



Edwin A. Morris Clinical Cancer Research Building

## Cancer Center ranked first

(From the Durham Morning Herald.)

The Duke University Comprehensive Cancer Center has finished first among the nation's 19 comprehensive cancer centers in a review by the National Cancer Advisory Board.

The results of the review were published in the July 14, 1978, edition of The Cancer Letter.

The review scored the centers on 10 characteristics that the advisory board used to determine if a center were comprehensive.

The areas surveyed were: purpose; interdisciplinary capability in diagnosis and treatment; environment of excellence in basic science; organized cancer detection control program; statistical base for evaluation of results; leadership in developing community programs where members of the medical profession in the geographic area take part; strong research base; participation in the National Cancer Program through integrating efforts with other centers; administrative efficiency and sound financial practices; clinical beds for patients.

Duke led all the centers in only one category, that of developing community programs for physicians in the area served. However, its strong ratings in all categories led to the overall ranking.

The Duke center scored well (low totals) in purpose, control, participation in the National Cancer Program and in administration.

The other centers, in order of rank in the review, are Roswell Park Memorial Institute; Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center; M.D. Anderson; Mayo Comprehensive Cancer Center; Los Angeles County Comprehensive Cancer Center; University of Alabama; Sidney Farber Cancer Center; Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center; The Johns Hopkins University Cancer Center; Ohio State University Comprehensive Cancer Center; Illinois Cancer Council; University of Wisconsin Clinical Cancer Center; Comprehensive Cancer Center — State of Florida; Fox Chase Cancer Center; Yale Comprehensive Cancer Center; Colorado Regional Cancer Center, Inc.; and Georgetown-Howard University Cancer Center.

## Working mothers often have two jobs

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equality between the sexes, women continue to be discriminated against, Crovitz said.

In the Soviet Union, for example, where some 85 percent of all working-age women are in the labor force, women perform the bulk of the low-paying, manual labor, she said. Those who are educated are shunted into the less prestigious professions, by Soviet standards, of teaching and medicine.

"The chaotic inefficiency of consumer life and the lack of sufficient day care centers, coupled with the assumption that women exclusively should care for home and children create unrelieved whirlwinds of responsibility and work for Russian women," she said.

"Not surprisingly, a counter-culture has emerged, with many women arguing that they be allowed to forego working and return to the home to raise young children themselves!"

### Discrimination in Kibbutzim

Crovitz said that in the early days of the Israeli collective farms known as Kibbutzim, there was little sexual division of labor. Women drove tractors and worked beside men in the fields, while service work was more or less shared by both sexes.

"Over time, however, the Kibbutzim have developed a highly sex-differentiated division of labor in which men do well-esteemed productive and managerial work, while women are overwhelmingly engaged in service activities—cooking, washing, sewing, etc."

Like their Russian counterparts, some women who live in Kibbutzim have begun pressing for increased family responsibilities. The psychologist said the reason for their dissatisfaction lies not in any "maternal drive," but rather in the fact that they have been eased out of productive work and into the less satisfying service work.

"The Kibbutzim pioneers, despite their egalitarian ideology, never assigned men

to infant care," she said. "They were willing to have women work in the fields, but unwilling to have men work at tasks related to small children."

### Sweden may be closest

Crovitz said Sweden may be closest to achieving true equality for women in this century.

The official government position there is that every individual, irrespective of sex, shall have the same practical opportunities, not only in terms of education and employment, but also in principle the same responsibility for the upbringing of children and the upkeep of the home, she said.

Among the many reforms that Sweden has adopted toward that end has been the changeover from maternity benefits insurance to parenthood benefits insurance. A father, for example, can be reimbursed for up to six months lost income should he stay home to care for his family after his wife gives birth.

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## It's time to save

Kickoff time has been set for 9:30 a.m. Wednesday as the annual U.S. Savings Bond Program gets under way.

John Cox from the U.S. Treasury Department and representatives of the university's payroll office will speak during a coffee hour in the courtyard cafeteria. All payroll clerks have been invited.

Drive chairman Herbert E. Aikens requested that "every effort be made to have each payroll clerk or representative to attend."

Packets of information and materials, arranged in paypoint order, will be available for pickup at the end of the program, Aikens noted.



SPEAKING OF SAVING - John Cox from the U.S. Treasury Department will speak at the kickoff coffee hour for the annual U.S. Savings Bond Program. (Photo by John Becton)

