she practices internal



medicine and holds administrative as well as clinical roles at Indiana University School of Medicine Residency Program followed by St. Vincent Internal Medicine Residency Program. After having children, she works part time in a supervisory role to today. After Darcy receives her law degree, she practices in employment law. Then in 2010 she joins Donaldson Company (based in Minneapolis, Minnesota) to today. At Donaldson, she becomes Director of Human Resources. Then she is promoted to Vice President of Human Resources-Europe. She is now in Brugge, Belgium, serving a 2-year term in charge of HR for the the Belgium/European division of the company.

Polly: https://prabook.com/web/pauline.peppercorn_dye/3244690

Dianna: <https://healthcare.ascension.org/doctors/1962486209/dianna-p-dye-indianapolis-in>

Darcy: <https://www.linkedin.com/in/darcy-devincke-25598a59/>

EDUCATION & COLLEGE WOMEN

Chancellor Murphy Hires Dean of Women Emily Taylor

March 1956

Dr. Emily Taylor is a part of a cohort of older educated women alarmed at the conditions for college women, which have deteriorated from their era. Their concerns range from (a) women being segregated into "home economics" curricula, (b) women students being unrealistically expected to manage men students' behavior through complex curfew rules that apply only to women students, (c) female and male students' development becoming arrested by a lack of student rights and responsibilities, and (d) women college students becoming increasingly objectified. The Dean of Men at KU seeks to have the Dean of Women position be subordinate to him. Dr. Taylor refuses the position on those terms. Chancellor Murphy makes the position reportable only to the Chancellor, the same accountability as the Dean of Men.

In denying the Dean of Men's agenda to make Taylor report to him, Chancellor Murphy says that it is "desirable to clothe the woman in the office with the additional dignity that goes with phrase, ' dean of women'" He also says "our system has worked quite well since 1952".

Dean Taylor receives her college degree in 1937 from Ohio State and goes on to obtain a PhD from Indiana University.

A book about Dr. Taylor (featuring a picture of Ann Peterson Hyde (1964) on the cover in her arrow pin): Kelly Sartorius, *Deans of Women and the Feminist Movement: Emily Taylor's Activism* (Historical Studies in Education), <https://a.co/d/79IBUWA>

An excerpt: Kelly C. Sartorius, *Experimental Autonomy: Dean Emily Taylor and the Women's Movement at the University of Kansas*, *Kansas History* (2010), https://www.kshs.org/publicat/history/2010spring_sartorius.pdf

Dr. Taylor's Obituary: https://www2.ljworld.com/news/2004/may/02/ku_legend_emily/

Letter from Chancellor Murphy to the Dean of Men: Murphy to Woodruff, March 16, 1956, Dean of Students folder, Murphy Papers, Box 3, UA, RG 2/11/5.

CROSS REF:

University of Kansas Opens with 55 Students: 26 Women (1866-1873)

Women are 47% of College Students Nationally (1920)

"GI Bill" Alters College For Women (1944-1956)

Curriculum for College Women Shifts and Differentiates By Sex (1945-1960)

Women Reduced to 33% of College Students Nationally (1955)

EDUCATION & COLLEGE WOMEN

AWS Begins Making Changes on Campus for Women

1956 - 1970

When Emily Taylor becomes Dean of Women in 1956 she faces the question Gertrude Blackwelder and the other KU Pi Phi founders faced in 1873: "Women are being educated for what?" In the post-WWII years this means juxtaposing (a) political and social expectations that women would be confined to a domestic role serving a husband and children with (b) an educational philosophy that would prepare women for careers and emphasize intellectual development. Dean Taylor handles this by asking her students why - and for what purpose - they are attending university. In addressing these questions, the "Associated Women Students" (AWS) begins to shift away from preoccupation with curfews and other behavioral rules for women. Dean Taylor asked the women students broad questions about their roles in society, their reasons for attending university, and their plans for their lives after graduation. In 1957 the AWS begins to form panels discussing "alumnae with careers", "women's roles", "women in political action", and the "status of women in the US".

Dr. Taylor considers it a core responsibility of the Dean of Women to clarify that women students were making choices as well as the "advantages and disadvantages" of those choices. (Sartorius, Kansas History, p. 12)

A book about Dean Taylor (featuring a picture of Ann Peterson Hyde (1964) on the cover in her arrow pin): Kelly Sartorius, Deans of Women and the Feminist Movement: Emily Taylor's Activism (Historical Studies in Education), <https://a.co/d/79IBUWA>

An excerpt: Kelly C. Sartorius, Experimental Autonomy: Dean Emily Taylor and the Women's Movement at the University of Kansas, Kansas History (2010), https://www.kshs.org/publicat/history/2010spring_sartorius.pdf

CROSS REF:

KU Pi Phi Founder Gertrude Boughton Blackwelder's Question for the Timeline (1860)

Curriculum for College Women Shifts and Differentiates By Sex (1945-1960)

"Associated Women Students" Forms: Curfews On Women Not On Men (1947-1970)

Chancellor Murphy Hires Dean of Women Emily Taylor (1956-1974)

AWS Approves Senior Women Receiving House Keys (1960)

AWS Debate On Underclass Women's Rights/Responsibilities: Ann Peterson Hyde (1964) is President (1964-1966)

KU Becomes First University Where All Women Hold House Keys: Women-Only Curfew Ends (1967)

LAND MANAGEMENT / REAL ESTATE DEVELOPMENT

Sarah Simpson Dean (1957)

15 Jan 1957

Agricultural Land Manager (Organic & Sustainable Farming). Government Official. (ret) Lawrence, Kansas. In 1992, Sarah becomes founding Director of the Kansas Land Trust, which protects and preserves lands of ecological, agricultural, scenic, historic, or recreational significance in Kansas, including her ancestral family farmland in Geary County. In 2007, she also serves as an appointee to the Kansas Governor's Energy Council focused on reducing air pollution.

See https://www.2ljworld.com/news/2007/may/30/couple_sue_state_limit_air_pollution/.

See also <https://casetext.com/analysis/mass-v-epa-decision-sparks-state-court-litigation>



SCIENCE / MEDICINE

Marilyn Mull Fead (1957) MD

16 Jan 1957

Pediatrician and Military Physician (dec) Along with Diane J. Klepper (1955) she becomes one of two female students, with 98 male ones, in the KU Medical School Class of 1964. Marilyn is a research and practicing pediatrician for many years, then joins the Army at age 50, completing basic training and then serving as chief physician at the US Army base in Munich, Germany. Married. Mother of one child. Marilyn's niece-in-law is Linda Carol Elkins (1996) MD.

LAW PRACTICE

Betsy Shankland Gill (1957) JD

17 Jan 1957

Lawyer in Coronado, California. Betsy has an Estate Planning and Administration law practice in Coronado for over 25 years. She is currently in property management for rental properties her husband owns.



ACADEMIA

Barbara Blake Bath (1958) PhD

January 1958

Academic Mathematician. Teacher. Philanthropist. (ret) Now living in Portage, Michigan. Associate Professor Emerita of Mathematics at the Colorado School of Mines in Golden, Colorado. After obtaining a masters degree in mathematics from KU, Barbara moves to Ann Arbor, Michigan, for her husband's studies. Then they come back to Kansas City for a few years. From 1968-1985, they move to Washington, DC. Barbara first works at the National Institutes of Health. She teaches students who are patients at NIH for research on their diseases, many of which are terminal. Her NIH work includes teaching the "boy in the bubble" for eight years and working with Dr. Fauci. Then Barbara enters graduate school at American University and obtains her PhD in mathematics at age 45. The family moves to Colorado. From 1985-2005, she is a professor in the Mathematics and Computer Science Departments at Colorado School of Mines. In 1986, she is a guest speaker at the new Pi Beta Phi chapter at CSM. Barbara receives many awards for her teaching at CSM, including a Distinguished Teaching Award in 2000. In her philanthropic work for KU, Barbara creates the Barbara Blake Bath, PhD Mathematics Fund at the University of Kansas. Through 2021, she and her late husband also provide substantial financial gifts to KU for (a) a scholarship for chemical engineering students, (b) a Summerfield Scholars Honors Opportunity Award, (c) an opportunity fund for the University Honors Program, (d) the Environmental Studies department including its Kansas Abroad program, (e) a scholarship for School of Law students from Wyanadotte County, (f) the Research Excellence initiative and (g) the Music department. She is also a philanthropist for the Colorado School of Mines programs. Married (widowed). Mother of four children.

When Barbara first arrives at the School of Mines in 1985, she walks up to the Math Department and there are two doors: one says "Faculty" and one says "Women." She asks, "What would happen if I went in the Faculty room?" The answer is, "You'd be embarrassed."

She also finds that many engineering buildings don't have a women's restroom on every floor because there aren't that many women. Barbara says many years later: "Great changes have been made, though. I worked with some pretty outstanding people in promoting that women can do engineering."

"My real passion is how kids learn. When I was at Mines, two of the big mathematicians here, Jack Cohen and Frank Hagin, wanted to see the kids own their math skills. We applied for a grant from the National Science Foundation and it was to have a laboratory with NeXT computers (that is the company that Steve Jobs founded when he left Apple in 1985). We got real problems for the students - we asked all of the campus for examples - and the students had these wonderful computers and they worked in teams and it was exciting. The kids would jump up and say 'I got it, I understand it!' It wasn't like going to class and doing 20 problems. it was actually utilizing mathematics."

In honoring her with the Distinguished Teaching Award in 2000, the Award committee notes that:

"Barbara's students consider her demanding, yet supportive. She is sincere with praise and constructive with criticism, and students quickly recognize her genuine compassion for them. In the last eight years, she has received teaching awards on seven separate occasions, four of which were awarded by graduating seniors at CSM."

The Award Committee recognizes her "unswerving dedication to the promotion of quality mathematics teaching and learning, her unflagging enthusiasm and superb organizational and leadership skills, and her thorough understanding of the entire educational system and its interconnections."

In her years at CSM, Barbara is active in development of new curricula at in mathematics, including a complete revamping of the calculus sequence. She also serves as a mentor in a program designed to provide students an opportunity to cross the boundaries of technical expertise and gain sensitivity to the moral and social implications of their profession.

While at CSM, Barbara's commitment to student success goes beyond the classroom. For 8 years, she works on the NSF Young Scholars program for Native American middle school students and teachers. She directs a Mathematics Day in 1995 for female high school math students, and is active in promoting women's programs at CSM. In the arena of K-12 teacher preparation, she receives an NSF Teacher Enhancement grant, a CICHE Professional Development Grant, and serves as a facilitator for CONNECT, Colorado's NSF Statewide Systemic Initiative grant.

In her philanthropic work, Barbara also provides funds for initiatives at Colorado School of Mines that encourage innovation in teaching. She says, "I see a huge shift in the way professors take on the job of teaching. It used to be that your main concern was your research. There are some who only do research but there are more people accepting the importance of teaching. One of the things about getting into teaching is a lot of these researchers aren't very sure of themselves about teaching; they're into pretty serious research. A lot of them can add a lot to the classroom, though."

An interview of Barbara by the School of Mines:

<https://weare.mines.edu/s/840/19/interior.aspx?sid=840&gid=1&pgid=5236>

The CSM Pi Beta Phi Chapter formation with Barbara's presentation:

<https://history.pibetaphi.org/chapters/colorado/colorado-delta>

Barbara's philanthropy for KU with her late husband: <https://kuendowment.org/news-articles/michigan-jayhawks-giving-spans-decades-multiple-ku-programs/>

Barbara's 2000 teaching award: http://math.ucdenver.edu/~maa-rm/past_awards.html#bath

JOURNALISM / PUBLISHING

Sally Barhydt Karsten (1959)

15 Jan 1959

Publisher (Education) and Nurse. (ret) New York, New York. Now lives in Kansas City, Missouri. After receiving her BSN in 1962, Sally begins work as a registered nurse in New York City. She then moves

to publishing medical and nursing textbooks for many years. Over those years, she is Executive Editor at McGraw-Hill and Springer Publishing Co., Managing Editor of NLN Press (National League for Nursing), and Editor-in-Chief for Nursing at Appleton & Lange. After retirement in New York and moving to Kansas City, Sally continues her editing work as a consultant at the KU School of Nursing, working with faculty on journal articles and grant proposals.

https://prabook.com/web/sally_j.barhydt/574034



PHILANTHROPY

Carolyn (Kay) Cromb Brada (1960)

January 1960

Philanthropist. Nonprofit Leader. Child Emotional Health Advocate. Mentor. (ret) Currently lives in Lawrence, Kansas. In 2015, she receives the Fred Ellsworth Medallion for individuals “who have provided unique and significant service to the University.” Her service to KU over many years includes both volunteering and philanthropy. In 2004, she is a founding and charter member of Women Philanthropists for KU. In 2017, she is, with her husband Dr. Don Brada, an early donor to the Elizabeth Dole Women in Leadership Lecture series, designed “to promote the advancement of women to positions of leadership and empower future generations of women who aspire to leadership and civil service.” She is also Pi Beta Phi Fraternity national/international officer for 13 years. Outside of KU and Pi Beta Phi, she also serves during 2006-2008 as President of the the American Psychiatric Association Alliance, an organization of spouses of psychiatrists interested in improving the often-stigmatized image of psychiatry through educational, philanthropic, and advocacy activities. A notable example of the APAA's work during that period is its “When Not to Keep a Secret” essay project, aimed at teen emotional health and suicide prevention.

The 2006-2008 “When Not to Keep a Secret” essay contest by the APA Alliance encourages teens to enlist the help of an adult when a friend indicates that he or she is considering suicide or violence or is struggling with symptoms of a psychiatric illness.

<https://psychnews.psychiatryonline.org/doi/full/10.1176/pn.41.15.0005>

<https://psychnews.psychiatryonline.org/doi/full/10.1176/pn.43.8.0023>

“Women Philanthropists for KU” (“WP4KU”) is established to engage, educate and inspire women to become philanthropic leaders for KU and their communities. WP4KU meets quarterly with a membership of several hundred.

In 2021, the Bradas are also involved early in the new Jayhawk Welcome Center, which opens in fall 2022.

Her volunteer work for KU includes coordinating Kansas Honors Program events for high school seniors, advocating in the Legislature with Jayhawks for Higher Education, serving on the 4-Wichita Advancement Board to expand the medical’s school’s curriculum to four years and serving on the Alumni Association’s national board. Kay also serves on advisory boards for multiple KU Endowment efforts.

Kay is the third KU Pi Phi to receive the Ellsworth Medallion.

The Fred Ellsworth Medallion is the Alumni Association’s highest honor for extraordinary service to KU. The award is created in 1975 and, as of 2022, 148 people receive it. Of these 24 are women. Three of the women are KU Pi Phis (2% of the total, and 12.5% of the women).

See <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HW3skNMpffc> (Ellsworth Medallion Video)

<https://kuendowment.org/ku-giving-article/welcome-home/> (Jayhawk Welcome Center)

See also <https://www.launchku.org/project/5852> (Elizabeth Dole Lecture Series)

EDUCATION & COLLEGE WOMEN

AWS Approves Senior Women Receiving House Keys

October 1960

The "Associated Women Students" (AWS) begins setting its own behavioral standards policies for women students, with much less direction than it historically receives from Administrators, in 1958. At first, the AWS just reimposes the old restrictions because the women students say they "cannot forget about the old rules". They even try to remove their authority and put the Dean of Women back in charge. In 1959, the Dean of Women stops a lengthy debate about minor changes in rules for senior women and says "Have you considered keys?" Dean Taylor repeatedly tells the women they are hiding "behind curfew so you don't have to make safe decisions for yourself". She says this is happening because women either (a) use the rules as an excuse to extricate themselves from situations with men they do not want to face directly or (b) break the rules purposely. In either case, the rules prevent women being accountable for their own behavior and the reality of developing their own choices. By September of 1960 the AWS approves senior women holding house keys. There are no known objections from other Administrators or parents, although some sorority alumnae advisors do ask Dean Taylor questions about the purpose. In the following semesters, no problems from this shift in rights/responsibilities for senior women arise.

"The women, experiencing college life amid strict [sex] role expectations and social norms that held to a sexual double standard, saw the rules as something to be broken when personal circumstances dictated, but also as a convenient and polite excuse for declining dates or unwanted sexual advances". (AWS Senate Minutes, Feb 24, 1959)

A notable feature of the type of sex equality that Dean Taylor encouraged is a concept of seeking rights by exercising responsibility. She told the women students they needed to exercise responsibility and they needed rights to do this.

Kelly C. Sartorius, *Experimental Autonomy: Dean Emily Taylor and the Women's Movement at the University of Kansas*, Kansas History (2010), https://www.kshs.org/publicat/history/2010spring_sartorius.pdf

The full book about Dr. Taylor (featuring a picture of Ann Peterson Hyde (1964) on the cover in her arrow pin): Kelly Sartorius, *Deans of Women and the Feminist Movement: Emily Taylor's Activism* (Historical Studies in Education), <https://a.co/d/79IBUWA>

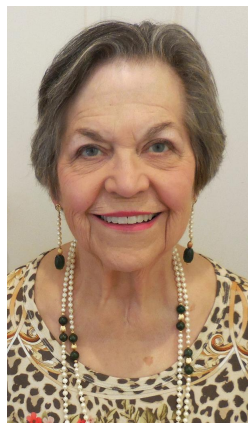
CROSS REF:

Hours Restrictions on Women KU Students (1945-1967)

KU Commission on the Status of Women Begins Making Changes on Campus for Women (1965)

AWS Debate on Underclass Women's Rights/Responsibilities: Ann Peterson Hyde (1964) is President (1964-1966)

KU Becomes First University to Give All Women Students Keys: Women's Curfew Ends (1967)



SCIENCE / MEDICINE

Mary Baumgartner Scharold (1961) MD

15 Jan 1961

Psychiatrist Physician and Psychoanalyst in Houston Texas, treating adults. The first woman president of all the major psychiatry organizations in Houston, she later becomes chair of the Councilors-at-Large of the American Psychoanalytic Association. Distinguished Life Fellow of the American Psychiatric & the American Psychoanalytic Associations. Today, she practices part-time, seeing adults.

Mary receives her psychiatric physician training at Baylor, where she is Chief & most outstanding resident.

She receives her psychoanalytic training at Menninger/ Topeka Institute for Psychoanalysis.

Who's Who in America & the World & Best Doctors in America.

Mary is married twice. Mary adopts two two children with her first husband. With her second husband Mary raises her children and his child.



1962-2023: 1612 15th St

1 Jan 1962 - 1 May 2023



BANKING / CAPITAL INVESTMENT

Sydnie Bowling Kampschroeder (1962) MBA

January 1962

Capital Markets. Philanthropist. (ret) Now lives in Lawrence, Kansas. Vice President for Marketing and Development of the Chicago Stock Exchange. Marketing Director of ArcaEx. In 2018, KU awards Sydnie, together with her husband, the Millie Clodfelter Alumni Award for sustained volunteer service to the University at the local level. Women Philanthropists for KU (since the 1990s). Sydnie is also on the KU National Alumni Board, KU Business School Advisory Board, the Chancellors Club Advisory Board, and the Kansas Memorial Union Board.

<https://kualumni.org/millie-recipient-honored-for-longtime-contributions-to-ku/>



ARTS

Lyndel Saunders King (1962) PhD

16 Jan 1962

Art Museum Director. (ret) Minneapolis, Minnesota. Director of the Univ. of Minnesota's Weissman Art Museum from 1981-2020 and develops two major building projects, including giving architect Frank Gehry his first major commission. Lyndel becomes one of the first women elected to the national Association of Art Museum Directors.

https://wam.umn.edu/2021/06/29/aam_award2021_lyndelking/

<https://www.startribune.com/a-true-pioneer-weisman-art-museum-director-lyndel-king-steps-down-after-40-years/484635221/?fbclid=IwAR0MmvmRkZlj0NC1UTv02ckUn6nRYDEciQVqK1d90p7EO7v3600mm2gOC0>

<https://www.startribune.com/take-a-peek-inside-museum-director-lyndel-kings-art-saturated-home-in-minneapolis/600080678/>

<https://www.artforum.com/news/weisman-art-museum-director-lyndel-king-step-down-after-forty-years-75692>

<https://www.artforum.com/news/weisman-art-museum-director-lyndel-king-step-down-after-forty-years-75692>



LAW PRACTICE

Dianne Mullane Magee (1962) JD

17 Jan 1962

Lawyer. (ret). Practiced in New York City for 12 years. After her law career in New York City, she moves to Pasadena in 1979 and becomes a volunteer in non

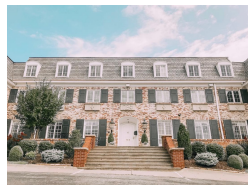
profit arts organizations. She raises two daughters.

After her legal career, "Arts and education became my 'cause'".

In 2013 she sits on the Boards of several Pasadena based non-profits: Armory Center for the Arts, Furious Theatre Company, Los Angeles Children's Chorus (of which Magee was a founding member), Pasadena Arts Council and Side Street Projects.

Each of these organizations provides programs that make the arts available to children and young people many of whom would not otherwise experience the arts.

In 2013, also a member of the Pasadena Art Alliance and the Pasadena Showcase House for the Arts that have as their mission fundraising to support music (Showcase House) and contemporary visual arts (Arts Alliance).



KU PI PHI HISTORICAL EVENT

Kansas Alpha Moves to Current Home

1962

1612 W. 15th Street costs \$350,000 to build.



SCIENCE / MEDICINE

Camille Storey Heeb (1963) MD

15 Jan 1963

Pediatrician Physician in Topeka, Kansas. Camille sees children from newborns to age 18, for both acute and chronic health care needs. She owns her own private clinic in Topeka. She serves on the Kansas Board of Healing Arts. She plans to retire in 2025-2026. In 2023, she lives with her partner of 25 years, named Fred Schafer. Mother of two children.

NONPROFITS

Jill Newburg (1963) MA

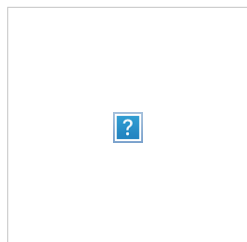
16 Jan 1963

Linguist in Education and Private Sector. Refugee Resettlement Officer. (ret) Phoenix, Arizona. Jill obtains an MA in French Language and Literature and does additional graduate studies in Spanish and Business Administration. Her career then takes many turns over the decades, from Education to Business to Non-governmental Organizations. As Director of World Languages for the Scottsdale, Arizona Unified School District between 2008 and 2017, Jill oversees the introduction of three strategic languages (Mandarin, Japanese and Russian) and the growth of dual language programs in Spanish and Mandarin. In the business domain, Jill owns and operates her own consulting company for over 30 years until she retires. Her company offers professional interpretation, cross cultural training, immersive language instruction and executive coaching to minority population school districts, international tech enterprises and government agencies. Jill recalls the diversity of both clients and professional roles creating a constantly shifting and engaging adventure. Jill's most unique professional niche is in refugee resettlement during the early years of the 2000s. In this work, Jill is the Greater Phoenix liaison officer for two of the four international refugee nongovernmental organizations. From the arrival of the "Lost Boys" of Sudan to the shock of 9/11 to the sector's financial and procedural fallout post-9/11, she remembers each day demanding new skills, offering new revelations and requiring careful response. Women's issues are always front and center in refugee work given the social and physical transgressions customary in much of the refugee population. After

retiring in 2017, Jill continues as a language and cultural consultant. She is a member of the Phoenix Council on Foreign Affairs, the Heard Indian Museum and the Phoenix Botanical Garden, while also working on environmental issues of the Sonoran Desert and voter education. Single (divorced). Mother of two children.

Jill's innovations for the Scottsdale USD earn her a place on the State of Arizona's Commission for the Study of Mandarin and on a cultural exchange committee of the US Department of State, Arizona State University and the All China Youth Federation.

In 2013, she is honored as the guest of the City of Marrakesh, Morocco to interpret for visiting Rotary scholars.



LAW PRACTICE

Lynette Berg Robe (1963) JD

16 Jan 1963

Family Lawyer in Los Angeles, California. (ret) In 2016, Lynette receives the Spencer Brandeis Award. This Award is the highest honor bestowed by the Los Angeles County Bar Association Family Law Section, which has about 2500 members. She receives it for extraordinary impact in the advancement of family law by way of creative legal advocacy in problems of divorce, as well as for commitment to service in the family law community. In 2011, Lynette receives the Zephyr Ramsey Award from the Harriett Buhai Center for Family Law, awarded for commitment to access to justice for all. The Buhai Center is a nonprofit that provides legal services in Family Law and Domestic Violence to the most impoverished people in Los Angeles County, which has a population of 11 million. From 2010 to 2016, Lynette is named one of the "Top 50 Women Lawyers in Los Angeles". Los Angeles County has about 23,000 lawyers. Married. Mother of two.

During her career, Lynette is:

President of the Los Angeles County Family Law Section (and receives the Matthew Rae award from the L.A. County Bar for outstanding section chair in 2012),

President of the California Association of Certified Family Law Specialists.

Board Member of the Association of Family and Conciliation Courts, an organization comprised of Family Law judges, attorneys and mental health professionals.

From KU, Lynette graduates Phi Beta Kappa and a member of Mortar Board.

Lynette in 2023: "What attracted me to the practice was its relation to women's issues, including domestic violence and other concerns. Of course, I represented plenty of men, but I was always aware of women's issues and empowerment. I did a lot of lobbying in Sacramento in regard to family law legislation, also including same sex marriage. It was a very interesting practice!"

See also <https://www.linkedin.com/in/lynette-berg-robe-9237107/>



SCIENCE / MEDICINE

Jean Burgardt Glatke (1964) MA

January 1964

Speech-Language Pathologist (ret) in Tucson, Arizona. Earlier, Palo Alto and San Francisco, California. Jean becomes Director of Rehabilitation Services and Neurosciences Service Line for Carondelet Health Network in Tucson. She is responsible for Inpatient and Outpatient Services/Programs provided by Physical Therapy, Occupational Therapy, Speech-Language Pathology, Audiology, Rehab Psychology & Counseling, and Rehab Nursing in three hospitals and five outpatient clinics. Jean is also involved in development of the Carondelet

Neurological Institute. Prior to that Jean is Senior Speech-Language Clinician at Stanford University Hospital and Adjunct Clinical Instructor at San Francisco State University.

President, Arizona Speech-Lang-Hearing Association;

Honors of the Arizona Speech Language Hearing Association

Fellow of the American Speech Language Hearing Association,

<https://www.asha.org/about/awards/fellowship-of-the-association-recipients/>



BANKING / CAPITAL INVESTMENT

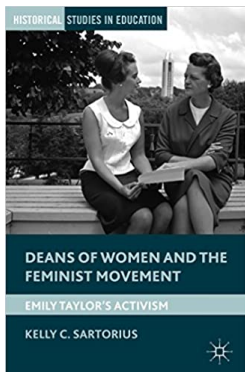
Joan Gilpin Golden (1964)

January 1964

Banker. (ret) Lawrence, Kansas. Senior Vice President of U.S. Bank in Lawrence. Joan works at U.S. Bank for 38 years before retiring in July 2022. Joan receives: •Junior Achievement Business Hall of Fame Laureate, 2015. •Citizen of the Year, Lawrence Chamber of Commerce, 2013. •Athena Award, 2002. Joan is a member of the 1986 Leadership Kansas class.

During her career, Joan holds many community board positions, including:

- Trustee and Chair of the LMH Health Board,
- 1997 Douglas County United Way Campaign leader, Chair & board member
- Douglas County Area Health and Human Services Needs Assessment Board Member
- Lawrence Chamber of Commerce Chair and Board member
- Steering Committee and Co-Chair Lawrence Arts Center Public Campaign for New Building
- Chair “New Stories” Lawrence Public Library Public Campaign renovation
- Chair University of Kansas Memorial Corporation Board of Directors
- Trustee and chair Lawrence Public Library Board
- Treasurer Lawrence Public Library Friends and Foundation Board
- Chair and Board member Lawrence Arts Center Board
- Member Kansas University Libraries’ Board of Advocates
- Friends of the Lied Center of Kansas Board and business campaign chair
- Panel Member Douglas County Citizen’s Review Board
- Heartland Community Health Center fundraising committee
- Elder, Treasurer, Sunday School Teacher at First Presbyterian Church.



EDUCATION & COLLEGE WOMEN

AWS Debate on Underclass Women's Rights/Responsibilities: Ann Peterson Hyde (1964) is President

1964 - 1969

Ann Peterson Hyde (1964) is President of the Associated of Women Students (AWS) during 1965, a pivotal year of the process. That year there is a proposal for junior and sophomore women to hold keys. (Men in all classes already do.) This proposal receives many more objections from parents than the proposal involving seniors in 1960. Parents of Pi Phi are some of the most visible objectors, writing many letters to Chancellor Wescoe. In March 1966, the AWS votes to give keys to all female students from second-semester sophomores to

seniors. The Pi Phi alumni advisor calls Chancellor Wescoe to object. After this "difficult" phone call, Chancellor Wescoe tells Dean Taylor that keys being held by underclasswomen is too controversial and he does not support the plan. The Dean says "she's the wrong Dean of Women then" and she'll resign. The Chancellor then capitulates and supports the keys being held by junior women. By 1969, the curfew is dissolved for all underclass women students and they all hold keys.

Lynette Berg Robe (1963) explains the issue:

"When I arrived in the fall of 1962, all women had closing hours that were strictly enforced. It was just prior to the Women's Movement taking hold. Women could only wear skirts on campus. It was permissible to wear 'slacks' to the library at night because of the cold. Jeans were absolutely prohibited except on your floor in the dorm. You were not to go into the lobby or cafeteria in jeans. You were allowed to wear jeans to a barn party or sand bar party. In 1960 they decided to allow senior women to have keys to their dormitory or sorority. Undergraduate women were not allowed to live in apartments. In fact, if it were somehow discovered that a "girl" went to her boyfriend's apartment, that could be grounds for dismissal from school!

"I was a member of the Women's Senate, and my entire junior year on into senior year, I went to countless meetings organized by Dean Taylor to discuss whether or not keys should be expanded to include first junior year and even younger. (I think Dean Emily Taylor had a profound influence during her tenure at KU, and she certainly made me think about my own goals in life!)

"Some women did not want to have keys because having one meant you did not have to abide by closing hours and could come back when you wanted.

"But men never had closing hours! The argument was that if the women had to be in at a certain time, then the men would go home or at least not stay out as late.

"Dean Taylor, rightly so, pointed out that it was discriminatory to require them to have closing hours when the men did not. Men were more likely the ones causing problems at late hours. She wanted all women to have keys to their living place.

"Finally, my senior year, we voted to have keys extended to junior and second-semester sophomore women, and within a few years after that, they were expanded to all women."

Ann Peterson Hyde (1964) finishes her term as President of AWS and then receives her KU degree in 1967. From 1974-1977 she holds an Executive Director position for the American Nurses Foundation, during which she authors an article "Who Cares for the Carers" for their journal. She then becomes the Executive Director of the Society of Teachers of Family Medicine (1978-1980) and then Director of Development of the Truman Medical Center Charitable Foundation (1980-1982). From 1985 to present, she is a Residential Real Estate Broker Associate, first with RE/MAX (1984-2009) and then with Keller Williams (2009-present). She is a realtor to over 1000 families over her career and is awarded a "Lifetime Achievement Award" from RE/MAX. She also engages in community service for many Kansas City area organizations.

A book about Dr. Taylor (featuring a picture of Ann Peterson Hyde (1964) on the cover in her arrow pin): Kelly Sartorius, *Deans of Women and the Feminist Movement: Emily Taylor's Activism* (Historical Studies in Education), <https://a.co/d/79IBUWA>

An excerpt containing quotes from the Pi Phi parents letters to the Chancellor: Kelly C. Sartorius, *Experimental Autonomy: Dean Emily Taylor and the Women's Movement at the University of Kansas*, Kansas History (2010), https://www.kshs.org/publicat/history/2010spring_sartorius.pdf

Anne Peterson Hyde (1964): <https://www.linkedin.com/in/ann-hyde-218a0b10/>

Dr. Taylor's Obituary: https://www2.ljworld.com/news/2004/may/02/ku_legend_emily/

CROSS REF:

KU Pi Phi Founder Gertrude Boughton Blackwelder's Question for the Timeline (1860)

"Associated Women Students" Forms: Curfews On Women Not On Men (1947-1970)

Chancellor Murphy Hires Dean of Women Emily Taylor (1956-1974)

AWS Begins Making Changes on Campus for Women (1956-1970)

AWS Approves Senior Women Receiving House Keys (1960)

Lynette Berg Robe (1963)

KU Becomes First University Where All Women Students Hold House Keys: Women's Curfew Ends (1967-1969)



BUSINESS

Sidney Ashton Garrett (1965)

15 Jan 1965

Business Executive. (dec) Sidney is President and CEO of Brown Cargo Van, Inc., a manufacturing company in Lawrence, Kansas for two decades until her retirement in 2007. During her tenure, the company develops innovative specialty and custom vehicles. She is also a certified public accountant. After Sidney's death in 2014, her cousin Jennifer Newlin describes Ashton Garrett as someone who taught by doing and did what she wanted and loved, at a time when not all women did. "In sports she was always team captain, and that's how she lived her life," Newlin said. Sidney is posthumously inducted into the Lawrence, Kansas Business Hall of Fame in 2014. In 2005, she is honored by Baker University as Business Person of the Year. Single (divorced). No children.

She serves as vice chair and secretary of the Board of Trustees of Lawrence Memorial Hospital and as a member of the Finance Committee of its Endowment Association; treasurer of the Board of Directors of the Kansas Land Trust; a member of the Board of Directors of the Lawrence Chamber of Commerce, Lawrence Community Health Plan, Douglas County Development, Inc., Lawrence Arts Center, Commerce Bank of Lawrence; and as president and treasurer of the Lawrence Country Club. Her professional memberships include the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, National Truck Equipment Association, National Association of Manufacturers, Lawrence Chamber of Commerce and the Lawrence Rotary Club.

Garrett is also an athlete throughout her life, winning many amateur golf tournaments. She repeats as Lawrence Country Club Ladies' Champion and is the Kansas Women's Golf Association's State Senior Champion in 2004 and 2010.

See also <https://www2.ljworld.com/news/2014/may/01/sidney-garrett-jim-schwartzburg-bill-penny-and-dal/>

CROSS REF:

KU Pi Phis Get House Keys: Hours Restrictions End (1967)



BANKING / CAPITAL INVESTMENT

Cynthia Hardin Milligan (1965) JD

January 1965

Academic, Consultant, Government Official and Lawyer. From 1998-2009 Cynthia is the first female Dean of the Univ. of Nebraska College of Business. In 2023 she is President and CEO of the Wood Stieper Capital Group. Prior to her Deanship, she founds and is President and CEO of CMA, a company which consults with financial institutions regarding improving profitability and governance. Prior to that she serves as Director of Banking and Finance for the state of Nebraska. Prior to that she is in private practice in banking and tax law. She also becomes a Director of Kellogg Company, Wells Fargo & Company, the

Gallup Organization, and Calvert investment funds. She holds numerous nonprofit Board positions as well, including Chair of the W.K. Kellogg Foundation Board and Director of the World Food Prize Foundation and the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation. In 2019, she is inducted into the KU Women's Hall of Fame.

As an undergraduate, Cynthia works directly with Dean of Women.

Earlier in her career she teaches law at Georgetown University and the University of Nebraska College of Law.

She also previously acts as an education adviser to the Governor of Nebraska.

https://business.unl.edu/nebraskabusiness/2019/article/leadership-transforms-cba-into-nebraska-business/?contentGroup=nebraska_business_magazine_2019@ionName=article

<https://news.ku.edu/2019/04/11/ku-announces-womens-hall-of-fame-inductees-programs-50th-anniversary>

CROSS REF:

Chancellor Murphy Hires Dean of Women Emily Taylor (1956)



GOVERNMENT

Jean Ferguson Shepherd (1965) JD

17 Jan 1965

Judge, Government Official and Lawyer. (ret) Lawrence, Kansas. Jean becomes the first female Douglas County District Court Judge. Prior to her appointment to the bench, Jean is Assistant Prosecuting Attorney for Douglas County. Jean also teaches University of Kansas School of Law course in Trial Advocacy. Prior to law school, Jean is a high school teacher in Wyandotte County, KS. In 1985, she is inducted into the KU Women's Hall of Fame.

<https://www2.ljworld.com/news/2010/nov/01/colleagues-call-retiring-judge-jean-shepherds-expe/>

<https://emilytaylorcenter.ku.edu/womens-hall-of-fame/shepherd>

See also <https://www2.ljworld.com/news/2011/jan/07/district-judge-jean-shepherd-presides-final-adopti/>

CROSS REF: KU Pi Phis Get House Keys: Hours Restrictions End (1967)



SCIENCE / MEDICINE

Linda Davis Applegarth (1966) EdD

January 1966

Academic and Clinical Psychologist. Reproductive Medicine. New York, New York. Linda is Director of Psychological Services at the Ronald O. Perelman and Claudia Cohen Center for Reproductive Medicine. She is also Clinical Associate Professor of Psychology in the Departments of Psychiatry, Obstetrics and Gynecology and Reproductive Medicine at Weill Medical College of Cornell University in New York City. She is a Professional Associate of New York-Presbyterian Hospital. In practice for over 35 years. Linda's primary clinical focus is in reproductive health, and she works specifically with patients (individual and couples) facing the emotional challenges of infertility, pregnancy loss, as well as other reproductive concerns. She is currently co-teaching an online video-conference postgraduate course on infertility counseling for mental health

professionals.

In addition to her clinical work, Linda conducts research on families created through donor-assisted reproduction as well as on fertility preservation for medical reasons.

She gives numerous presentations and seminars on a variety of aspects pertaining to the emotional components of infertility.

From 2003-2006, Linda serves as Secretary on the Board of Directors of the American Society for Reproductive Medicine (ASRM).

From 1997-1999, she is Chair of the Board of Directors of Resolve – the National Infertility Association.

From 1990-1991, she is Chair of the Mental Health Professional Group (1990-1991) of the ASRM.

Prior to her work in reproductive health, Linda is a psychologist with the Psychiatric Institute of Washington, DC, serving both the outpatient and inpatient population there. Linda also previously works with children and adolescents as a school psychologist with the Fairfax County Schools, Virginia.

<https://wmhcny.org/profile/lindaapplegarth>

<https://ivf.org/about-us/physicians/linda-applegarth-edd>



GOVERNMENT

Karen McCarthy (1966) MA MBA

January 1966

Elected Government Official and Educator. (dec) Karen is elected to the US Congress for Missouri's 5th District from 1995 - 2005. An English teacher turned politician, Karen becomes an influential Missouri state legislator before winning election as a U.S. Representative. Espousing a moderate political ideology, Karen focuses on energy issues and the environment during her decade of service in the U.S. House of Representatives.

<https://history.house.gov/People/Detail/17718>

See also https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Karen_McCarthy



BANKING / CAPITAL INVESTMENT

Janice Burquest Toebben (1966) MBA

17 Jan 1966

Banker. (ret) Los Angeles, California, and Lawrence, Kansas. Janice becomes Wealth Management Advisor, Senior Vice President at US Bank in Los Angeles, California. Prior to her 30-year banking career, she is Assistant Treasurer at the KU Endowment Association.

In retirement she is a NASA Solar System Ambassador. The NASA Solar System Ambassadors program is a public engagement effort that works with motivated volunteers across the nation to communicate the science of NASA's space exploration missions and discoveries with the people in their communities.

<https://www.linkedin.com/in/janice-toebben-01a8ba1b/>

See <https://solarsystem.nasa.gov/ambassadors/1798/>

ARTS

Kelly C. Sartorius, *Experimental Autonomy: Dean Emily Taylor and the Women's Movement at the University of Kansas*, *Kansas History* (2010), https://www.kshs.org/publicat/history/2010spring_sartorius.pdf

The full book about Dr. Taylor (featuring a picture of Ann Peterson Hyde (1964) on the cover in her arrow pin): Kelly Sartorius, *Deans of Women and the Feminist Movement: Emily Taylor's Activism* (*Historical Studies in Education*), <https://a.co/d/79IBUWA>

CROSS REF:

Hours Restrictions on Women KU Students (1945-1967)

"Associated Women Students" Forms: Curfews On Women Not On Men (1947-1970)

Chancellor Murphy Hires Dean of Women Emily Taylor (1956-1974)

AWS Begins Making Changes on Campus for Women (1956-1970)

AWS Approves Senior Women Receiving House Keys (1960)

AWS Debate on Underclass Women's Rights/Responsibilities: Ann Peterson Hyde (1964) is President (1964-1966)

Sidney Ashton Garrett (1965)

Jean Ferguson Shepherd (1965)

Christine Walker (1967)

Men Are Much More Likely to Receive a College Degree than Women Nationwide (1972)

Women Are 46% of KU Students (1973-1980)



SCIENCE / MEDICINE

Joy Naccarato Darrah (1968) MD

15 Jan 1968

Diagnostic Radiologist Physician (Breast) in Lynchburg, Virginia; Seattle, Washington; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and in Kansas. In 1985, Joy sets up the first breast imaging center accredited by the American College of Radiology in Kansas to provide low cost breast cancer radiological screening. From there she helps establish a multidisciplinary approach to breast cancer care in Lynchburg, Virginia. Then she practices in Seattle performing breast MRI. After that Joy works part time at KU Medical Center in Kansas City. Then Joy sets up a breast imaging service at the Veterans Administration Hospital in Philadelphia. Then she returns to Wichita where she is currently practicing in 2023. In 2017, Joy testifies before the Kansas House Committee on Federal and State Affairs regarding medical problems and inaccuracies in the Kansas Women's Right to Know Act and proposed amendments.

Joy recalls in 2023: "I set up the low-cost radiology clinic for breast exams after I had difficulty getting the other local radiologists to collaborate to create the facility. I charged \$35 per exam. I started with one machine and four employees. Three years later we had four machines and twenty employees. The primary care doctors were very supportive of it, and it caused the other radiology centers to lower their fees as a result.

"I have had an enjoyable and fulfilling career, so much so that I'm still doing it when others my age have retired. I am happy every day knowing that I am providing information that women need and helping them when they do get a cancer diagnosis."

See her 2017 Kansas Legislature testimony here.

http://kslegislature.org/li_2018/b2017_18/committees/ctte_s_fed_st_1/documents/testimony/20170207_17.

SCIENCE / MEDICINE

Kandee K. Klein (1968) DDS

16 Jan 1968

Dentist in Garden City, Kansas.



SCIENCE / MEDICINE

Ann Michelle Aberle (1969) DDS

15 Jan 1969

Dentist and Educator in Los Angeles, California. DDS from the University of Missouri Kansas City. After dental school, Michelle completes subspecialty training in oral pathology at the University of Southern California in Los Angeles, California. After practicing oral pathology and dentistry, Michelle becomes a high school AP chemistry teacher at Long Beach Polytechnic in Long Beach, California, where she is Chair of the Science Department and head of the PACE program for gifted students. In that position, Michelle develops and runs a “pipeline” program funded by the National Institutes of Health for high school students interested in biomedical research through the UCLA Clinical and Translational Science Institute.



GOVERNMENT

Rebecca Wieland Crotty (1969) JD

January 1969

Judge, Government Official, Lawyer, and Educator. (ret) Topeka, Kansas. Rebecca becomes Kansas District Court Judge (2010-2017) after being Chief Judge of the Kansas Court of Tax Appeals (2004-2010) In her time on the Kansas Court of Tax Appeals, she cuts in half the amount of time a case spent in the tax court. For that, she receives the Tax Court Judge of the Year award at a national conference in 2010. Prior to becoming a tax court judge, she serves as a magistrate judge in Finney County District Court for five years. She is a longtime supporter of CASA, Court-Appointed Special Advocates, and in 2017 serves on the state board. Married. Mother of one.

Rebecca is a teacher in Topeka briefly before entering Washburn Law School in 1974, as one of twenty women in a class of 200.

After she graduates from law school in 1977 and after a stint at the Kansas Supreme Court as a research attorney, Rebecca returns to her hometown of Garden City as vice president and bank counsel at the Garden National Bank for 12 years. She works in a law firm for seven years handling cases tied to real estate, oil and gas, employment law, and juvenile, criminal and child-in-need-of-care cases.

<https://www.cjonline.com/story/news/local/2010/09/27/stub-1428/16488103007/>

SCIENCE / MEDICINE

Rhonda Lynne Detert Jeffries (1969) MD

January 1969

Pediatrician Physician (ret) in Atlanta, Georgia. Also Colorado, Oklahoma, and Kansas. After finishing her MD and residency at KU Medical School, during which she was named Outstanding Pediatric Medical Student, Rhonda practices



pediatric medicine for 41 years until retirement in 2019. She practices in Kansas City until moving to Atlanta, Georgia, where she primarily bases her practice until 2019. She also practices in Kansas City again from 2009-2010 and as an Assistant Professor at KU Med-Wichita from 2010-2013. In 2013-14, she teaches and practices in Tulsa, Oklahoma. After practicing in Smyrna, Georgia from 2014-2015, she practices in Greenwood Village, Colorado from 2015-2017. Her final two years of practice before retirement are in Smyrna, Georgia. During her career, Rhonda joins medical missions with Flying Doctors of America, Northwest Medical Teams, and Operation Smile. Married (divorced). Raises four children.

After retirement, Rhonda stays involved with children as a CASA in Atlanta. She is also on the Southern Steering Committee for Children's rights which advocates for an pursues legal remedies for the welfare of foster children.



LAWS AFFECTING COLLEGE WOMEN

KU Pi Phis in Family Law

1969 - 2023

Beginning in 1969 and continuing to today, four KU Pi Phis have been active in practicing and advancing family law in Kansas and in California. In Topeka, Kansas, Anne E. Burke (1975) practices family law. In Lawrence, Kansas, Jean Fitzgerald Shepherd (1965) becomes Douglas County District Judge handling family law cases. In Topeka, Rebecca Wieland Crotty (1969) addresses child dependency and neglect cases as a Kansas District Court Judge. In Los Angeles, California, Lynette Berg Robe (1963), practices family law for many years.

CROSS REF:

Lynette Berg Robe (1963)

Jean Fitzgerald Shepherd (1965)

Rebecca Wieland Crotty (1969)



ACADEMIA

Gifford Weary (1970) PhD

January 1970

Academic Social Psychologist. Philanthropist. (ret) in Columbus, Ohio. Gifford is Professor Emeritus in Psychology at Ohio State University. During her career, she hold positions as Divisional Dean of Social and Behavioral Sciences (2009-2014), Chair of the Department of Psychology (2002-2008), Full Professor (1989-2014), Associate Professor (1983-1989). In philanthropy to KU she provides funds for an endowed Faculty Fellow program in Social Psychology to be awarded to Assistant Professors to support their research throughout their untenured years.

The bulk of her research is devoted to articulating the influence of various cognitive and motivational influences on social perception processes. Her scholarly contributions fall into four interrelated areas: (1) the role of motivation in attribution processes; (2) control motivation and causal uncertainty; (3) the social information processing consequences of depression; and (4) the impact of optimistic and pessimistic expectancies on conscious and unconscious inferences about another's behaviors. This work results in 6 books and over 90 articles and chapters.

Distinguished Lecturer, OSU (2000)

Distinguished Scholar Award, OSU (1984) in recognition of her research accomplishments.

In philanthropy to Ohio State, in 2009 she donates \$2 million from her family's foundation to Ohio State's Department of Psychology to create the endowed Robert K. and Dale J. Weary Chair in Social Psychology.

Fellow: American Psychological Association (APA), the Society for Personality and Social Psychology (SPSP), the American Psychological Society (APS), the American Association for Applied Psychology and Prevention (AAAPP), and the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues (SPSSI). In 1998, she is elected President of the Society for Personality and Social Psychology.

Associate Editor for Psychological Science, Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin, and Journal of Social and Clinical Psychology, and a member of numerous Editorial Boards.

FAMILY AND COLLEGE WOMEN

Divorce Rates Greatly Increase

1970 - 1980

Divorce rates rise sharply in the 1970s. The rate peaks in 1980, but this is less due to fewer divorces, than to rates of marriage itself declining. The change to "no fault" divorce means the cause is not usually asserted. The increase in divorces leaves many women who gave up careers upon marriage finding themselves economically struggling at mid-life.

CAREERS & COLLEGE WOMEN

Workforce Participation: 40% of Married Women

1970

Between 1930-1970, work opportunities increase for highly educated women. While the Depression Era and post WWII Era pressure married women out of working, including with laws opposing this, other periods including WWII itself and the post-1960 increase in scientific R&D and complexity of industrialization produce an increase in marketplace demand for college-educated women working. Early in that period, most women are expected to have short careers prior to having children and are considered secondary earners whose husbands' careers come first. As college-educated women gain work experience, they increasingly see that they can balance work and family, however, and that their working is benefiting their children and family stability. A new model of the two-income, and in some cases, two-parent, family emerges. Some women begin to attend college and graduate school with the expectation of working, whether or not they plan to marry and have families.

<https://www.brookings.edu/essay/the-history-of-womens-work-and-wages-and-how-it-has-created-success-for-us-all/>

CROSS REF:

20% of Women Earn Income; 5% of Married Women (1905)

50% of Single Women Earn Income; 12% of Married Women (1930)

More Women Enter Male-Dominated Fields (1985)

74% of Women Earn Income (1990)

Women Now Majority of College-Educated Workers (2022)

JOURNALISM / PUBLISHING

Kim Chapman Morrill (1971)

15 Jan 1971

Journalist and Magazine Publisher in Denver, Colorado. Co-Publisher, Colorado View Magazine (2006 - 2011) Contributing Editor, Denver Woman Magazine



(2005 - 2009)

Kim says in 2023: In "Denver Woman" and "Colorado View" magazines we highlighted outstanding woman who contributed to positive outcomes in our city. I loved every aspect of the business but especially loved the creative side, working with the graphics, photographers, and ideas in general. I also love working with community leaders and non profits. Magazines can highlight good work and we were very proud to do so. It was a blast to meet and interview first ladies, senator's wives, Rockies Owners, Chamber leaders, Olympic athletes and other impressive women in our city. Like my Pi Phi friends, they were all fabulous women and perhaps it was my KU and Pi Phi house experience that lead to my appreciation of high goals."

<https://www.bizjournals.com/denver/stories/2009/07/13/daily80.html>



LAND MANAGEMENT / REAL ESTATE DEVELOPMENT

Lisa Evans Tuchtan (1971)

16 Jan 1971

Real Estate Developer and Manager in Bethesda, Maryland. Lisa is senior vice president of Jones Lang LaSalle, a global commercial real estate and property investment firm. She specializes in office leasing, portfolio management and strategic planning for national and international clients. After earning her KU degree in education, she works in real estate for the bulk of her career. From 2020-2025, Lisa is a member of the KU Alumni Association Board of Directors.

Lisa is a longtime volunteer for the KU Alumni Association's Washington, D.C., Network. In past volunteering, she serves as a Helpful Alumni Working for KU (HAWK) volunteer at local college fairs.

<https://www.linkedin.com/in/lisa-tuchtan/>

<https://kualumni.org/resources-and-info/board-of-directors/meet-the-board-of-directors/>



BANKING / CAPITAL INVESTMENT

Deborah Pratt Wempe (1971)

16 Jan 1971

Banker. (ret) Topeka, Kansas. First Vice President and Secondary Market Manager at Capitol Federal Savings Bank. Debbie joins Capitol Federal in January 1975 and over forty years there holds numerous positions including developing a correspondent lending program for the Bank. She is promoted to First Vice President in 2009. In 2013, Debbie is named the recipient of the bank's highest honor, the Henry A. Bubb Distinguished Service Award. The award, named in honor of Capitol Federal's longtime chairman, is presented annually to one employee or officer who demonstrates the leadership qualities of the late Bubb. She is a graduate of the Capitol Federal Leadership Forum class of 2002. Debbie retires in December of 2022.

<https://www.cjonline.com/story/news/local/2014/04/05/its-your-business/16673922007/>

SCIENCE / MEDICINE

Denise R. Aberle (1972) MD

January 1972

Academic Radiologist and Bioengineering Physician in Los Angeles, California.



Denise is Distinguished Professor of Radiology and Bioengineering in the David Geffen School of Medicine at UCLA in Los Angeles, California. She is also Vice Chair for Research in the Department of Radiological Sciences. She is a researcher in lung cancer early detection and screening. In 2015, Denise receives the Lifetime Achievement Award from the Society of Thoracic Radiology. In 2019, Denise is recognized by the International Association for the Study of Lung Cancer for lifetime contributions to the prevention of lung cancer. Denise is elected to the American Institute for Medical and Biomedical Engineering in 2017 and to the National Academy of Medicine in 2019.

<https://mii.ucla.edu/people/denise-aberle-md>

<https://www.healio.com/news/hematology-oncology/20190912/ucla-professor-honored-for-contributions-to-lung-cancer-prevention>

<https://ascopost.com/issues/september-25-2019/denise-aberle-honored-by-iaslc/>

<https://www.uclahealth.org/providers/denise-aberle>

LAWS AFFECTING COLLEGE WOMEN

Equal Rights Amendment (US): Kansas Ratifies

28 Mar 1972

First proposed by the National Woman's Party in 1923, in which Iris Calderhead Pratt (1907) is a leader, the Equal Rights Amendment is to provide for the legal equality of the sexes and prohibit discrimination on the basis of sex in federal laws (including federal taxation and federal benefit programs and all US states' constitutions and laws, including Kansas). Both houses of the US Congress approve the ERA on March 22, 1972, and it is then sent to the states for ratification. When the Kansas legislature ratifies the ERA just six days later, it does not at the same time amend the Kansas state constitution, however, and the "Rights of Man" provision remains, still in place in 2023. In 1979, the US ERA fails to obtain ratification in sufficient states by the deadline, falling three states short. Some states are in 2020 and later renewing efforts to ratify. During the 1970s and early 1980s, many Supreme Court rulings hold that the US Constitution prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex because of its framing and ratification using only the terms "Person" and "Citizen", intentionally excluding the term "Man". The standards the SCT applies to prohibit such discrimination are lower for sex-based discrimination than the "strict scrutiny" it applies in race-based discrimination, however. For complex reasons, the SCT would be less able to avoid applying "strict scrutiny" in sex-based discrimination if the ERA is in the US Constitution.

The proposed ERA provides that "Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex."

In *Reed v. Reed* (1971), the SCT rules that states cannot discriminate on the basis of sex unless there is a "rational basis" for such discrimination. This standard is much lower than the "strict scrutiny" applied to prohibit racial discrimination.

In *Craig v. Boren* (1977), the Supreme Court begins to apply an "intermediate scrutiny" standard in sex discrimination.

<https://education.blogs.archives.gov/2013/12/05/the-equal-rights-amendment/>

CROSS REF:

Kansas Constitution: Rights of Man and Person (1861)

Equal Rights Amendment Proposed in Kansas (1920)

KU Pi Phi and the Presidential Campaign of 1988 (1987)

"Hobson's Choice" and Coverture Concepts Remain (2023)

EDUCATION & COLLEGE WOMEN

Men Are Much More Likely to Receive A College Degree than Women Nationwide

1972

The percentage of women graduating from college is 15 points less than the percentage of men graduating.

CROSS REF:

Women Are 56% of KU College Graduates (2022)

EDUCATION & COLLEGE WOMEN

Title IX: Equal Public Investment

23rd Jun 1972

Title IX prohibits sex discrimination in schools receiving federal funding, leading to more equal public investment in girls, including female college students.



BANKING / CAPITAL INVESTMENT

Carol Engel Poppe (1973)

15 Jan 1973

Banker. Mortgage Loan Officer. Overland Park, Kansas. Currently, Sr Mortgage Loan Officer, Bell Bank Mortgage. 24 years as a mortgage loan officer.

<https://www.linkedin.com/in/carol-poppe-70217a13/details/experience/>

EDUCATION & COLLEGE WOMEN

Women are 46% of KU Students

1973 - 1980

[Faculty, tenured and untenured, percentages TBD]

University of Kansas Opens with 55 Students: 26 Women (1866-1873)

Women Are 33% of College Students Nationally (1900)

Women are 47% of College Students Nationally (1920)

"GI Bill" Alters College For Women (1944-1956)

Women Reduced To 33% of College Students Nationwide (1955)



SCIENCE / MEDICINE

Kathleen Arnold Mahvi (1974) MD

January 1974

Anesthesiologist Physician in Dalton, Georgia.

BUSINESS



Robbin Elaine Reynolds (1974) MBA

16 Jan 1974

Entrepreneur and Business Executive in Olathe, Kansas. Robbin is Founder & President of Sound Products. Founded in 1990, Sound Products develops, designs, integrates and supports audio/visual and security systems for both the corporate and public sectors.

<https://soundproductsinc.com/team/>

<https://www.linkedin.com/in/robbin-reynolds-91092112/>

<https://www.bizjournals.com/kansascity/stories/1997/05/12/smallb1.html>



LAWS AFFECTING COLLEGE WOMEN

Jan Davidson Helfer (1975)

16 Jan 1975

Trauma Prevention Advocate. Domestic Violence Prevention. Overland Park, Kansas. After her close friend is killed in intimate partner homicide in 2012, Jan successfully advocates for the implementation of a Lethality Assessment Program and raises funds for domestic violence shelters. The Lethality Assessment questionnaire is a tool that helps to identify when a victim may be in danger of being seriously injured or killed by the perpetrator of domestic violence. In 2014-2015, Jan works with the Johnson County, KS District Attorney and the Overland Park, KS Chief of Police to finalize the document and get it adopted and implemented.

Kansas City Star article about Jan's work after her friend's murder: <http://t.co/tfOPmA5Chg>

The Governor's Domestic Violence Review Board 2015 Report discussing Jan's testimony and the lethality standard. https://grants.uat.ks.gov/docs/librariesprovider22/annual-reports/annual-report-2015-final.pdf?sfvrsn=4d54571a_6

More About Lethality Assessments from the Kansas Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence: <https://www.kcsdv.org/glad-you-asked-what-are-lethality-assessments/>



SCIENCE / MEDICINE

Liz McVay (1975) MA, RG

18 Jan 1975

Hydrogeologist in Kansas City, Missouri. Senior Technical Leader and Project Manager serving public- and private-sector clients.

Liz provides professional geology/environmental services experience in environmental due diligence, investigation, Brownfields redevelopment, contaminant hydrogeology, and land clearing/construction excavation oversight.

Liz's technical specialty is urban redevelopment of environmentally-impaired properties (Brownfields), including environmental due-diligence, assessment, and remedial actions for numerous large urban redevelopment districts. She investigates properties impacted by a wide variety of contaminants including crude oil, fuel, solvents, metals, herbicides, lubricants, nitrogen-based pesticides, and asbestos.

<https://www.linkedin.com/in/liz-mcvay-r-g-1658397/>

MENTAL / EMOTIONAL HEALTH COUNSELING AND ADVOCACY



Nancy Weidensaul Spangler (1975) PhD

19 Jan 1975

Consultant, trainer, speaker, coach in Leawood, Kansas. As president of Spangler Associates since 1994, Nancy helps organizations look broadly at the multiple systems that support individual and organizational resilience and well-being. Her varied clients include employers, health care organizations, benefits consultants, pharmaceutical companies, professional organizations, digital learning providers, and governmental agencies. Examples include the American Psychiatric Association Foundation and Greenleaf Integrative, in Washington, D.C., X2ai, in San Francisco, and Mindful Momentum, in Kansas City. Earlier, Nancy receives her PhD in therapeutic science and BS and MS degrees in occupational therapy from the University of Kansas.

Previously, Nancy, together with pledge classmates Jan Davidson Helfer (1975) and Anne E Burke (1975) JD participates in a program with the active chapter organized by their former Chapter President and then House Corporation Board Member, Bridget Geoghan Wagstaff (1975). The program at the chapter involves "speed lessons" where they each share their expertise in 15-minute segments.

<http://www.spanglerhealth.com/about>

CROSS REF:

Jan Davidson Helfer (1975)

KU Pi Phis in Family Law (1969)

FAMILY AND COLLEGE WOMEN

Synergic Marriage Replaces Symbiotic Marriage in Marital Counseling

1975

Synergic marriage is "a marriage or partnership that is enhanced by the contributions the partners can make in satisfying each other's psychological needs in a positive manner." By contrast, symbiotic marriage is "a marriage or partnership of codependency, whereby the individuals are entirely reliant upon each other for the gratification of certain psychological needs."

LAND MANAGEMENT / REAL ESTATE DEVELOPMENT

Linda Frenkel Bedell (1976)

15 Jan 1976

Interior Designer in Aspen, Colorado. Linda's work appears in Architectural Digest (for a New York City residence in 2002) and Forbes magazine (for a Relais & Chateau hotel, the Farm at Cape Kidnappers, in New Zealand in 2008).

New York City apartment (2002): <https://www.architecturaldigest.com/story/rosenblum-article-042002>

The Farm at Cape Kidnappers hotel (2008): <https://www.forbes.com/forbes-life-magazine/2008/1027/048.html?sh=5294983047e2>

<https://www.houzz.com/professionals/architects-and-building-designers/inner-design-pfvwus-pf-940075223?>

<https://www.linkedin.com/in/linda-bedell-1019a03b/>

ARTS

Jan Ritchie Dorian (1976)



16 Jan 1976

Artist. Painter. Prairie Village, Kansas.



SCIENCE / MEDICINE

Kelly Burke Barnett (1977) DDS

January 1977

Dentist. (ret) Ozark, Missouri. Kelly is the first female dentist in Southwest Missouri, where she practices for 30 years. She is the first female President of the Greater Springfield Dental Society and the first female President of the Greater Springfield Dental Foundation. These organizations represent all the dentists in Southwest Missouri. A founding Board member of the Smile Center, created in Ozark, MO to serve under-privileged children. Prior to moving to the Ozarks, Kelly is a professor of clinical dentistry in Kansas City. Married. Raises two children.

Graduated "with distinction" (in the top 10%) from the University of Missouri Dental School in Kansas City.

Graduate of the Hoya College of Laser Dentists and is a member of the International Academy of Mini Dental Implants.

Delegate to the State of Missouri Dental Association.

Vice President and President of the Board of the OTC Hygiene and Dental Assisting School.

Member of: the Pierre Fauchard Dental Honorary Society, the American College of Dentists, the American Dental Society, and the American Association of Women Dentists.



SCIENCE / MEDICINE

Melanie Anne Martin (1977) MD

16 Jan 1977

Obstetrician and Gynecology Physician in Overland Park, Kansas. Currently working as a laborist at Advent Health South Overland Park Hospital. In 2022, she finishes 33 years in private practice at Johnson County OB/GYN in Merriam, Kansas. Melanie is chosen as one of Kansas City's Best Doctors from 2004 to present. Raises three children.

Melanie in 2023: "As I look back on my 33 years in private practice, I am most proud that our group consistently served a very diverse population, educating women from all racial and socio-economic groups to make informed medical decisions."

EDUCATION

Teresa Dix San Martin (1977) EdD

17 Jan 1977

Administrator, Author, and Educator. Currently lives in Flagler Beach, Florida. In 2023, Teresa's book "A Leadership Playbook for Addressing Rapid Change in



Education" is released. Adjunct Faculty Instructor, Fort Hays State (2019-present), Adjunct, Assistant Professor, Southwestern College (2009-2020), Executive Director, Kansas Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development (2014-2017), Ass't Superintendent, USD 265 Goddard Public Schools (2011-1014) Ass't Superintendent / Teacher, Maize USD 266 (1979-2011)

<https://www.routledge.com/A-Leadership-Playbook-for-Addressing-Rapid-Change-in-Education-Empowered/Martin/p/book/9781032396132>

<https://www.linkedin.com/in/dr-teresa-san-martin-0a3387a4/>

FAMILY AND COLLEGE WOMEN

Child Care Marketplace Grows

1977 - 2023

as more parents want child care services, however, many couples see the child care as the mother's financial and personal responsibility alone. When outsourced, the child care expense is thus seen as a responsibility of the mother's salary alone (rather than half the responsibility of the father's salary) and her responsibility to manage. Many people still in 2023 regard this allocation of child care (whether done personally or outsourced) as more than 50% on the mother.

Stanley Greenspan (with Jacqueline Salmo), 2001. *The Four Thirds Solution: Solving the Childcare Crisis in America Today* (2001).



BANKING / CAPITAL INVESTMENT

Sueanna Miranda Budde (1978) MBA

15 Jan 1978

Banker in Wichita, Kansas. Senior Vice President and Private Client Manager at Bank of America Private Bank in Wichita, Kansas

FAMILY AND COLLEGE WOMEN

Separate Spheres Marriage Reexamined for Impact on Children

1978

More people begin to advocate that the separate spheres structure of marriage is too damaging to children's development, especially their emotional health. During the 1970s, many women question whether they can function adequately in a parental role when they are in a state of financial dependence themselves. They also question whether the separate spheres structure inherently renders men and women unable to understand each other well enough to sustain relationship and even renders them in intractable conflict with one another. The lack of a good quality marriage structure then raises concerns that women might subconsciously, or even consciously, become mothers to try to get their own relational and other needs met from children, damaging the children's development. One prominent example is when women psychologists and psychoanalysts trained in Freudian psychoanalysis deconstruct Freud's theories of child development, women's psychology, and men's psychology, and illustrate the role of trauma, including abuse and chronic neglect. Dorothy Dinnerstein, *The Mermaid and the Minotaur* (1976); Alice Miller, *The Drama of the Gifted Child* (1979, revised and republished as *The Drama of Being a Child* in 1999). See also Nancy Chodorow, *The Reproduction of Mothering and the Sociology of Gender* (1978).

EVENTS IN US & WORLD HISTORY

Kansas Gets A Female US Senator

23 Dec 1978

Nancy Landon Kassebaum takes office as the only female US Senator at the time. Landon Kassebaum, a 1954 graduate from KU, is a Kappa Alpha Theta. After Senator Kassebaum's retirement in 1996, Kansas does not have a female US Senator through to today.

In 1985, Kansas gets its first female federal judge, Deanell Reece Tacha, who is appointed to the 10th Circuit Court of Appeals. Judge Tacha is a 1968 KU graduate and a member of Gamma Phi Beta.

Kansas elects its first female Governor, Joan Finney, in 1991.

In 2023, the current Governor of Kansas is Laura Jeanne Kelly, a Pi Beta Phi from Bradley University (1968, Illinois Theta chapter).

<https://history.house.gov/People/Detail/16096>

See also https://ksoralhistory.org/interview/interview-of-nancy-landon-kassebaum-baker-by-deanell-reece-tacha-october-17-2022/?_sfm_interview_data_kohp_collection=126



MENTAL / EMOTIONAL HEALTH COUNSELING AND ADVOCACY

Jennifer Barr-Whaley (1979) MA

15 Jan 1979

Emotional / Mental Health Counselor in Marlboro, Jersey. Jennifer is a licensed clinical alcohol and drug counselor with a master's degree in Addictions. She holds certifications in behavioral health from NJ Department of Children and Families and NJ Department of Education. Additional certifications include as a Monmouth County court appointed special advocate, life coach, and sports official. Jennifer is trained in Cognitive Processing Therapy for trauma and teaching mindfulness. She uses a trauma-informed, strength-based, person-centered approach to treatment.

<https://www.psychologytoday.com/us/therapists/jennifer-barr-whaley-marlboro-nj/992223>

See also <https://www.discoverynj.org/team/>



FAMILY AND COLLEGE WOMEN

Paternal Standards of Care Advocated

1979

Male child psychologists begin to advocate standards for paternal care of children. The husband of Sallie Brendigs Benton (1954), Robert Benton, wins two Oscars as the Writer and Director of *Kramer v. Kramer* (1979), which depicts these standards. In the film, when the court awards custody to the mother based on the Tender Years Doctrine, she rejects it based on the father having changed from being a workaholic, absent parent to a better quality parent with a more manageable job.

See, e.g., Kyle Pruett, *The Nuturing Father: Journey Toward the Complete Man* (1986), *Me, Myself and I: How Children Build Their Sense of Self: 18-36 Months* (1999), *Fatherneed: Why Father Care Is as Essential as Mother Care for Your Child* (2000).

Dan Kindlon, Ph.D., and Michael Thompson, Ph.D, *Raising Cain: Protecting the Emotional Life of Boys*, (1999).

Stanley Greenspan (with Jacqueline Salmo), 2001. *The Four Thirds Solution: Solving the Childcare Crisis in America Today* (2001).

CROSS REF:

Maternal and Paternal Roles and the Law (1874)

Child Care Marketplace Grows (1977-2023)

Separate Spheres Marriage Reexamined for Impact on Children (1978)

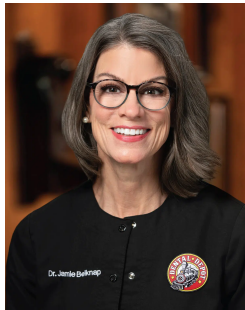
Child Development Models Shift (1980)

FMLA: Parental Leave Regardless of Sex of the Parent (1993)

Maternal and Paternal Roles and the Law (2000)

Fertility Rates Begin Small Climb for Women with Advanced Degrees (2000-2019)

Coverture Concepts Remain (2015)



SCIENCE / MEDICINE

Jamie Belknap (1980) DDS

15 Jan 1980

Dentist in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma



BANKING / CAPITAL INVESTMENT

Katheigh Hull Degen (1980)

16 Jan 1980

Investment Advisor and Financial Planner in Kansas City, Missouri. Founder and Principal in Twin Financial, a financial advisory firm she starts with her sister, Raleigh Hull Lang (1980), in 1988.



BANKING / CAPITAL INVESTMENT

Raleigh Hull Lang (1980)

17 Jan 1980

Investment Advisor and Financial Planner in Kansas City, Missouri. Founder and Principal in Twin Financial, a financial advisory firm she starts with her sister, Katheigh Hull Degen (1980), in 1988.

FAMILY AND COLLEGE WOMEN

Child Development Models Shift

1980

Prevailing child development models shift to a standard of emotionally attuned, authoritative parenting, regardless of the sex of the parent from historical models of authoritarian paternal and sentimentalized

maternal parenting.

See, e.g., <https://www.simonandschuster.com/books/How-to-Talk-So-Kids-Will-Listen-Listen-So-Kids-Will-Talk/Adele-Faber/The-How-To-Talk-Series/9781451663877> (1980)

CROSS REF:

Maternal and Paternal Roles and the Law (1874)

Separate Spheres Marriage Reexamined for Impact on Children (1978)

Paternal Standards of Care Advocated (1979)

FMLA: Parental Leave Regardless of Sex of the Parent (1993)

College Women's Marriage Rates Begin an Increase (1995)

Maternal and Paternal Roles and the Law (2000)

Fertility Rates Begin Small Climb for Women with Advanced Degrees (2000-2019)

Coverture Concepts Remain (2015)



GOVERNMENT

Cindi Merifield (1981) JD

15 Jan 1981

Lobbyist and Government Official (U.S. Senate) Staff (former) in Washington, DC. Founds boutique lobbying firm, R2P Strategies (2015 to present). Co-Founds the Nickles Group, a leading lobbying firm, with former U.S. Senator Don Nickles, her former boss on Capitol Hill (2005-2015). Chief Lobbyist for the Motion Picture Association representing movie studios before Congress, (1996-2002). Director of Congressional Affairs, the American Medical Association (1990-1996). Legislative Assistant/Counsel to US Senator Don Nickles (OK) (1987-1990).

At the MPAA, serves as the chief lobbyist for Jack Valenti, MPAA's longtime president. Works for passage of the Digital Millennium Copyright Act (DMCA), The Sonny Bono Copyright Term Extension Act, helps create the Television Ratings System, the Copyright Assembly and advocates for protection of the First Amendment.

At the AMA, serves as one of the lead lobbyists on the Government Affairs team working on major legislative initiatives such as health care reform, malpractice reform, ending domestic violence and other issues on behalf of physicians.

JD, University of Tulsa College of Law.



SPORTS

Teddi Bankes Domann (1982)

15 Jan 1982

Professional Sports Marketing Entrepreneur and Executive in Colorado Springs, Colorado. Chief Marketing Officer of 360 Sports. Teddi handles the marketing for 360 Sports and the NFL athletes and coaches 360 Sports represents and for a handful of college athletes. In 2006, Teddi and her husband Craig found the non-profit Pro Football Camp. The camp features current and former NFL athletes teaching kids proper football skills and the character that it takes to succeed at the highest level. Their goal is to encourage and inspire young people to be the very best athletes and people that they can be. So far, through the years the camp impacts more than 5,000 kids. Co-chair of the Kansas State University Women in the Business of Sports Conference (cancelled due to the pandemic). The 2021 conference was to bring together professional women from throughout

the business of sports, and students that aspire to work in the field. Married. Mother of three children.

“What I love about my work is helping elite athletes and coaches build their brand and make an impact in their communities. Whether it’s national TV or radio interviews, appearances, commercials or endorsements, I love helping our clients receive the recognition they desire, sharing their stories, or putting them with businesses and/or charities that they have an authentic connect to. Each client is different and I love developing and then implementing a plan for them.

“There is no greater gift than being able to help others achieve their best. Whether in our business working with elite athletes or our charity working with kids from all backgrounds, I just love seeing the ‘light bulbs go off’ in young people’s minds and hearts as they realize their potential and that they too can make their dreams come true.”

Teddi is considered a pioneer among sports marketing professionals. Earlier in her career she serves as the National Director of the McDonald’s All American High School Basketball Game, Global Marketing Director for McDonald’s and Managing Director of Partnership Marketing and Licensing for the United States Olympic Committee.

During her career, she works with Shaquille O’Neal, Jackie Joyner-Kersey, Mary Lou Retton, and Rob Ninkovich, 2-time Super Bowl Winner, New England Patriots, and now NFL analyst on ESPN, just to name a few.

<https://360sportsrep.com/about-360/>

<https://www.linkedin.com/in/teddidomann/>

www.ProFootballCamp.com

Facebook: Teddi Domann

Instagram @TeddiDomann

https://gazette.com/woodmenedition/pine-creek-woman-who-co-founded-pro-football-camp-facilitates-partnership-with-district-11/article_83f3943a-654f-11ea-b221-77d772359f28.html (2021)



JOURNALISM / PUBLISHING

Julie Powers Schoerke Gallagher (1982)

16 Jan 1982

Publishing Marketing Entrepreneur in Nashville, Tennessee. Founder and Chairman of JKS Communications, a book publishing and publicity firm representing more than 900 clients and 1,800 books in 10+ countries. Julie founds JKS Communications in 2000. Offices in Nashville, New York, New Orleans, and Montreal.

<https://booksfluent.com/about/julie-schoerke-gallagher/>

<https://jkscommunications.com>

CROSS REF:

Women Publish More Books Than Men For The First Time In History (2020)



MILITARY

Laura Winfrey Plue (1983) DDS

January 1983

Military and Civilian Dentist. Las Cruces, New Mexico, and formerly San Diego, California. She accepts a commission in the United States Navy which includes a shipboard deployment in support of Desert Storm. After the military, she practices

in San Diego, California, and now in Las Cruces, New Mexico.

During her time practicing in San Diego, Laura works with a non-profit organization providing dentistry to underserved populations in Southern California.



BUSINESS

Kay Stanley (1983)

January 1983

Business Executive and Entrepreneur. Founder and CEO of Spartina 449, an Inc. 5000 Fastest-Growing Company. Spartina 449 is a women's apparel and accessories lifestyle brand based out of Hilton Head, South Carolina.



LAW PRACTICE

Lisa Olson Stump (1983) JD

19 Jan 1983

Lawyer. President of Lashly & Baer, P.C., in St. Louis, Missouri. In February 2018, she becomes the first female president in the 106-year history of the law firm. Lisa is a governmental and public institution lawyer. In addition to her work with public agencies, she advises education clients on ethics, student discipline, special education, access to student records, religion in schools, sexual harassment, bullying and issues related to internet use by students. In 2019, she is honored as a YWCA Metro St. Louis Leader of Distinction and receives the Women's Justice Award from Missouri Lawyers Media.

She represents the Bi-State Development Agency, City of Crestwood, Ferguson-Florissant School District, Rockwood School District, St. Louis County Library and St. Louis Public Library, among others.

Olson Stump also serves in leadership positions at Bonhomme Presbyterian Church and makes several trips to volunteer at an orphanage for girls and young women in Honduras.

FAMILY AND COLLEGE WOMEN

Marriage Rates Begin to Decline

1983

Marriage rates in the general population begin a decline that continues to today. College educated women continue to have lower marriage rates than the general population.



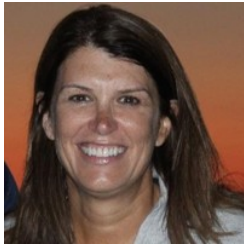
JOURNALISM / PUBLISHING

Kady McMaster Kraske (1984)

15 Jan 1984

Journalist. Kansas City Star Lifestyle Editor (1992-2013). Now Associate Director of Strategic Communications, UMKC Health Sciences Campus. Kady begins her career at The Star as a news reporter and is promoted to positions as Sunday

Star Magazine editor, assistant features editor and lifestyle editor.



TECHNOLOGY

Susan Moellenberg (1984)

15 Jan 1984

Business Executive in San Francisco, California. Strategic Account Executive at Data Bricks.



MILITARY

Anne Bloomfield Fischer (1985) JD

15 Jan 1985

Military Lawyer. (ret) In 2023 lives in Alexandria, Virginia. U.S. Navy Captain (Judge Advocate General Corps). Married. Raises two children.

2015: <https://bloglaw.ku.edu/alumni/navy-captains-international-missions-strengthen-appreciation-for-american-way-of-life/>

2010 promotion to Captain: <https://www.fstribune.com/story/1644858.html>



LAND MANAGEMENT / REAL ESTATE DEVELOPMENT

Anne R. Heese (1985) MBA

16 Jan 1985

Nonprofit Executive in Sri Lanka. Head of Human Resources for International Water Management Institute (IWMI) and WorldFish/ CGIAR. Anne starts her career in the publishing and media industries in Boston and New York City before moving into international development, where she works and consults in the US, Egypt, Philippines, Malaysia, Timor-Leste and now Sri Lanka.

IWMI is a non-profit research center that combines research with data to build and enhance knowledge, information services and products, strengthen capacity, and deliver actionable policy analysis to support the implementation of water management solutions across Asia and Africa.

IWMI is a research center of CGIAR, a global research partnership dedicated to reducing poverty and hunger by transforming food and water systems in a climate crisis.

<https://www.iwmi.cgiar.org/about/staff-list/#ELT>

<https://www.linkedin.com/in/anne-r-heese-09477b46/>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Water_Management_Institute



CHILD, MATERNAL, PATERNAL HEALTH ADVOCACY

Susan Munson Owen (1985)

17 Jan 1985

Child Suicide Prevention and Child Emotional Health Advocate. Educator. Ames, Iowa. After losing her teenage son to suicide in 2020, Susan creates a nonprofit based on trained community adults being a resource for children's emotional

expression. The HAMO Foundation is named for her son. In addition to her work on the HAMO Foundation, Susan divides her time between managing the Pumpkin Patch and teaching at the University of Iowa Medical School. The Pumpkin Patch is a children's clothing and bookstore in Ames, Iowa, founded by Susan's parents in 1978. Earlier, after KU graduation, Susan is an educator, teaching kindergarten as well as at KU.

<https://www.hamofoundation.org>

<https://www.thepumpkinpatchames.com/about>

CAREERS & COLLEGE WOMEN

More Women Enter Male-Dominated Fields

1985

Large numbers of women become doctors, lawyers, professors, business executives, entrepreneurs, soldiers, and workers in other historically male-dominated and male-populated fields.. College educated women no longer so predominantly enter fields of teaching, nursing, social work, and clerical work. The wage gap closes significantly. Many of the male-dominated fields become re-examined, for example, in medicine recognizing that women suffer different heart disease symptoms than men do. In the military, U.S. women soldiers provide high quality peace-keeping results in conflict zones where women are unequal to men.

<https://www.brookings.edu/essay/the-history-of-womens-work-and-wages-and-how-it-has-created-success-for-us-all/>



SCIENCE / MEDICINE

Sandra Wood Gallentine (1986) MD

January 1986

Anesthesiologist Physician in Lincoln, Nebraska. Sandy is board certified by the American Board of Anesthesiology and is with Associated Anesthesiologists, P.C. in Lincoln, Nebraska, since July 2004. Sandy receives her BA degree in Art History in 1989 from the University of Kansas. Following KU graduation, Sandy works in Washington, D.C. on Capitol Hill for one year. Sandy then completes medical school at the University of Nebraska Medical Center in 1994 and an internship in Internal Medicine at St. Joseph's Hospital in Denver in 1995. Sandy then finishes her Anesthesiology residency at the Medical College of Georgia in 1998.



NONPROFITS

Debbie Hoeschele Wilkerson (1986) JD

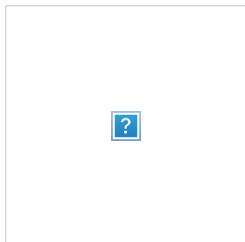
16 Jan 1986

Nonprofit Executive in Overland Park, Kansas. CEO of the Greater Kansas City Community Foundation / Greater Horizons

<https://www.linkedin.com/in/debbie-wilkerson-95a4129/>

LAND MANAGEMENT / REAL ESTATE DEVELOPMENT

Kira Gould (1987) MA



15 Jan 1987

Sustainable Architecture Consultant, Speaker, Convener, Podcast Host, and Author in Oakland, California. Co-Host, Design the Future Podcast (current) Co-Author, Women in Green: Voices of Sustainable Design (2007)

<https://www.designthefuturepodcast.com/>

<https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/women-green-decade-later-kira-gould/>

<https://www.linkedin.com/in/kiragould/>



SCIENCE / MEDICINE

Greta Yoder Warta (1987) DO

16 Jan 1987

Cardiologist Physician in Tulsa, Oklahoma.



CAREERS & COLLEGE WOMEN

KU Pi Phis and the Presidential Campaign of 1988

15 Jul 1987 - 15 Jul 1988

Christy Varney Pierce (1982), Jennifer Schumacher Stradinger (1984), Nancy Dickinson (1984), Candace Merifield (1984), and Mary Mills Schrock (1984) are all working in Washington, DC, for Presidential candidate (and US Senator - Kan) Robert Dole and Secretary Elizabeth Dole. Dole's campaign is in part based on Secretary Dole becoming the first Presidential wife to hold employment outside the White House. While Senator Dole has long employed women in senior staff positions in many areas, the 1988 Presidential campaigns mark a shift to women being much more mainstream in all the campaigns, whether as senior staff or as junior staff (which the recent graduate KU Pi Phis are). The women's campaign "roles [are] not confined to narrowly defined 'women's issues' and 'women's votes.'" (New York Times, 1987). A number of KU Pi Phi alums also do volunteer work for the Dole Campaign in 1988, as well as during other campaigns Senator Dole pursues prior to his retirement from campaigning in 1996.

Christy's position is in the Dole Presidential campaign. From 1987-1991, she works first for Secretary Dole at the Department of Transportation doing advance and scheduling work. When the Dole for President campaign begins she works for Secretary Dole again on advance and scheduling. After the campaign ends she becomes Assistant to Secretary Dole at the Department of Labor where she prepares the Secretary's briefing papers for events and travels with her.

In 1991, Christy moves to Pasadena, California, and obtains master of theology degree at Fuller Seminary. Then, in 1993, Christy moves to the Francisco Bay Area. She becomes ordained as a Presbyterian Church USA pastor. She does ministry together with her husband, also a pastor, prior to his suffering a bicycle accident in 2020. She is co-founder of the nonprofit New Hope Peninsula Ministries. She also authors two books and is a conference speaker. Married. Mother of three.

Jennifer's position in the Dole Presidential campaign. In 1986 she begins her time in DC as a staff assistant in Senator Dole's Senate office. In August 1987, she becomes assistant to the Chief Counsel at the Dole Presidential campaign. After the campaign ends, she becomes the DC representative for Kansas Governor Mike Hayden. In 2023 Jennifer lives in Mission Hills, Kansas. She volunteers at Children's Mercy Hospital in Kansas City several days per week.

Married, three children.

Nancy's position is in the Dole Senate office where she is a Legislative Correspondent for one year (1987-1988). She then leaves for Yale Law School, where her graduating class in 1991 is 41% women. Following law school, she spends 8 years working in government and private practice in DC, including heavily using her AB in economics from KU in a position in Policy Planning at the Federal Trade Commission. In 1999, she moves to Boulder/Denver, Colorado, where she becomes a Partner in Corporate Finance and Antitrust at Faegre and Benson until 2007. She then moves to in-house and outside general counsel roles in private practice to today. She also in recent years is doing pro bono independent legal academic work in children's rights in the context of their families. Single, no children.

Candace's position is in the Dole Senate office as a staff assistant for two years. She begins her time in DC as an intern for Senator Don Nickles (OK). She is then hired to fill the staff assistant position Jennifer had held. In 1989, Candace moves to Tulsa, Oklahoma, where she obtains her law degree. She then becomes in-house counsel for Compsource Mutual Insurance Company representing employers to today (28+ years).

Mary's position is in the Dole Presidential campaign. She helps coordinate Secretary Dole's campaign travel and advance team. After the campaign ends Mary is an assistant to Secretary Dole at the Department of Labor as a scheduler, advance team, and in attending all in town events. Today Mary lives in Kansas City, Missouri. Married, two children.

Mary and Nancy (on her vacation time from the government position) travel to New Hampshire for GOTV work during the final weeks of the primary in February 1988, after which Dole concedes to G.H.W. Bush.

<https://www.nytimes.com/1987/12/29/us/women-taking-major-roles-in-88-presidential-campaigns.html>

See also <https://doleinstitute.org/legacies/senator-bob-dole/a-legacy-of-leadership/empowering-women/>

Christy's websites:

<https://www.christypierce.org/>

www.1024movement.com

www.newhopepeninsulamministries.com

Nancy on LinkedIn: <https://www.linkedin.com/in/nancydickinson/>



ACADEMIA

Catherine Denise Good (1988) PhD

January 1988

Academic Psychologist at the Graduate Center, City University of New York. Area Head, Basic and Applied Social Psychology, and Associate Professor Her research focuses on the social factors that impact students' academic achievement, learning, motivation, and self image. She also develops interventions for students, teachers, and parents to facilitate the development of effective and engaged learners to reduce race and gender gaps in motivation, achievement, and learning. Her work receives national attention as well as funding from the National Science Foundation, the U.S. Department of Education, and the National Institutes of Health.

<https://www.linkedin.com/in/catherine-good-13b0588/>

SCIENCE / MEDICINE

Kathy Kostel Olson (1989) PhD

15 Jan 1989



Pharmaceutical Chemist and Business Executive in Chicago, Illinois. Kathy is Vice President, AbbVie (Asset Leadership, Oncology). After receiving her PhD, in 1996 Kathy becomes a Pharmaceutical Development Executive at Abbott. She then works at Hospira and Pfizer before joining AbbVie.

See <https://www.linkedin.com/in/kathleen-olson/>

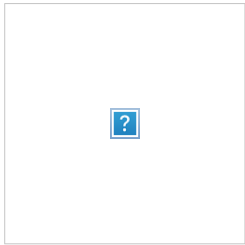


ACADEMIA

Jennifer Meier Kowal (1990) JD

January 1990

Academic Lawyer. Los Angeles, California. Jennifer is Professor and Director of the Tax LLM Program at Loyola Marymount Law School in Los Angeles, California.



TECHNOLOGY

Karen Korte Rose (1990)

16 Jan 1990

Technologist in Tampa, Florida. Karen is Principal Solution Director, Consumer Industries at SAP Software. She is a Specialist with 27 years of experience in Retail and Life Sciences Software.

CAREERS & COLLEGE WOMEN

74% of Women Earn Income

1990

By the early 1990s, the labor force participation rate of prime working-age women—those between the ages of 25 and 54—reaches just over 74 percent. Women expect to earn income and they prepare for it, increasing their educational attainment and taking courses and college majors that better equip them for careers, not just jobs.

<https://www.brookings.edu/essay/the-history-of-womens-work-and-wages-and-how-it-has-created-success-for-us-all/>

CROSS REF:

20% of Women Earn Income; 5% of Married Women (1905)

50% of Single Women Earn Income: 12% of Married Women (1930)

Workforce Participation: 40% of Married Women (1970)

Women Now Majority of College Educated Workers (2022)

Workforce Participation: 40% of Married Women (1970)

TECHNOLOGY



April Bittner Slovensky (1991)

January 1991

Consultant and Technologist in Dallas, Texas. April is a Principal in Deloitte and leads Deloitte Consulting LLP's Enterprise Technology offering. She also leads Deloitte's Women's Initiative in Dallas and Kansas City.

<https://www.bizjournals.com/dallas/print-edition/2012/06/08/april-bittner-slovensky-deloitte.html> (2012)



SCIENCE / MEDICINE

Tara Thomas-Gale (1991) MPH

17 Jan 1991

Public Health and International Development Executive in Denver, Colorado and earlier, Washington, DC, and Africa. In 2012, Tara becomes Family Planning Director at Denver Health. She is also a Public Health Mentor. She is also on the American Public Health Association Governing Council. Her work involves sexual and reproductive health research. From 2006-2007 she is a Yale University & Clinton Foundation International Healthcare Fellow working on an Ethiopian Hospital Initiative. From 2003-2005, she works in international development for Chemonics International. She also earlier serves as Peace Corps Volunteer in Morocco.

<https://www.linkedin.com/in/tara-thomas-gale-0703b331/>



LAND MANAGEMENT / REAL ESTATE DEVELOPMENT

Whitney Vliet-Ward (1991)

18 Jan 1991

Commercial Real Estate Agent in Wichita, Kansas. J.P. Weigand & Sons, Inc. Prior to J.P. Weigand, Whitney works with her father, Rich Vliet, a real estate developer, as Vice President of Redstone Design Development in Wichita. After KU graduation and before returning to her hometown of Wichita, Whitney lives in New York, New York, and works at Hallmark Entertainment as Vice President New Media.

<https://www.weigand.com/agent-bio/wvlietward>

See also <https://www.linkedin.com/in/whitneyvlietward/>

<https://www.bizjournals.com/wichita/feature/40under40/whitney-vliet-ward.html> (2006)

BUSINESS

Monica Mitchell DeVreese (1992)

January 1992

Business Executive and Entrepreneur. Cofounder of rabbit, an apparel company for runners, in 2016.

She also owns Santa Barbara Running Company with her husband.

<https://www.runinrabbit.com/pages/our-story>

"How Monica DeVreese Gets It Done", Women's Running (2023):

<https://www.womensrunning.com/culture/people/how-monica-devreese-gets-it-done>

"Working for the Run: How Does a Running Brand Owner Do Her Job?" (Slate Magazine podcast interview of Monica in 2020): <https://slate.com/podcasts/working/2020/03/whats-it-like-to-own-a-running-brand>

Another podcast interview of Monica about her career, what she's learned along the way, and how she's built Rabbit into a successful business: <https://thewellwithdylanbowman.libsyn.com/monica-devreese-founder-of-rabbit-running-apparel>

FAMILY AND COLLEGE WOMEN

Average Fertility Rates Drop Further For College Educated Women

1992

Nonetheless, in 1992 a Nobel Prize is awarded to an economist who says equal parental responsibility is "inefficient", which becomes influential in preventing government tax and benefit reform to end discrimination against 2-earner/2-parent families in the 1990s. The drop in college women's fertility rates has many causes, including (a) involuntary infertility from women feeling pressure to delay children to attain sufficient career and earning position in systems based on "sole breadwinner" workers who have no other family responsibilities, (b) voluntary infertility and reduction in family size because of ethical and moral concerns, including lacking visible models for how to meet a child's needs, personal and financial, under new understandings of those needs, and (c) "many women having changed" while "most men have not". In the mid-1990s, the Presidential election debate between candidates Bill Clinton with his attorney wife, Hillary, and Bob Dole, with his attorney wife, Elizabeth, becomes obscured by Newt Gingrich promoting a "Contract with America" that advocates reinforcing law and policy-making based on women doing all unpaid family labor.

Gary Becker receives the Nobel Prize in 1992 "for having extended the domain of microeconomic analysis to a wide range of human behavior and interaction, including nonmarket behavior".

He earlier begins publishing his theory of "New Home Economics", which advocates women doing all unpaid labor, in the 1960s.

Economists later illustrate major fallacies in his reasoning including a fundamental problem of reversing the logical order of basic laws of economics, i.e. putting efficiency before productivity. The fallacy obscures (a) how women earners increase economic productivity, stability, and innovation and, ultimately, efficiency, (b) in the reverse, how the "separate spheres" model is highly inefficient over time and externalizes costs to children, including developmental impairment.

National Bureau for Economic Research, The Economics of Fertility: A New Era (2022), <https://www.nber.org/papers/w29948> ("NBER")

How Do Changes in Gender Role Attitudes Towards Female Employment Influence Fertility? A Macro-Level Analysis, European Sociological Review (2015), <https://academic.oup.com/esr/article/31/3/370/437214>

<https://www.history.com/news/midterm-elections-1994-republican-revolution-gingrich-contract-with-america>,

<https://www.nytimes.com/1994/11/23/us/dole-and-gingrich-embrace-before-republican-governors.html>,

<https://www.britannica.com/event/United-States-presidential-election-of-1996>

FAMILY AND COLLEGE WOMEN

FMLA: Parental Leave Regardless of Sex of the Parent

3 Jan 1993

The Family Medical Leave Act passes with bipartisan support in January 1993 and is signed by President Clinton. FMLA entitles employees of covered employers to take unpaid, job-protected leave for specified family and medical reasons with continuation of group health insurance coverage under the same terms and conditions as if the employee had not taken leave. Eligible employees are entitled to: 12 workweeks of leave in a 12-month period for: the birth or adoption of a child; to care for the employee's spouse, child, or parent who has a serious health condition; a serious health condition of the employee; or any qualifying exigency arising out of the fact that the employee's spouse, son, daughter, or parent is a covered military member on "covered active duty."

Military caregiver leave is also included: 26 workweeks of unpaid leave during a single 12-month period to care for a covered servicemember with a serious injury or illness if the eligible employee is the servicemember's spouse, son, daughter, parent, or next of kin.



SCIENCE / MEDICINE

Hillary Ann Franke (1993) MD

January 1993

Critical Care Pediatrician Physician Director of the Pediatrics Residency Program at the University of Arizona Medical School.



SPORTS

Katie Morgan (1993)

15 Jan 1993

Sports Broadcaster and Creative Director. Tulsa, Oklahoma. Formerly New York, California and Alabama. Multiple Emmy Award winner. Currently, Creative Director for the Las Vegas Aces. Earlier, Katie is a freelance NBC Associate Producer for the Olympic Games from the Winter Games in Salt Lake City in 2002 for two decades. She is awarded an Emmy for her work at the 2002 Winter Games and another for her work on the 2009 Winter Games in Beijing. Katie also receives an Emmy in 2006 as an associate producer for Yankeeography: Graig Nettles. From 2002-2013, Katie primarily works for Major League Baseball Productions and is the executive producer of Sunbelt Classic Productions. From 2013-2022, Katie is Executive Director of Creative Services for the University of San Francisco Athletic Department.

After KU graduation, Katie spends a few years coaching and gets her masters at the University of Alabama. She then gets an introduction to an NBC executive in New York City who needs a nanny. Katie moves to New York with \$50 in her pocket and becomes a nanny for the executive and on the weekends is a runner for NBC.

Katie says looking back in 2012: "At that point, [I] don't really know what [I'm] doing with [my] life, [I] just know that what [I'm] doing is really cool and [I] don't want to stop. [My] hard work and [my] dedication starts making [me] work up the ladder, and that's exactly what happened. Even though I thought I wanted to direct movies, really, I was creative, and I wanted that creative flow to be nourished. Following that at NBC is exactly what happened.

"From runner, I moved up to head scripts and with the producer, changed the scripts and made sure everything was okay with that, and from there was hired to be head of scripts at the Olympics in Salt Lake in 2002, and when I was there met somebody who worked for Major League Baseball.

"So I sent my resume in to Major League Baseball and started as a production assistant and moved my way up to producer and [in 2012] now continue to free-lance the Olympics every two years. So [in 2012] this is my sixth or seventh Olympics and I've been working with Major League Baseball for the last 11 years.

"Like anything, when you get into TV and live TV, you get a lot of people that are not acting like themselves. It's stressful. There's a lot of yelling involved, and you can't take it personally. That was one of the things (I learned from) being a college athlete and being under pressure all the time, having to be responsible and commitment coming through in a clutch situation. All of these things that happened to me in sports I have definitely drawn upon in my career in TV broadcasting. The other intangibles like being aggressive, not giving up and wanting to be challenged. Honestly, I think a lot of people in business are very excited when they see a

college athlete come to them. They know what their life was like those four years and those are all of the attributes they are looking for in business.

"The one thing that I can always draw upon, that I am very proud of and I have on my Twitter account, I am proud softball alum of Kansas and Alabama. That is the one thing, that no matter where you go, who you meet, if you tell someone that you are a Kansas alum, they look at you differently. It's like it is an elite thing. It really, truly is. I say it all the time. I am always proud to say that I am a Jayhawk and a Kansas alum. It is very prestigious, every time I say it people always say 'Rock Chalk Jayhawk'."

Interview of Katie by KU Athletics Department (2012): <https://kuathletics.com/081612aac-481/>

SPORTS



Emily Unruh (1993)

January 1993

Emily Unruh (1993) Business Executive. Professional Sports. New York, New York. Vice President, Consumer Products of Major League Soccer. Emily oversees the retail and marketing business of MLS in her current position, which she begins in 2012. In 2013 and 2017, Emily works with the U.S. Women's World Cup Championship teams. Prior to MLS, Emily spends nine years at the National Basketball Association working across retail and events (2003 - 2012). Prior to the NBA, Emily starts her career working in sports marketing with professional athletes and athletic brands.

Emily is a member of Women In Sports and Events (WISE), New York City chapter.

Emily holds a certificate from the Executive Leadership Institute at Dartmouth's Tuck Business School.

<https://www.linkedin.com/in/emily-unruh-078b378/>

GOVERNMENT

Kansas Leads the US in Percentage of Female Legislators

1 Feb 1993

Women are 29% of the Kansas legislature. By 2022, however, Kansas becomes ranked 34th nationally, with women comprising 25% of the Kansas legislature.

CROSS REF:

[Kansas Falls To 35th Nationally In Percentage of Female Legislators \(2022\)](#)

SCIENCE / MEDICINE



Ashley Ruzicka Simmons (1994) MD

15 Jan 1994

Cardiologist Physician in Kansas City, Kansas. In 2012, she becomes Medical Director of the KU Medical Center Adelaide C. Ward Women's Health Center, focusing on women's heart health.

<https://www.kumc.edu/asimmons2.html>

https://ku.discovery.academicanalytics.com/scholar/stack/202055/ASHLEY-SIMMONS?unitId=20925&unitType=6&fbclid=IwAR0d96U56HCaJzMQekfS5FLchSaH9KqBSw1S1bqWLI_P7O3ypj4dK

<https://www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/kansas-cardiologist-improves-the-stress-test-experience-for-women-301242475.html>



SCIENCE / MEDICINE

Karli Pigg Alderson (1995) MD

15 Jan 1995

Family Physician (Obesity Medicine) in Topeka, Kansas. Karli is co-founder of Prevail Weight Loss an online course designed to educate adults undergoing weight management treatment by their primary care provider about the science of weight loss and behavioral change. Karli practices family medicine in a clinic until 2022. In 2023, she is working on plans for another clinic.

www.prevailweightloss.com

See also <https://www.facebook.com/PrevailWeightLoss>

Article about Karli's practice and obesity medicine program:

<https://www.wibw.com/2021/07/03/topekans-weight-loss-program-helping-those-fighting-habits/>



SPORTS

Sara Aleen Holland (1995) MEd

16 Jan 1995

Coach and Professional Athlete (Softball). Currently Sara Holland Sports, a multi-dimensional business helping athletes succeed mentally and physically. Formerly assistant softball coach of Yale University, Texas Tech University, & University of Virginia. Formerly to that Sara plays for the Georgia Pride in the Women's Professional Softball League for one year.

B.A. in Psychology from KU with a concentration in child development/health & M.Ed. in Motor Learning from the University of Virginia.

Sara continues to hold several KU softball hitting records 25 years later.

<https://www.sarahollandsports.com/>

See <https://yalebulldogs.com/sports/softball/roster/coaches/sara-holland/325>

See also <https://www.yvonnemarchesephotography.com/Blog/Sara-Holland-Client-Spotlight>



SCIENCE / MEDICINE

Amy McClintick Soetaert (1995) DO

18 Jan 1995

Radiologist Physician (Breast) in Springfield, Missouri.

<https://www.linkedin.com/in/amy-soetaert-do-0464aa8/>

<https://www.mercy.net/doctor/amy-michelle-soetaert-do/>

FAMILY AND COLLEGE WOMEN

College Women's Marriage Rates Begin an Increase

1995

while marriage rates in the general population continue their steady decline that began in 1982 and

which continues to today.

BANKING / CAPITAL INVESTMENT

Women Investors Outperform Men

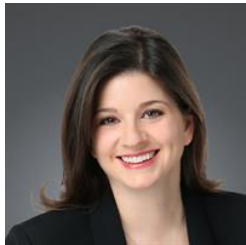
1995 - 2023

At both the amateur level and professional level, studies begin consistently finding that women investors are outperforming men. These results persist to the current day. Fewer women invest, however, and they continue to lack confidence in their skills. In 2023, professional women investors remain underrepresented in capital management firms.

Among professional investors, including mutual fund managers, more women (43%) outperform the market than men (41%).

Among amateur investors, a variety of studies show women yielding between 0.4% to 1.0% better ROI than men.

<https://www.fool.com/research/women-in-investing-research/>



SCIENCE / MEDICINE

Linda Carol Elkins (1996) MD

15 Jan 1996

Reproductive Endocrinologist and Infertility Physician in Dallas-Fort Worth, Texas. Board certified. Linda starts her own practice in the Dallas-Fort Worth metropolitan area after ten years at other infertility practices. Married. Raising two children. Linda's aunt-in-law is Marilyn Mull Fead (1957) MD.

"Having lived through infertility myself, I appreciate that infertility treatment isn't just about going through a cycle and getting pregnant. Infertility can be consuming and affect more than how you conceive. My focus is on caring for the entire person and helping you navigate through this journey quickly and smoothly."

<https://originfertility.com/>

<https://www.bswhealth.com/physician/linda-elkins>



LAW PRACTICE

Amy Michell Brozenic (1997) JD

15 Jan 1997

Lawyer. Partner in Intellectual Property at Lathrop GPM LLP in Overland Park, Kansas. Leader of the Trademark/Copyright Transactional group. Partner in Charge of the firm's Overland Park office. Amy begins her legal career practicing at the United States Patent & Trademark Office as a trademark examining attorney.

<https://www.lathropgpm.com/Amy-Brozenic>

See also <https://www.lathropgpm.com/assets/htmldocuments/Amy%20Kimbrough.pdf>

LAWS AFFECTING COLLEGE WOMEN

Maternal and Paternal Roles and the Law

2000

DNA testing to confirm parentage now costs \$300-400, but many states continue to require only the mother to be listed on the birth certificate given to the child. More children of adoption, single motherhood, and assisted reproduction begin advocating for birth certificates with both genetic parents (and any adoptive parents) listed. In most states, paternity of infants is still determined, or not determined, based on legal fictions: (a) when a child is born to a married woman, her husband is legally the father and (b) when a child is born to an unmarried woman, the child is legally considered to have no father. In some states, fathers can elect to be listed, including by confirming paternity through DNA, but are not required to be listed. Lawsuits are increasingly brought by children themselves regarding the father not being listed on the birth certificate. Paternity suits by mothers and the state are nearly always focused on obtaining equal (or in some cases, more) financial responsibility for the child from the father. In contrast, the suits by children are sometimes focused on financial responsibility (including inheritance rights), but they are more often focused on wanting an acknowledgement by the father, personal responsibility for the child by the father, and a relationship with him.

Commercial DNA services such as 23andMe and AncestryDNA increasingly provide low cost genetic and biological paternity information to children even without court mandates for DNA testing.

More states begin enacting laws vesting rights in children regarding parental responsibility regardless of the sex of the parent, however, these often apply only upon dissolution of a marriage or other separation of the parents, not automatically starting with the child's birth. For an example, Colorado adopts such a law in 1999.

<https://law.justia.com/codes/colorado/2016/title-14/dissolution-of-marriage-parental-responsibilities/article-10/section-14-10-123.4>

[Kansas law to be completed]

In 2022, Colorado is the first state to vest rights in children regarding genetic parentage information, however, this is not conferred as a self-executing right but one the child must pursue. See <https://www.denverpost.com/2022/06/01/colorado-donor-conceived-persons-protection-act/>

See also <https://apnews.com/article/dallas-cowboys-sports-lawsuits-b12f81a495b746d11626cf2851aea2db>

CROSS REF:

Maternal and Paternal Roles and the Law (1874)

Curriculum for College Women Shifts and Differentiates By Sex (1945-1960)

Child Care Marketplace Grows (1977-2023)

Separate Spheres Marriage Reexamined for Impact on Children (1978)

Paternal Standards of Care Advocated (1979)

Child Development Models Shift (1980)

Fertility Rates Begin Small Climb for Women With Advanced Degrees (2000-2019)

College Educated Women Now More Likely to Be Married (2014)

Hobson's Choice and Coverture Concepts Remain (2023)

FAMILY AND COLLEGE WOMEN

Fertility Rates Begin Small Climb for Women With Advanced Degrees

2000 - 2019

In 2000, average fertility rates for women with at least a masters degree, (a) personally earned income, and (b) a husband or partner who takes something approaching half the responsibility for uncompensated household and family work begin a climb from 1.0. Fertility rates for college-educated women without these things remain at 1.0, lower than the general population (which is 1.6 and slowly dropping). The adverse financial impact of the tax structures and benefit structures that disadvantage two-earner/two-parent families, and that distort the marketplace economy, require substantial income

to overcome, and women with post-graduate education earn more income. For women with only a college education, the penalty is harder to meet. For women without college educations, these adverse policies are thought to be driving family instability and low marriage rates.

The reason women need a masters degree or higher to attain this type of marriage is thought to be because they have higher personal incomes and the "separate spheres" structure of tax and benefit policy requires extra income and negotiating power and skills to overcome. If these policies were reformed to a two earner/two parent baseline, more couples would likely find it accessible and this might increase the fertility rate for college educated women.

Some involuntary infertile couples become so because of delaying childbirth, and these reforms might also reduce pressures on women to delay childbirth in order to accomplish career position.

It might also help stabilize families of women with a high school education, who have higher fertility rates but low rates of marriage and marriage stability.

Even for women with higher earning power, legal structures imposing a form of "coverture" as well as legal requirements that parental responsibility is mandatory for mothers and optional for fathers can impair their efforts to set up a two earner / two parent family for their children. This is likely continuing to reduce their fertility as it is for college educated women in general.

National Bureau for Economic Research, The Economics of Fertility: A New Era (2022), <https://www.nber.org/papers/w29948> ("NBER") p. 28

How Do Changes in Gender Role Attitudes Towards Female Employment Influence Fertility? A Macro-Level Analysis, European Sociological Review (2015), <https://academic.oup.com/esr/article/31/3/370/437214>

See also <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr70/nvsr70-05-508.pdf>

See, J. Carbone & Naomi Cahn, The Triple System of Family Law, 2013 Mich. St. L. Rev. 1185 (2013).



SCIENCE / MEDICINE

Alexandra Wu Brummerhop (2003) DMD MSD

15 Jan 2003

Periodontist in San Antonio, Texas. Private practice and part-time faculty at the UTHSCSA Advanced Education General Dentistry Program in San Antonio, TX.



JOURNALISM / PUBLISHING

Justine Cotter (2004)

15 Jan 2004

Advertising Creative Director and Humor Writer in New York, New York. As a creative director, Justine creates campaigns for national and global brands, including Google, Facebook, Macy's, New Balance, Motorola, and Legoland. Her work wins Cannes Lions, Clios, London International Awards, and One Show Pencils, and is featured in The New York Times, The Wall Street Journal, Billboard, Complex, and Fast Company, among others. Her humor writing appears in McSweeney's Internet Tendency, The Belladonna Comedy, Weekly Humorist, Little Old Lady Comedy, and others.

One of Justine's humor columns, on working from home during the pandemic: <https://thebelladonnacomedy.com/critics-review-my-one-woman-show-working-from-home-16751d961a1e> (April 2020)

<https://www.justinecotter.com/about>

BUSINESS



Courtney Brax Armstrong (2005) JD

January 2005

Tax Consultant. Saint Louis, Missouri. Principal at KPMG. Develops the state and local tax department at KPMG – St. Louis. In 2019, she is named to "40 Under 40" in the St. Louis Business Journal.



CHILD, MATERNAL, PATERNAL HEALTH ADVOCACY

Courtney Montle Haller (2005)

16 Jan 2005

Maternal Emotional Health Advocate. St. Louis and, currently, Baldwin City, Kansas. As a survivor of postpartum depression, Courtney becomes an ambassador for 2020 Mom and a member of Mom Congress, two nonprofits focused on maternal mental health care.

In 2023, Courtney is Executive Director of Marketing and Communications at Baker University. Prior to that she works at Maryville University in Town and Country, Missouri, and teaches a course on crisis communication.



SCIENCE / MEDICINE

Anne Atha Lane (2005) DDS

17 Jan 2005

Dentist in Overland Park, Kansas. Owner of Wycliff Family Dentistry.



EDUCATION

Megan Geenens (2006)

15 Jan 2006

Educator and Administrator Assistant Principal of Lower Moreland High School, Pennsylvania



SCIENCE / MEDICINE

Alicia Rose Wolfe (2007) MD

15 Jan 2007

Pediatrician Physician in Overland Park, Kansas.

SCIENCE / MEDICINE

**Keri Kenning (2008) DDS MSD**

15 Jan 2008

Orthodontist. Biologist. Raleigh, North Carolina. After dentistry school, Kerry becomes an orthodontist. Prior to dentistry school, Kerri is a biologist, writer, and speaker for a prominent marine conservation non-profit organization in Key Largo, Florida, where she studies marine ecosystems and invasive lionfish.

<https://www.linkedin.com/in/keri-kenning-163a3955/>

FAMILY AND COLLEGE WOMEN

"Son Preference" Behavior By US Parents Disappearing

2008

At least as is visible in the birth rates of boys v. girls. A study using data from the 2008-13 US Census concludes that there is little evidence of a lasting son preference on fertility in the United States. In western countries, the influence of son preference most often does not mean parents accept (or reject) a child as born into their family based on the child's sex, but rather the numbers of children parents have. In the US between 1950-2018, parents of girls are observed to have more children than parents of boys. This association is interpreted as a sign of son preference, on the view that the parents are more likely to try for an additional child if there is no son in the family. Son preference can extend into other behaviors as well, such as investing more in sons than in daughters, expecting daughters and not sons to do unpaid family work, distributing unequal inheritance, establishing unequal roles in family decision-making, etc.

The most common analyses are based on population-level fertility data.

A basic method of measuring "son preference" is by comparing the annual numbers of newborn boys to newborn girls.

The most extreme expression of son preference: female selective abortion or infanticide of female offspring (which are still common in India and China).

<https://blog.oup.com/2021/05/fading-signs-of-son-preference/>

See also <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s00148-019-00760-7>

"Son Preference" Behavior By US Parents Evident (1950-2008)

SCIENCE / MEDICINE

**Bridget Blowey (2009) PharmD**

January 2009

Clinical Pharmacist. Residency preceptor with the Pharmacy Residency Program and a clinical pharmacy specialist in Pediatric Intensive Care at Children's Hospital of Philadelphia.

BUSINESS



Elli I. Bowen (2009)

15 Jan 2009

Business Executive. Vice President, Business Development, KC SmartPort. Named a "NextGen Leader" by the Kansas City Business Journal in 2022. 2020 Women in Supply Chain Award from Supply & Demand Chain Executive Magazine -

<https://www.bizjournals.com/kansascity/news/2022/06/24/2022-nextgen-leaders-elli-bowen.html>

<https://www.linkedin.com/in/elliottbowen/>

EDUCATION & COLLEGE WOMEN

KU's First Female Chancellor

29 May 2009 - 29 May 2017

Chancellor Bernadette Gray-Little (2009-2017)



GOVERNMENT

Morgan Said (2011)

15 Jan 2011

Government Official Staff. Kansas City, Missouri. Chief of Staff to Kansas City Mayor Quinton Lucas (from 2021- present), Deputy Chief of Staff (2021), Communications Director (2019-2021). Prior to that she works for US Senator (KS) Jerry Moran and before that US Representative (KS) Lynn Jenkins. Morgan is KU Student Body President from 2014-2015.

Press Secretary to U.S. Senator (KS) Jerry Moran (2018-2019), Deputy Press Secretary (2017-2018)

Staff Assistant to U.S. Rep. (KS) Lynn Jenkins (2015-2016)

Intern to Friends of John Boehner (Ohio) (June 2015-Aug. 2015)

SCIENCE / MEDICINE

More Women Physicians Improves Medical Care for Women: Ashley Ruzicka Simmons (1994) MD & the KU Women's Heart Health Center

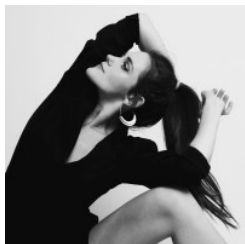
15 Jul 2012

As more women become physicians, some areas of medicine are reexamined for their impact on women. In cardiology, for example, there is recognition that women suffer different heart disease symptoms than men do. For example the KU Medical Center establishes in 2012 the Adelaide C. Ward Women's Heart Health Center with Ashley Ruzicka Simmons (1994) MD as its Director.

See also American College of Cardiology, A History of Women's Heart Health (2016): <https://www.acc.org/latest-in-cardiology/articles/intouch/2016/03/15/16/47/a-history-of-womens-heart-health>

ARTS

Caroline Fiss (2013)



15 Jan 2013

Editorial & Fashion Photographer in New York, New York. Caroline uses her background in dance and choreography to create artistic imagery heavily inspired by movement and the art of dance. Her work walks the line of fashion, beauty, fantasy, reality, and perceived public image. Caroline has covered the last 10 seasons of New York Fashion Week and has created content for Givenchy Beauty, Moroccanoil, The Daily Front Row, Avenue Magazine, Le Specs, GHD, and others. She has collaborated with many cutting-edge designers including The Blonds, Christian Cowan, Veronica Beard, Tory Burch, Kate Spade, Rebecca Minkoff, Cynthia Rowley, Lela Rose, Berta, Zimmermann, L'Agence, and Naeem Khan.

<https://www.carolinefiss.com/bio>

<https://www.instagram.com/carolinefissphotography/>

<https://www.linkedin.com/in/caroline-fiss-14a06a110/>



MILITARY

Sydney Hultz (2013)

15 Jan 2013

Military Pilot (Air Force). U.S. Air Force 1st Lieutenant. In 2023, Sydney is a KC-135 Stratotanker pilot assigned to the 117th Air Refueling Squadron, Forbes Field Air National Guard Base, Kansas. Ten years of service as of 2023. In the photo she and the crew refuel several F-35A Lightning IIs assigned to the 354th Fighter Wing, Eielson Air Force Base, Alaska, "as part of routine operational training to ensure a lethal force able to respond anytime, anywhere."

(U.S. Air Force photo by Airman 1st Class Yosselin Perla, March 22, 2022)

<https://www.dvidshub.net/image/7090673/f-35s-train-lethality>

FAMILY AND COLLEGE WOMEN

College Educated Women Now More Likely To Be Married

2014

In a complete reversal from the period 1873-1982, college educated women are now much more likely to be married than the general population. In 2014, 75% of college-educated women age 40-45 are married, while only 58% of women without a college degree are. In a process that began in earnest in the 1990s, but which has its roots in the economic power of women that began to develop widespread traction in the 1970s, marriage is being renegotiated. Now, rather than many college women turning away from patriarchal marriage because they can afford do, they are using their earning power to renegotiate marriage in an egalitarian direction. This new model of marriage has respect and support for children's development at the heart of the union. The target is that both partners contribute equally to the many demands, financial and personal, of raising children and maintaining a household. Emotional literacy and health in the family is a priority.

See <https://www.theatlantic.com/business/archive/2014/02/how-to-save-marriage-in-america/283732/>.

See also <https://www.nytimes.com/2015/11/15/opinion/sunday/mens-lib.html>;

<https://www.nytimes.com/2016/08/14/jobs/sisterhood-is-not-enough-why-workplace-equality-needs-men-too.html>.

EDUCATION & COLLEGE WOMEN

Greek System Reexamined For Impact on Women

2015

[To be completed] Some women advocate merging sororities and fraternities into co-ed organizations, perhaps like the "eating clubs" at Princeton. This is to address several problems for women from the current sex-segregation.

See <https://www.nytimes.com/roomfordebate/2015/09/16/should-college-fraternities-and-sororities-be-coed>

EDUCATION & COLLEGE WOMEN

Women Now Seen As More Competent Intellectually

2019

In a reversal from 1873, women are now seen as equally or more capable at learning and intellectual accomplishment than men. Also in a reversal from 1873, some claims are made that men's inferiority is innate or genetically determined and/or based on their physiology. As with the past claims of women's inferiority, however, there are increasing suggestions that these problems that boys and men are having are socially constructed, at least partly in early home life. Deficits in boys' educational performance relative to girls are suggested to be caused in part by fathers (a) lacking emotional availability and (b) not visibly modeling behavior.

One education researcher describes paternal behavior as the "elephant in the room in child development." <https://www.fatherhood.gov/research-and-resources/modern-dads-dilemma-how-stay-connected-your-kids-rapidly-changing-world> (2009)

See also <https://www.applerouth.com/blog/2017/08/15/troubling-gender-gaps-in-education/>

How College Women Are Regarded (1872)

KU I.,C. Sorosis Is Formed: The Founders' Mindset (1873)



LAWS AFFECTING COLLEGE WOMEN

Emily Jane Lang (2020)

15 Jan 2020

Trauma Prevention. Sex-Motivated Privacy Violation Prevention. Lawrence, Kansas. After suffering an invasion of her privacy at age 15 by a man who took cellphone pictures of her in a dressing room at a clothing store, she successfully advocates for a change in Kansas law. "Pledging a sorority of 250 women, just being able to have a platform in a setting to raise awareness is really valuable," Emily says. "Once I got to college, I found out one of my friends was a victim of this kind of crime. She was upskirted in the parking lot [of a Kansas City QuikTrip]." She and another victim testify in the 2022 Kansas Legislature for such an invasion of privacy to be a violation not only of privacy laws (misdemeanor violations) but to require registration as a sex offender. The Kansas Legislature adopted the law in 2022. "Emily's been a role model for others, to take something traumatic and make something good out of it," Emily's father says. "Emily's a determined young woman. When she sets something in her mind, she's on it." In 2023, Emily is the President of Kansas Alpha.

Emily's testimony:

http://kslegislature.org/li_2022/b2021_22/committees/ctte_s_jud_1/documents/testimony/20220208_10.pdf

In 2023, Emily receives the Kansas Trial Lawyers' Association Consumer Champion Award for her work.

<https://www.kansan.com/news/ku-student-advocates-for-bill-that-increases-punishment-for->

sexually-motivated-breach-of-privacy/article_b8ebbab8-abc1-11ec-8846-9782b35e1d54.html
<https://www.kmbc.com/article/kansas-city-how-easy-is-it-for-criminals-to-spy-on-you/41835801#>

CAREERS & COLLEGE WOMEN

Sex-Based Wage Gap is 10% for Same Occupations

2020

For women and men in the same or similar occupations who appear nearly identical in background and experience, women earn 10% less on average. The wage gap is larger for those at the top of the earning distribution, however.

<https://www.brookings.edu/essay/the-history-of-womens-work-and-wages-and-how-it-has-created-success-for-us-all/>

JOURNALISM / PUBLISHING

Women Publish More Books Than Men For the First Time in History

2020

[To be completed]

KU Pi Phi Authors:

[To be completed]

EDUCATION & COLLEGE WOMEN

Women are 56% of KU College Graduates

2022

Women are 53% of students. Faculty is 45% women. Tenured faculty is 33% women. The 12 point average greater rate of female graduation is a reversal from the 15 point average greater rate of male graduation in 1972.

KU Fact Book (2022). <https://aire.ku.edu/ku-fact-book>

CROSS REF:

Nationwide Men Are Much More Likely To Receive A College Degree Than Women (1972)

CAREERS & COLLEGE WOMEN

Women Now Majority of College Educated Workers

2022

College women on average, however, still have difficulty translating their academic success into career accomplishments and earnings equal to men. Even as the majority of the college educated workforce is women, one study finds that a man with a high school GPA of 1.0 has similar leadership prospects to a woman with a high school GPA of 4.0.

<https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2022/09/26/women-now-outnumber-men-in-the-u-s-college-educated-labor-force/>

<https://neurosciencenews.com/gender-disparity-leadership-17670/>

EDUCATION & COLLEGE WOMEN

Women Still Underestimate Their Own IQs

2022

and men continue to overestimate theirs. Women with “masculine” gender social behaviors also overestimate their IQs, however. Women on average especially continue to underestimate their aptitude in STEM fields, which is considered to be based in social factors, including stereotype threat. Catherine Denis Good (1988), PhD, is Associate Professor of Psychology at CUNY Graduate Center, focusing on sex stereotype threat, among other issues.

See Gender Differences in Self-Estimated Intelligence: Exploring the Male Hubris, Female Humility Problem, <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fpsyg.2022.812483/full>

See also <https://www.psychologyinaction.org/psychology-in-action-1/stereotypesandstem> (2021)

GOVERNMENT

Kansas Falls to 34th Nationally in Percentage of Female Legislators

2022

By 2022 Kansas becomes ranked 34th nationally, with women comprising 25% of the Kansas legislature.

CROSS REF:

Kansas Leads the US in Percentage of Female Legislators (1993)

LAWS AFFECTING COLLEGE WOMEN

"Hobson's Choice" and Coverture Concepts Remain

2023

Although there is substantial improvement, significant elements of the concept of married women being required to transfer rights to husbands are in place, some that existed in 1873 and some new ones. These concepts exist in the (a) the Kansas constitutional vesting of fundamental rights in men that are denied to women, (b) the tax system, including its imposition of the "stacking effect" and "marriage penalties" on both earned income and passive income, and (c) the benefits code, including Social Security, and Medicare. The "Hobson's Choice" remains, albeit in a less stark version than in 1873. Women with college educations and especially women with advanced education and their husbands/partners who structure their marriages in a 2 earner/ 2 parent form can sometimes afford to buy their way around these coverture burdens, although the impairments still have an adverse impact.

1. Since 1859, the Kansas constitution still says: "Equal Rights. All men are possessed of equal and inalienable natural rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." [To be completed with recent developments.]

The US Supreme Court still does not evaluate sex discrimination on a "strict scrutiny" basis based upon the US Constitution being framed and ratified using only the terms "Person" and/or "Citizen".

2. Since 1948 the federal tax system imposes a "stacking effect" and "marriage penalties" which pressure wives to forego earning power, to take responsibility for a disproportionate share of unpaid family work, and to transfer earnings and assets to husbands.

a. Whenever the tax code becomes more progressive, the economic fiction of "[fictional] income splitting" in taxation of married couples continues to impose a "stacking effect" that pressures women to yield earning power to husbands.

b. New marriage penalties have been added in recent years in the taxation for the Affordable Care Act (2010), the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (2017), and other programs.

3. The benefits system levies 1x taxes for 2x benefits in Social Security on sole breadwinner / stay-at-home spouse married couples, while two earner / two parent couples pay 2x taxes for 2x benefits. In Medicare, two earner couples

also usually pay more taxes for the same benefits than one earner couples. The Child Tax Credit in combination with the "stacking effect" effectively works, directly and indirectly, as a subsidy to men not to take equal responsibility for unpaid family work and penalizes husbands/fathers who do take equal responsibility.

See, e.g., <https://family.jotwell.com/reconsidering-work-and-family-with-the-marriage-equation/>

CROSS REF:

Kansas Constitution: Rights of Man and Person (1861)

Coverture Concepts Impair Women (1874)

Maternal and Paternal Roles and the Law (1874)

A "Hobson's Choice" for College Women (1874)

Post-WWII Tax Structures Pressure Women To Leave Workforce And Yield Assets (1948-2023)

Separate Spheres Marriage Reexamined for Impact on Children (1978)

Average Fertility Rates Drop Further For College-Educated Women (1992)

FMLA: Parental Leave Regardless Of The Sex Of The Parent (1992)

Fertility Rates Begin Small Climb For Women With Advanced Degrees (2000-2019)



KU PI PHI HISTORICAL EVENT

Kansas Alpha 150th Anniversary!

29 Apr 2023 - 1 May 2023