

Decisions regarding women

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not necessary for men and could not be sustained."

Equal Suffrage Amendment to the U.S. Constitution (1920): "The right of the 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."

Adkins v. Children's Hospital, 1923 (U.S. Supreme Court): Congress permitted the District of Columbia to enact and set minimum wages for women and children. In striking down the law the Court argued: "(T)he ancient inequality of the sexes, otherwise than physical . . . has continued 'with diminishing intensity.' . . . we cannot accept the doctrine that women of mature age . . . require or may be subjected to restrictions upon their liberty to contract which could not lawfully be imposed in the case of men under similar circumstances."

Civil Rights Act, Title VII (1964): Title VII prohibited employment discrimination on the basis of sex in hiring, compensation, terms or conditions of employment, and union status.

Equal Rights Amendment (submitted to the states in 1972): "Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by the State on account of sex." (The Amendment did not grant the necessary number of ratifying states even though the original ratification deadline of March 22, 1979 was extended to June 10, 1982).

Frontiero v. Richardson, 1973 (U.S. Supreme Court): Air Force

Officer Sharron Frontiero could not receive dependent's benefits for her husband on a par with those of male officers for their wives; "Classifications based upon sex, like classifications based on race, alienage, or national origin, are inherently suspect, and must therefore be subjected to strict judicial scrutiny . . . it is clear that the statutory scheme now before us is constitutionally invalid."

Roe v. Wade, 1973 (U.S. Supreme Court): "(The right to privacy) whether it be found in the Fourteenth Amendment's concept of personal liberty . . . (or) in the Ninth Amendment's reservation of rights to the people, is broad enough to encompass a woman's decision whether or not to terminate her pregnancy."

Taylor v. Louisiana, 1975 (U.S. Supreme Court): Women had to volunteer for jury duty in Louisiana, men were simply called to duty: "The Louisiana jury-selection system does not disqualify women from jury service, but in operation its conceded systemic impact is that only a very few women . . . are called for jury service. "We are . . . persuaded that the fair-cross-section requirement (of a jury by one's peers) is violated by the systematic exclusion of women . . ."

Pregnancy Discrimination Act of 1977: Amends Title VII of the Civil Rights Act to include discrimination due to "pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions."

Meritor Savings Bank v. Vinson, 1986 (U.S. Supreme Court): An employer required sexual favors as a condition of employment: "Without question, when a supervisor sexually

harasses a subordinate because of the subordinate's sex, that supervisor 'discriminate(s)' on the basis of sex (under Title VII). . . the language of Title VII is not limited to 'economic' or 'tangible' discrimination. (Congressional intent is) 'to strike at the entire spectrum of disparate treatment of men and women.' "

Johnson v. Transportation Agency of Santa Clara, March 25, 1987 (U.S. Supreme Court):

Two employees, one male another female, were deemed "well-qualified" for promotion. The male scored several points higher on one exam, but the difference in the scores were statistically insignificant. The female was promoted. The Court held that, provided a determination has been made regarding underrepresentation of women in the job category, an employer may without violating Title VII adopt an affirmative action plan which takes sex into account in making employment decisions.

Rotary International v. Rotary Club of Duarte, June 1987 (U.S. Supreme Court): California passed a statute which required that Rotary Clubs, among others, not discriminate against women in membership decisions.

Rotary International claimed that the law violated first amendment protections in the Constitution to freedom of association and that therefore the California law was unconstitutional. The court held that there was only a slight infringement on associational freedom and a compelling state interest in eliminating discrimination against women and therefore upheld the California law.

Beck denies salary discrimination

By Mark Derowitsch
Staff Reporter

Despite the fact that those who coach men's sports at Nebraska make an average of \$15,008.33 more than women's coaches, women's basketball coach Angela Beck said that she doesn't feel that she is being discriminated against.

"When most people take a look at the salary issue they look at the situation completely wrong," Beck said.

"Initially, I sat down with Bob Devaney and negotiated my salary. (Men's basketball coach) Danny Nee got what he thought he deserved and I got what I thought I deserved. It doesn't matter to me what Nee got. All coaches work for their own contracts. But I am very satisfied with what I got and how I am treated here."

Beck said she knows that women's basketball and other women's sports will never replace men's sports as the most popular. But she noted that she

was not hired to replace them.

"I feel that I don't play second fiddle to anyone," Beck said. "I need to build my program up. That's what I was hired to do. Men's sports are the revenue producing sports. And men's football is obviously the top sport here. Without that, there probably wouldn't be very many other sports."

"It's a difficult issue to always try to get as much as the men's sports," Beck said. "I don't believe in equality, I believe in quality. If I am constantly competing with the men's program, I'm never gonna make it."

One controversy about discrimination at Nebraska came about two years ago regarding the Hewitt Center. The center, which is the training table for male athletes, was built for men only. Beck doesn't see any problem with that provided that her athletes get the proper nutrition they need.

"I really don't care that the Hewitt Center is for men," Beck said. "The only problem is that sometimes the women don't get the late plate and are left with leftovers after practice. Since sometimes our practice is late, the women miss meals all together. The major thing is that they get all the nutrition they need."

Beck said that a center for women would be nice, but it is not necessarily needed.

"I have a real problem treating the student-athlete extra special," Beck said. "What matters is that they get good food and all the things they need. I don't want my basketball players eating the same thing as the football team. I just want to win and have kids play the best they can. I'm not pushing for our own center."



Daily Nebraskan File Photo

Nebraska women's basketball coach Angela Beck

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