

"You've Come A Long Way, Baby."

Talon Takes A Look At Women's Liberation, Women In The Air Force, and Women at USAFA



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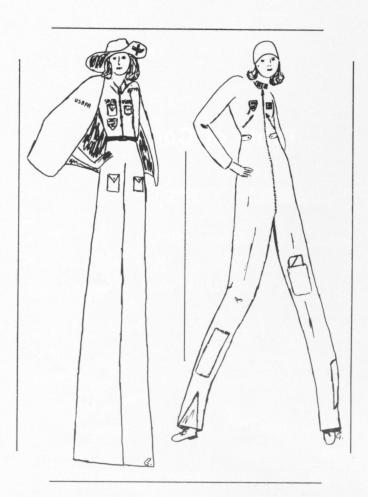
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"You've come a long way Baby"

AN EDITORIAL BY JAMES KEATON TALON MANAGING EDITOR



A whole new dimension is opening at the service academies — those last bastions of masculinity. Rumors from everywhere, even the Mitchel Hall waitors, say that we are about to be beseiged by the "Fairer Sex." To this I say, "Fellow Cadets, rise up and resist this intrusion." We are now in danger of losing many of the traditions we hold dear. It is time to reconsider Women's Lib in the cold light of manly logic.

Imagine an intramural lacrosse game refereed by a tight gym suit and long legs. It's enough to make a goalie forget the game. Or how about Miss Blue Eyes conducting an In Ranks Inspection. Could she maintain discipline while moving through the ranks whiffing faintly of Chanel No. 5? Or what upper classman could bellow to a set of smiling dimples? Professionally, it would be a disaster.

Consider, now, the dorms. No more gym shorts in the TV room for "Wide World of Sports." Could we even watch the kind of programs we like? Segregated latrines? Unthinkable. Running the length of the squadron with Mitch's Revenge? Impossible! Think, men of the crimp they would put in our vocabularies?

Remember, for eighteen years our mothers ruled our lives as total matriarchs. Soon there after wives take over and for the rest of our lives our golf handicaps increase exponentially, not to mention our waistlines. For a brief span of four years we are free of their terrible grasp. No early morning hair in curlers, no filmy nothings hanging in the bathroom, no arguements about the brand of toothpaste to be used. We are free men subject only to the whims of youth. The conclusion to be gleaned from all of this, my stouthearted fellows — How soon can they get here?

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"Shall I call you Mrs. or Ms.?"

STAKER REED EXPLORES
THE PROS & CONS OF
THE WOMAN'S LIBERATION
MOVEMENT

The male ego is defeating the efforts of women to escape the grasp of the mores of our society. There are males who harbor the doctrine of male supremacy, despite their sincere acceptance of the tenents of Women's Lib. For Jacqueline Rich, an "A" student at the University of California at Berkeley, the male necessity to compete with females in everything diminishes any chance for esteem from her.

If the male populace was just able to swallow their masculinity neurosis and support women's liberation, half the brain power of humankind could be released to cure the

pressing urgencies of today.

Eons ago there existed a weak biological reason for women remaining behind while the men sought their fortune. Once the children were weaned however, distinctions collaspsed and as much physical labor was expected from the "weaker" sex as was expected from the "stronger" . . . This equal sharing of the burdens eliminated any doubt about biological inferiority.

Today we practice a kind of female psychological homicide. We dress female infants in pink, pamper them more than males, and guard them from evils of the dirty sand box. High school counselors encourage girls to direct their attention and energy to such "challenging" careers as stenography, nursing, or being an air line stewardess. If they are as intelligent as the "guys" well then they could become a grade school teacher. Is it any wonder that women fail to compete for business and law positions as much as men?

A woman who takes six months maternity leave jeopardizes her job and security, while a man can take two years for military service and is assured of having the job when he

returns.

In twelve states, including New York, women are exempt from mandatory jury duty. This means, of course, that if they serve on jury duty their employer does not reimburse

them for lost earning.

If the girl is able to hold onto her idealism, futility will begin to haunt her, and her only chance of surviving will be if she looks on the bright side. First, she must not be alarmed that there is a lower percentage of male college graduates now than in 1933. Secondly, she is not to feel irritated that as a PhD chemist she is making less than a male who has a B. S. If she decides to go into medicine and possibly join the one percent of surgeons who are women, she should not be discouraged by the 84% of men and 75% of women in a survey of five-hundred patients in New York who said they would prefer a male doctor.

If she does not have a PhD or MD, she could work for Avon — they have five thousand women employed with 14 at the management level. The only draw back is that there are no women employed in positions of vice president higher. But that's now - who knows what tomarrow will bring with society changing as fast as it is today.

She could be a secretary to the President of Crocker Bank in San Francisco and have the National Organization of Women (NOW) picket to protest sexual discrimination. She would then be promoted to an executive vice president who would still be responsible for answering the president's calls and typing his letters. After all, you wold not want to jump into a new job too fast, especially if you were just a woman.

"You can call Me

It is always instructive to examine the inane and ludicrous situations that emerge from our customs and laws. It ceases to amuse however, when one considers that there are 1,723,-000 families in the U.S. whose income falls below the poverty level set by the Federal Government. Seventy-five percent of those families are headed by women, one quarter of them being white. In spite of the fact that unequal pay to women contributes to the largest blight on our country, employers continue to pay women less. Women continue to comprise an ever growing share of the work force — from 3% in 1955 to 39% in February 1972 — but with an ever decreasing percentage of the male wage:

1955														64%	of	male	pay
1960														61%	of	male	pay
1970														59%	of	male	pay

No matter what the job, women get paid less for it:

Scientist	15,200	11,600
Professional	11,806	7,878
Managers	12,117	6,834
Factory	7,623	4,510
Service	6,955	3,953

There should be little question as to why women comprise the largest disadvantaged group in the U.S. Working a greater share of the American scene than ever before, they are steadily dropping in their relative wage compared to male workers. Much of this discrimination is receiving active support from the American male.

"You Can Call Me Mrs."

Women's liberation has acheived its goals of legal and financial equity between the sexes. However, the current movement is extending beyond these goals and striving for panaceas to non-existent ills. Specifically, feminists are disavowing any concern for the family unit and traditional female sensitivity. Under the guise of throwing off the long endured yokes of male suppression, these liberated women strike at these two cornerstones of our society.

Women have already achieved legal and financial equity. Legal equity has been reached through a constitutional amendment voiding all sexually biased laws which may be ratified in the near future.

Financial equity has also been reached — "equity" not "equality". Equality of wages will never be reached so long as the qualifications for jobs remain as unequal as they are today. It is both inane and ludicrous to seek equal wages for unequal qualifications, yet this is what women's lib demands. Pointing to misquoted statistics these feminists mesmerize the listener into complete agreement. They argue that female jobs are scarce and women underpaid. They point to their dropping percentage of the male wage, indicated in the following statistics, as evidence of discrimination:

1960																	61%
1965																	60%
1970																	59%

These statistics, from the 15 June issue of *Vital Speeches* disregard certain important facts. Indeed the entire argument weakens when the "whole" story is revealed. First, female jobs are not scarce — they have risen from 32% of the total work force in 1955 to almost 39% in 1972. Of the new working woman, there are four times as many middle aged women as there are young girls.

The "lib" advocates point to the 1,500,000 impoverished families of America telling the listener that ¾ of these are headed by women (*Vital Speeches*, Feb. 15, 1972). The reason for the national problem of poverty, it follows, is the omnipresent menace of male chauvinism. What these libertarians fail to mention is that 75% of the poor households are headed by blacks — a more racial case of discrimination than sexual. (*Time*, 20 Mar. 72). These feminists neglect to point out that under current welfare regulations, it is very difficult for a male-headed household to obtain the same welfare benefits as the male "abandoned" home. Hence, there is a self perpetuating evil in our welfare program — not our employment practices.

Not only are our employment practices just, but there are instances of reverse discrimination in favor of women. For example, at Pacific Telephone and Telegraph, there are guaranteed promotions for women — a luxury even the chairman of the board could not expect. By 1975, the female employees have been assured of 8.5% of district management jobs and 7% of division level positions. (*Time*, 20 Mar 72). Qualified or not, these women will be promoted because they are female.

Beyond the business world, feminists are fighting their domestic servitude in the home by denying devotion to the family. "Lib" zealots are striking a shattering blow to the family unit by withdrawing motherhood from the list of acceptable roles for the "actualized" woman. The movement is convincing housewives that it is no longer "in" for the wife to nurse and wean the infant she has brought into the world. Indeed, any woman who performs these tasks has been cowed out of any semblance of humanity by the male ego.

The liberationist believes her children should attend day care centers to be raised by professionals. Once freed of this burden of nursing her own children, the liberated housewife would be free to "actualize" herself in the business world of men.

In essence, what the feminists demand is a reversal of the sexual roles. She rids herself of the problem by ridding herself of her sex. First, the apparel must change. Jeans and shirts replace conspicuous dresses and blouses. For the true believer, shaved legs and groomed hair are out since they smack of superficiality, as do facial features touched with outliner.

By denying the female sex, the feminist extends the initially successful movement for female equality into the sphere of ridicule and scorn. The result is a loss of support from the sympathetic segment of the male populace and backward motion for the movement as a whole.

the Future Of Military "Womanpower"

Address by Brig. Gen. (Maj. Gen. selectee) Jeanne M. Holm, Director, Secretary of the Air Force Personnel Council to the National Secretaries Association, Colorado Springs, Colo., Feb. 10, 1973. (At the time of this presentation, General Holm was Director of Women in the Air Force).

I propose to talk about the status of women in one of the more unique professions as far as women are concerned . . . specifically their role in the military as it is today and as I see it developing for the future.

I think that you will perceive certain similarities between what we are doing and what is happening in the whole area of women's involvement in the world of work — greater commanality that you might be aware of because there are many misconceptions about women's role in the armed forces on the part of the public and even within military circles.

National Issues

A number of contemporary national issues and the public debates which have surrounded them have brought the subject into sharper focus in recent months.

I refer to:

• The all-volunteer force.

 Equal opportunity and specifically, the Equal Rights Amendment,

• The drive for effective personnel management in a socially more aware environment, and

• Declining defense budgets in an era of rising personnel costs.

The future of military "womanpower" is related in varying degrees to all of these subjects.

There is today a growing national interest in military womanpower which is not a temporary phenomenon, rather we are entering an entirely new phase—from one of tolerance and tokenism of the past—to honest recognition based on real need.

Now that may sound melodramatic or even self-serving coming from me, but if you could sit behind my desk or even Mr. Laird's for a few days you would soon get the message — this is clearly a whole new ball game today.

World War II

Those of you who are old enough to remember, know that women have been in the armed forces since 1942. If you include nurses, you could add another 30-odd years to that. But even considering the line components — the WAC, WAVES, Women Marines and WAF — have been around for some time now. Including nurses, about 300,000 women served in uniform during World War II, across a wide spectrum of jobs. Even though the numbers represented only 2 percent of the total strength, that was still a lot of women, and some real pioneering was done during the period.

After World War II, with the exception of a brief upsurge during the Korean War, the employment of military women dropped off — both in numbers and ratios of the total force — and utilization patterns retreated to heavy concentration in the so-called "women's jobs." The percentage of the total Air Force got as low as seven-tenths of 1 percent in 1965. That was an all-time low and, in retrospect was the turning point.

Strength

Beginning in 1966, the strength of the Women in the Air Force line has since expanded by more than 135 percent and is now at its highest point since the Air Force was created in 1947. Even so, the number of women is just now 2 percent of the Air Force. If you include nurses and officers in the other medical fields it is still only a little above $2\frac{1}{2}$ per-cent. Although that is the highest ratio of all of the services, it is still hardly a very spectacular record — either for the Air Force or for women's contribution to national defense.

The point being that military women, as a resource, has not really been taken very seriously since WWII, until just recently.

How has this happened? Some think it was a matter of law, and to some degree it was. There was a 2 percent legal ceiling on strength and specific promotion ceilings which applied in varying degrees to each service. But laws are written by people, and they are changed when serious pressures are brought to bear for change. In fact, these ceilings were never seriously approached or even challenged during the 25 years they were in effect. They were not removed until 1967.

Not only did the services not take the subject of women seriously, but women as a whole evidenced disinterest in the military and to some degree were downright antagonistic to the idea of serving in the armed forces.

Attitude Changing

In the past 5 years, the laws have been changed, women's attitudes have been changing, and coincidentally, the military manpower picture has been altered.

I did not come here to argue about women's lib, that is just not my bag. I am in the people business and have spent most of my professional career in the manpower and personnel business.

What I am talking about regarding military women relates directly to the major people realities I alluded to earlier—the all-volunteer force, equal opportunity and social awareness, and effective management of national personnel resources in the years just ahead.

Clearly, the end of the Selective Service next July puts the armed forces in a whole new ball game. For over 30 years they have enjoyed the luxury of the most persuasive recruiting tool ever devised by man—the draft. It has produced manpower in quality and quantity unprecedented in the history of any nation.

Without the draft, the choice for a young man will no longer be one military service or another, but whether to serve or not to serve. And if we are going to have a viable defense posture, there had better be some who want to serve—nearly a half million new people a year will be required for all of the armed forces.

Open Market

That means competing in the open market for good people. Each of the Services has to prove that it offers something unique and worthwhile to attract and hold the people it will need. And young folks aren't fooled by gimmicks or superficial changes. Substantial and lasting changes have to be made in the character of service life — how we treat people, how we pay them, train them, promote them — use them.

Furthermore, the zero draft means more military women both in total numbers and in ratios to total strength. Why? Because they are there, they are interested, they are volunteers, and there are thousands of jobs they can do.

It is ironic, that in the past year and a half, while the armed forces have been experiencing greater difficulty recruiting male volunteers, they have been turning away women interested in, and qualified to serve, and I'm not talking about social misfits, high school drop-outs or low mental categories. I am talking about fully qualified, highly motivated young women.

Five years ago recruiters had to really work to recruit 100 college women for officer training and 2,000 high school graduates for the enlisted program. Since then, although we have tripled recruitment, women are still waiting in line to join.

AFROTC

In addition, there are 1,400 enrolled in college AFROTC which only became coeducational 3 years ago, and there are over 2,000 in high school junior ROTC which opened to girls this fall; and there are growing pressures on the Air Force Academy to open its door. The other services are reporting similar phenomena.

Moreover, there is an increasing sensitivity to and growing awareness of this subject in executive, congressional and legislative circles as well as in the courts, the media and the public at large.

The White House early last year requested the DoD to evaluate the prospects for greater utilization of women in achieving the all volunteer force.

The Senate Armed Services Committee, in its report of last June, said in connection with achieving an all-volunteer force that the services should analyze alternative personnel resources and make specific reference to increased use of military women.

The House Armed Services Committee, Manpower Utilization subcommittee (Pike Committee) held hearings last March on the utilization of military women. In their

report they urged greater use of women to end tokenism and to reduce reliance on the draft.

The Secretary of Defense, in his last report on progress toward an all-volunteer force, said that the armed forces would use more women volunteers.

Program

Last year both the Army and Navy announced programs to expand utilization three-fold. The Air Force has already doubled the WAF program in the last 5 years. In 1965, there were 5,700 WAF officers and enlisted women, pretty much concentrated in the so-called "women's jobs" — today there are over 14,000 across a wide spectrum of jobs serving all over the world.

Last November the Air Force Chief of Staff approved a plan to increase the WAF strength from 14,000 to 45,000 by 1978. Add in the nurses and other medical officers, and you are talking about more like 48,000 to 50,000 women. If you add up announcements of all the services, you may well be in the neighborhood of 81,000 to 100,000 military women by 1978.

It is no longer a question of whether one agrees or approves of women in uniform, nor is it women's lib in action. It is a simple fact of life, they are needed and there are jobs they can do and will be doing in the armed forces. They will be a significant factor in achieving the all-volunteer force.

Quite apart from the all-volunteer force, another contemporary issue is equal opportunity. There has been a lot of talk recently about the impact of the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) to the Constitution. Unfortunately, in the debate there has been more heat than light shed on the issue. What is needed is more objective, knowledgeable thought and discussion and less emotion.

One pertinent observation, which I think is probably correct, is that, if ratified, its impact on the armed forces could be considerable, particularly if we were ever to resort to the draft at some future date.

While it seems clear that in another draft women would be included, just how large a part and in what roles is not yet clear.

Issue of Combat

Some of the questions, particularly the issue of combat, may have to be resolved by the courts. This of course, relates to the issue of women pilots. Whether this will be resolved by the Air Force initiative I don't know. The problem stems from the fact that the combatant in the Air Force is the pilot, and all pilots are subject to combat.

As you know, the Navy has announced a program to test women as pilots. What conclusions will result from this test, I don't know. I don't think anyone — any knowledgeable person today — seriously believes that women can't fly airplanes. That is really not the question. The issue goes deeper than that and involves our cultural attitudes about women and combat as much as the law itself. I don't propose to get

sidetracked on that subject but merely to point out that it is an issue which will come into sharper focus under the ERA. Our society is going to have to sort out the cultural implications and its own attitudes.

Utilization Pattern

Quite apart from the issues of combat and flying, all of the services recognize that utilization patterns that have persisted over the years are no longer relevant. All have announced plans to achieve wider utilization.

The Air Force expects to use women in most non-combat fields that are within their capabilities all over the world.

The ground rule is simple: The individual must be able to do all of the job and be able to go where needed, when they are needed.

However, we have discovered in the past that you will not get wider utilization by merely allowing them to free-flow into career fields on a "best qualified basis," you have to plan it, to set numerical goals by skill and go out and recruit women already qualified in these jobs or women capable of and interested in being trained to do them. The Air Force is in the process of doing just that — of setting realistic goals and standards in each field.

If women want to get in on the action, they are going to have to change some of their own attitudes and raise their own expectations. This is especially true of college women who would like to become officers.

Requirements

It is all well and good to take courses in elementary education, music, home economics and art. Certainly they are personally enriching and make for a well-rounded person, but we simply have very little requirement in the Air Force for these talents. The Air Force needs aeronautical engineers, management analysts, aircraft maintenance officers, space analysts, mathematicians as well as administrators, managers and computer programmers.

Clearly the ERA makes it imperative that the services reexamine some of their traditional policies and procedures that have existed for years and have been pretty much taken for granted. We've been doing just that.

It is Air Force philosophy today that all policies and procedures will be the same for men and women unless there are legitimate, rational reasons for differences. There are justified reasons or difference in treatment, but not nearly as many as we had culturally and traditionally thought in the past.

Concept of Integration

I think it has been easier for us to accommodate to change because the Air Force started out with a clean slate in 1948. Rather than set up a separate corps of women as the Army did with the Women's Army Corps, we started

"... women have historically been integral members of the United States Air Force with the responsibilities, advantages and challenges that go with membership."

with a concept of integration. While most people think to this day there is a "WAF Corps" — indeed, the acronym "WAF" perpetuates the notion — women have historically been integral members of the United States Air Force with the responsibilities, advantages and challenges that go with that membership.

Even so, the Air Force recognizes that we have not solved all of the problems. If we had, I'd be out of a job. Last year we took another look at the utilization potential for women and some of our attitudes. The ERA makes this especially urgent.

There are those who say that the Amendment means that all differences in the treatment of men and women will automatically become unconstitutional. This is, in my view, not only ridiculous but illogical.

It has been said that equality means treating everyone exactly alike — what we usually mean in that context is that everyone should be treated exactly like the majority group. But you can't treat women as if they are men because they are not men.

Personnel Management

Good personnel management, whether in the military or private sector, dictates that people be considered as individuals with due recognition of their individual differences and with respect for those differences.

The Air Force does not believe that minority groups and women should receive special, favored, treatment. But by the same token, it is recognized that their minority status requires that we make a little extra effort to see to it that they don't get lost in the shuffle. It's a big Air Force with lots of people concerns. There is a tendency in all large organizations to concentrate management efforts on the large problems — affecting the largest numbers of people.

In the past, the services have tended to ignore the special but legitimate concerns of minority groups — blacks — women — bachelors.

One of the best examples is the natural desire of most women to want families.

We have always had married women, and the Air Force works hard at keeping husbands and wives together. But the subject of military women with children was another matter. We didn't come to grips with it until about 2 years ago. Certainly there have been some problems created by this policy, and we are not out of the woods yet. But what we are trying to do is strike a reasonable balance between personal needs of the individual and the worldwide operational requirements of the Air Force. These two are not always compatible.

Total Force

As the number of military women in the Armed Forces expands in the years ahead, women will represent a far

higher ratio of the total force than even in World War II.

The fact that, from the very beginning, women have been an integral part of the Air Force rather than assigned to a separate women's corps — are not managed as a separate group — may make this transition easier for the Air Force. The fact that we don't identify manpower positions as "his" or "hers" or promote them with separate quotas or separate lists and that most training is coeducational, rather than segregated, gives us considerable flexibility for expansion. That is not to say that we have all of the answers to all of the questions, but we are working the problem.

Equal Opportunity

The Air Force has been posturing its personnel policies and procedures to insure, insofar as practical, equal opportunity for the sexes. Where laws clearly discriminate without rational basis, we have requested legislative action so that if and when the Amendment is ratified the impact on the Air Force will be minimal.

As I said earlier, some of the less clear, more controversial aspects of law, such as combat, will probably be settled in the courts. I doubt if anyone is in a position to prejudge what ruling the courts will take until the arguments on both sides of each issue are heard. These issues are very complex and sometimes obscured by emotion because they have deep roots in our culture.

Moreover, I do not intend to infer that everything is rosy in the Air Force — that everyone welcomes military women with open arms. There is still missionary work, educating and human relations work — to be done at all levels because a lot of what we are doing flies in the face of tradition and the cultural notions we live by.

And there is always the possibility, the nagging fear, that if we miscalculate, we could jeopardize the operational mission which is our reason for being. Obviously, we cannot allow this to happen since our national survival could be involved.

What we have set out to do concerning women will not happen overnight. It will be an evolutionary process — too slow for some — too fast for others. But we are committed to make deliberate progress. The Air Force has set specific realistic goals and standards to live by which are compatible with, and part of, the overall Air Force personnel plan.

Our aim is to achieve and maintain an effective fighting force through the realisite but creative employment of the talents and capabilities of the human resources available to us.

It has been our experience that things don't just happen because they are right. They happen because *people make them happen* — people with the wisdom to perceive what is right, with the courage to seek change, with the vision to set goals and with the persistence and patience to see it through.





A Look Into The Past

Talon Digs Into Its Files To See What Female Delights It Can Recapture

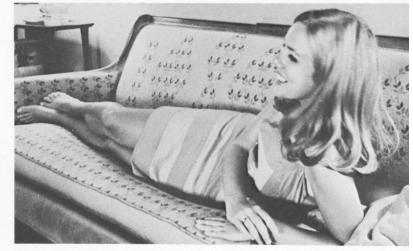












Piecing the Puzzle Together

Here we are, and appropriately, we are putting together all the components and areas we have touched upon during the year. We will start at the lowest budget and work up to the rich ones; so we have to put receivers, speakers, turntables, tape recorders, cassettes, and other accessories together. The main point we will be making is that you don't mix gold with lead. Even if you have a great amplifier which does enhance your total system, overall your system is only as good as its weakest link. So if you buy an Empire turntable and then put in a cheap pickup you've just ruined the whole effect; if you had a cheapie turntable to go along with that cruddy pickup you're in the same boat.

If you've kept up throughout the year you probably have a pretty good idea what you want to add on or start with when it comes to your Hi-Fi system. Also in this article we will give you some addresses of stereo discount houses; now these places have some fantastic prices and you get a big selection of American brands. Another case to think about is when you leave here the BX prices are higher (unless you get overseas) so you would be throwing away hundreds of dollars if you don't look into these discount stores. Some to consider:

DISTRICT SOUND INC. 2316 Rhode Island Ave. N. E. Washington, D.C. 20018

INTERNATIONAL HI-FI DISTRIBUTORS 2031 Merritt Ave. Baltimore, Md. 21222

One thing we didn't really touch upon was accessories. These are the add-ons and can be valuable to your system. To keep your records, get a 'Parostatik' or a 'Discwasher'; these will get rid of the dust and static. A 'dust bug' is also handy to have, as it lies on the record while it is playing. Looking for an incredible treble boost for your speakers, the 'Microstatik High Frequency Speaker System' attaches directly to your speakers and really adds a lot of realism. If you want to cut out tape hiss without losing frequency response. First of all beware of cheap dolby systems. The TEAC Dolbys are good, especially the big one at \$250; but look into the "Rectilinear dbx 117" noise reduction system at less than \$150. Considering going four channel with as little output of money as possible? Look at the EVX-44 universal decoder for around \$54, or the 'Metrotee SOW-Q' four-channel decoder at \$40. Now all you have to do is add two more speakers.

To look at the overall system and at the same time, we will mention some great buys that you should not overlook; but first we will look at a couple rules of thumb. If you want to buy a turntable, a receiver and two speakers:

by Marc C. Johansen & Michael K. Sumida

Turntable 15%	Receiver 45%	

Now if you want to add a Tape Deck

Turntable 25%	Receiver 30%
Tape Deck	Speakers
30%	25%

Now some systems:

Low Budget

Sansui 1000 or Pioneer Sx-626	\$170
KLH 32's or 1215 Dual (\$83)	
ARAX Turntable	. 66
Shure M-91E	. 27
	\$329

As one can note, the AR turntable is extremely inexpensive. It is however an excellent buy. In fact, certain record companies use it to test their newly pressed releases. It is only a manual if that bothers some. The KLH 32's give a fantastic sound with plenty of bass; they may surprise you.

Medium Budget

Pioneer SX 828 9	260
Advent Larger Speaker 200	pr.
Dual 1218	
V-15 type III	45
	615

This is excellent by any standard. The Advent speakers in my opinion are the best buy for \$100 apiece or less. In fact one would be hard pressed to match them for twice the price. As far as performance goes, one could spend \$1000 and not surpass this system.

Headphones are well worth their cost if you like to use them. They don't cost much and give an excellent sound that speakers costing 10 times as much do. We suggest SENHIESER (\$22, open air type) or Koss Pro AAA(\$37, closed cup type).

If a tape deck is desired — the TEAC 4010 GSL is a great buy at \$250. Without a doubt one of the best tape decks money can buy is the AKAI 365-GXD at \$370; it is an excellent deck and it can't be beat, especially for the price.

Sansui Eight\$3	80
Bose 901	50
JBL 4310 Studio Monitor 4	00
EVX-44 Universal Decoder	54
Empire Troubador Turntable	
(with Empire 100/SZE Cartridge)	04
Revox 77A w/Dolby	
(Aai 365 GXD-\$390 or Teac Colby AN-180-\$250)	
ADVENT 201 (Dolbyized Cassette Deck	90
\$25	58

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Solving The Controversy of Female Cadets

A REALISTIC APPROACH TO INTEGRATION

By Al Maurer

A controversy exists on whether or not girls should be admitted to the Air Force Academy. Attempts have already been made by women — with Congressional backing — to enter both the Naval and the Air Force Academies. The possibility of future "cadettes" is a reality, and plans are being formulated for the inclusion of female cadets.

The tradition behind the Air Force Academy is long and formidable. Originally, all universities were men only, and such institutions were dominated by the Medieval Church. Schools in this country such as Yale and Harvard are conscious attempts to copy their European — especially British counterparts. West Point, however, had no such foreign counterpart. Indeed, such foreign national military academies as exist today are copies of West Point. Although starting from separate traditions, the Ivy League mens' college and West Point have as their main purpose the training of male leaders for our society. Thus the approach of these institutions is the same; developing the whole man.

Change seems to be the hallmark of contemporary higher education. As a reflection of society, the educational system should change. American education has changed from its European tradition to reflect the tradition of American society. Some of the distinctive features of this higher

education are; increasing opportunities for greater study: the broadening scope of education to meet new demands; the ideal of service to the community; the voluntary cooperation of schools in setting academic standards in the absence of formalized controls. All of these distinctive features can be viewed as a response of the educational system demands placed upon it by society.

Current social trends place new demands upon our educational system in general. Universities have been challenged to change or be left by the wayside. The service academies have not been immune from these trends. Cadets now have a greater voice, not only in running the wing, but also in other activities such as the Academic Advisory Council. Slowly the AFA is changing along with the rest of society.

An important social trend that the Academy is now confronted with is Womens' Liberation. Women are being admitted to many traditionally male strongholds, and the service academies represent one of the few remaining areas of complete male dominance.

Related institutions are rapidly falling under various pressures. Private all male schools like Yale have merged with all women schools or have admitted female undergraduates. As the Vassar president said in defense of the Princeton-Vassar merger in 1969: "Students today want an educational environment that is like the real world, and schools that don't provide it risk losing their place as first-





class institutions."

Southern military schools are going coed for the first time. Their reasons are primarly financial, as enrollments are dropping in an age of anti-military feeling and rising tuition costs. Statistics show an impressive trend. In the school year 1964-65 there were 238 male-only schools, but in 1969-70 there were only 175 — a drop of 26%. Consider also that in 1966 only 5% of all male undergraduates were in allmale schools. Today we must be an even smaller minority.

The AFA does not seem to be influenced by any of these pressures to go coed. There are no monetary problems and no significant student demands. The possibility of USAFA losing its status as a first-rate educational institution seems remote, for while private military schools are experiencing lower enrollments, the Academy has had steadily increasing applications.

Equal opportunities for women in society are becoming more and more of a reality. In the Air Force, women are already in ROTC and OCS. Since women are becoming career officers, there is no logical reason why they should be denied the right to start their careers at a service academy and earn a regular commission, which is very difficult to obtain by other means. The Equal Rights Amendment, if passed, may force the Academy to go coed in any case.

If the Academy does go coed, either voluntarily or through compulsion, the benefits of coeds outweigh the difficulties of integration. Cadets are presently isolated from female competition, something which they will not be isolated from in the real world. Other facts brought out in the process of integrating Yale include such things as: (1) There is no loss in intellectual quality, (2) there is no drop off in the amount of studying done by men, (3) the dropout rate for women is only half as great as that for men, (4) women earned higher grades than men thus providing more competition, and (5) the proportion of women going on to graduate school was equal to that of men.

Thus the present monosexual educational system at the AFA may be rapidly becoming history. As a public institution supported by taxpaying women as well as men, the Academy may soon reflect female as well as male desires regarding the roles and missions it assumes.







THE SECRETS AND MYSTERY BEHIND MAGIC MONEY

A subject of great mystique and interest to the cadet is his pay and the management of cadet finances. This article will attempt to shine some light on this subject, which is one many cadets, unfortunately, don't seem to know enough about.

On Jan. 31, 1973, the base pay for a cadet per month was raised to \$283.05, an increase of \$17.70 (all military personnel received a 6.7% pay raise). Cash allowances for the separate classes have remained unchanged: \$71 per month for the second class, \$56 per month for the third class, and \$41 per month for the fourth class. The first class, which previously was receiving \$91 a month, will now receive its entire pay above monthly charges and the cost of new officer uniforms until graduation at which time firsties will receive the \$1480 remaining in their Cadet Personal Investment Trust Fund (CPITF).

Any cadet going on temporary duty (TDY) away from the Academy will be reimbursed for his living expenses. If he is TDY to a military base at which government quarters and open mess are available he will be paid \$2 per day for bachelor Visiting Officer Quarters (VOQ) expenses and \$8 per day for meals. If a cadet is TDY to a civilian area where quarters can be contracted, he will receive \$11.80 per day for meals or \$25 a day if no quarters can be secured.

This year cadets will receive \$125 extra in their cash allowance for spring break and \$150 for summer leave. In May, second classmen will receive a \$400 allowance for car insurance, while new third classmen will receive \$180 extra for a civilian clothes allowance.

Personnel from Pay and Finance will be glad to answer any questions and provide lectures to any group that desires information pertaining to Cadet Finance.

For your convenience and understanding, a copy of the Cadet Monthly Pay Statement complete with a numbered explanation of each block of the voucher follows.

sQ	CONTROL		NAME					VOUCHER NUMBER	BANK	t	DATE OF PAY	
PAY BALANCE		T	CADET CADET PAY			C P I T F EARN			VINGS		TOTAL	
a. 97.61CF		CH	b. 0.	0 0265.35		d.			d.		e.1/2.74	
						FIXED	AND BI	JDGET CHAR	GES	_		
FICA		FIT	w	BARBER	BARBER LAU		CLEANING		TAILORING		OTHER	
f.	f. 13.80 E. 24.07		4.07	h. 2.00 i.		1.40	40 j. 4.75		k00		1. 0.00	
	-			PERSON	AL AND	OPTIONAL C	HARGES					
INSURANCE		SALES STORE		SHOE REPAIR TA		AILORING		TRAVEL	GPLD		MISCELLANEOUS	
m.	3.50	n.	0.00	0. 0.00	p.	0.00	q.	0.00	.00 r. 0.00		s. 2.5	
CASH			CASH TOTAL CHARGES		PAY BALANCE THIS MONTH		C P I T F BALANCE		TOTAL ACCOUNT BALANCE			
t. 91.00		u.	0.00	v. 151	07	w.	21.67	х.	. 1739.09		. 1730.76	

- a. Pay Balance Last Month pay balance from previous month.
- b. Cadet Deposits deposits made when first entering the Academy or TDY allowances.
- c. Cadet Pay monthly salary.
- d. CPITF Earnings; Interest interest during six month period (shown every six months)

Capital Gain - total gain since first invested

- e. Total Credits total of Pay Balance Last Month, Cadet Deposits, and Cadet Pay.
- f. FICA Social Security Tax
- g. FITW Income Tax
- h. Barber standard monthly charge
- i. Laundry laundry and linen charges
- j. Cleaning dry cleaning charges
- k. Tailoring second and third class charges stop in Dec. and first class charges end in Oct. For uniform repair and tailoring.
- 1. Other Charges made for miscellaneous things; Allied Arts, Talon, Athletic Association (sports tickets), etc.
- m. Insurance United American
- m. Insurance United American monthly insurance charges
- n. Sales Store charges made at cadet store, book charges, and magazine charges (Time, Newsweek, etc.)
- o. Shoe Repair personal shoe repair charges
- p. Tailoring charges for civilian clothes tailoring
- q. Travel TDY over-payment charges
- r. GPLD charges for loss of govt. items (shoulder boards, etc.)
- s. Miscellaneous charges for SGLI insurance
- t. Monthly cash allowance
- u. Any cash advances, including deposits to CPITF.
- v. Total charges
- w. Cadet's current month-end account balance
- x. CPITF balance including principle and all distributed earnings

TALON POTPOURRI

FACES, PLACES, AND EVENTS AROUND THE WING

"DOC" VISITS USAFA

Milburn Stone, better known as "Doc" on the television series "Gunsmoke", made a special visit to USAFA to present his POW/MIA bracelet to the heritage committee. The heritage committee is in the process of collecting as many POW/MIA bracelets as possible.

FOR THOSE TO COME

Cadet Wing Commander Kees W. Rietsema was one of the three guest speakers when the Helena, Montana, Exchange Club honored city's top high school students, Rietsema, who was personally commended by the secretary of the Montana State, spoke on the need for enlightened leadership, commitment and sense of duty.

Las Vegas Night for CAFPOW

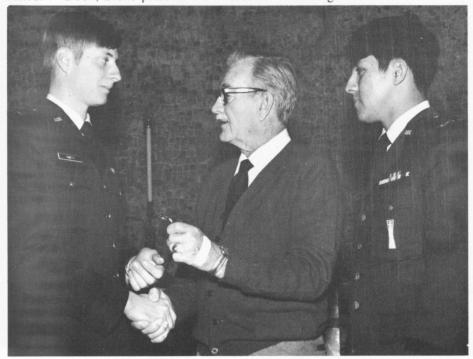
An overwhelming response to Las Vegas Night this year netted a total of over \$750 for CAFPOW. Mike Harmon (head of CAFPOW) and Rick Karvosky (C1C Las Vegas Night) send their extreme thanks to the cadet wing and all other persons who participated in this function. Because of the success

of this year's operation Craig Anderson is planning bigger and better things, such as more tables and better prizes.

NEW CADET COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED

A new committee of cadets has been organized to advise on the overall operation of Arnold Hall activities. The eight-man Cadet Wing Activities Entertainment Committee will meet monthly to make recommendations concerning lounge entertainment for Arnold Hall, operation of the cadet snack bars, etc. Serving on the committee this semester are CIC Boyd Lease. Wing Activities Sergeant; C2C Chris Campbell, Wing Activities Sergeant; C2C Jim Collins, First Group Logistics Sergeant; C2C Ted Roth, Second Group Logistics Sergeant; C2C Mark Gehri, Third Group Logistics Sergeant; C2C Brad Butler, Fourth Group Logistics Sergeant; C3C Lamar Lewis, Third Class Chairman and C4C Al Janiszewski, Fourth Class Chairman. Suggestions to enhance the operation of Arnold Hall are solicited and should be directed to your committee representative.







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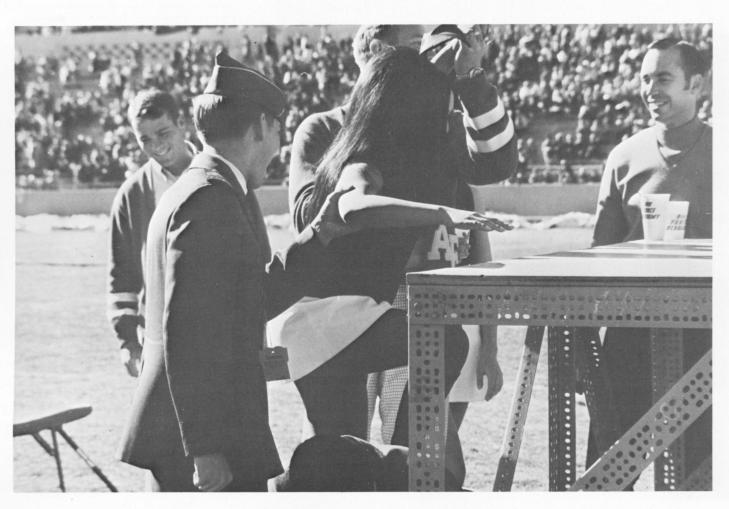
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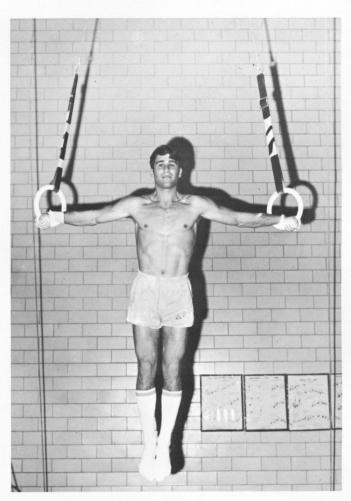
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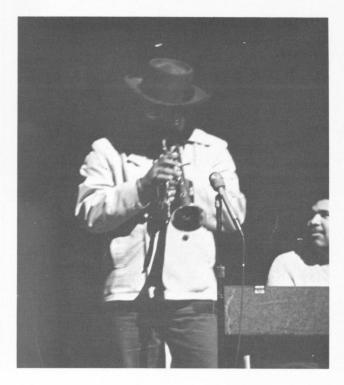






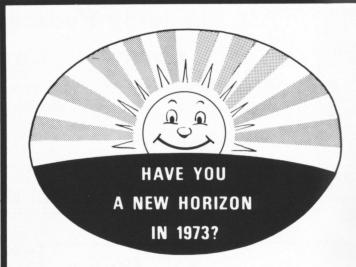
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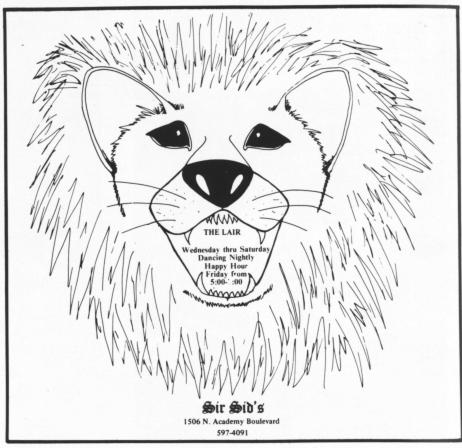
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