Leave The Dishes In The Sink
Thorne, Alison

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Notes

Introduction


Chapter 1: Growing Up in the 1920s

3. On Dr. Hedger, see Clark and Munford, 128.
description of Newel Comish’s graduate work at the University of Chicago and the University of Wisconsin, see his autobiography, pp. 39–50.

8. Karen J. Blair, *The Clubwoman as Feminist: True Womanhood Redefined, 1868–1914* (New York: Holmes and Meier, 1980). See also Molly Ladd-Taylor, *Raising a Baby the Government Way: Mothers’ Letters to the Children’s Bureau, 1915–1932* (New Brunswick: Rutgers University Press, 1986). These letters show that these mothers desperately needed and wanted government aid for their families. In Mormon communities the chief source of help was the Relief Society, which watched out for the welfare of the poor, the ill, and those in child birth. My grandmother, May Hunt Larson, was president of the Snowflake Relief Society all the years my mother was growing up. My mother’s self-confidence as president of the Corvallis PTA and, later, president of faculty wives at the University of Oregon, came from watching her mother preside over Relief Society.


10. These pioneer books in consumption economics were Hazel Kyrk, *A Theory of Consumption* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1923); Newel Howland Comish, *The Standard of Living: Elements of Consumption* (New York: Macmillan, 1923); and Elizabeth Ellis Hoyt, *The Consumption of Wealth* (New York: Macmillan, 1928). Consumer concerns received attention from the Progressive movement, but there was little academic writing on the subject until the 1920s.


14. Marmee in Louisa May Alcott’s *Little Women* held a daughter on her lap when she had something special to tell her, even when the daughters were grown.


16. Ibid., 100.

17. Ibid., 5, 138. In a study of Iowa State College faculty expenditures, Elizabeth Hoyt compared her findings with those of Peixotto. See Elizabeth E. Hoyt, *Consumption in Our Society* (New York: McGraw-Hill, 1938), pp. 311–12. For


**Chapter 2: The Great Depression and College Years**


3. I lived in the home of faculty member Guy C. Wilson and his wife, Melissa Stevens Wilson, together with their children who were also BYU students. They were a warm and hospitable family. I found the atmosphere of the entire university to be one of warmth. My father knew faculty member Lowry Nelson because they had been graduate students together at Wisconsin in 1914–15. In 1935–36 Nelson left BYU to become director of the Utah Agricultural Experiment Station at Logan, but he stayed only briefly. His long and distinguished professional career in sociology was at the University of Minnesota.


woman who did identify herself as a feminist was Violet McNaughton, founder of the Saskatchewan Women Grain Growers and women’s editor of the *Western Producer* from 1925 to 1951 (see p. 35). In 1928 a conference on home economics at the University of Saskatchewan brought together rural and urban groups, led by the president of the women’s section of Saskatchewan’s United Farmers. They proposed a far-reaching home economics extension department and that home economics be required for a teacher’s certificate. Strong-Boag says of this conference, “In critical ways home economics was to have some of the same consciousness raising and research goals of the modern women’s studies programmes. Above all it was to make women and their work a subject of serious study” (44–45).

12. Margaret G. Reid, “Status of Farm Housing in Iowa,” *Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin* 174 (1934): 288. (Sponsored by the Agricultural Economics and the Home Economics Sections of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station, in cooperation with the Iowa Extension Service and the Bureau of Home Economics of the USDA. Funds for collecting and tabulating data came from the federal Civil Works Administration.)


14. Alison Comish, letter home, June 11, 1935. (Author’s family letters are in Special Collections, Utah State University Merrill Library.)


17. Sophonisba Breckinridge, “University Women in the New Order,” *AAUW Journal* 26 (June 1933): 198. Land grant colleges came under the National Economy Act, Section 213, which required, that in reducing personnel, a married person (living with husband or wife) should be dismissed before any other persons, if such was also in the service of the United States. This section was repealed in July 1937. See *AAUW Journal* 31 (October 1937): 45. Local and state governments, as well as school districts, had rulings against employment of married women, which continued long after the Depression.


19. Lela B. Costin, *Two Sisters for Social Justice: A Biography of Grace and Edith Abbott* (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1983). *AAUW Journal* 29 (October 1935): 39, noted that Grace Abbott helped head off an anti-feminist movement at the International Labour Organization conference in 1934 in Budapest, where a resolution was adopted on women’s right to work. The attempt had been made to exclude women from gainful employment in order to solve the unemployment problem.

The New Deal network of women was much concerned over the narrowing of women’s sphere by fascism in Europe. According to Susan Ware, ‘Eleanor Roosevelt reported in a 1936 ‘My Day’ column that in Germany highly trained scientific women were told that their minds were of no use to the country; they should concentrate on bearing children and

20. Ibid., 135.

21. Subsequently Eleanor Parkhurst pursued her major interest in social research and history by becoming editor-in-chief of a large suburban newspaper in Chelmsford, Massachusetts.


25. Winnifred Cannon, younger than I, combined journalism and home economics as an Iowa State student. After marrying Stuart Jardine, she moved to Utah and had a long career as food editor of the *Deseret News*.


**Chapter 3: Producing Children and Books: The 1940s**


2. Luna and Duncan Brite were Presbyterians and therefore not bound by the Mormon insistence that the only real career for women should be as wives and mothers. Years later, Luna Brite earned an Ed.D. at USU, majoring in psychology, but she could not get a position on the faculty so she did volunteer tutoring of children.

3. See Annette B. Larsen, “Eighty Years of Faculty Women’s League” (master’s thesis, Utah State University, 1995), in Special Collections, Utah State University Merrill Library. Larsen shows that from its origin in 1910 through the 1950s the league was an avenue of legitimacy for faculty wives, who were denied employment at the university. Larsen names league projects benefitting the university, its students, and the community at large, and shows that the league was part of the vast network of women’s clubs across the country, stemming from the Progressive era.


5. Ida Husted Harper, *The Life and Work of Susan B. Anthony* (Indianapolis: Hollenbeck). The first two volumes were published in 1898, and the third volume dealing with Anthony’s later years was published in 1908. Our college library acquired these in 1920, the year the national woman suffrage amendment was ratified.


14. Marion Harland (Mary Virginia Hawes Terhune), *The Housekeeper’s Week* (New York: Bobbs-Merrill, 1908), pp. 10–11. Harland says that she wrote this description of washing clothes thirty years earlier, which would be around 1878. My 1949 manuscript quoted her long paragraph just as she wrote it. In 1973 I treated it as found poetry and put it on library reserve for my students to read.


Chapter 4: Search for Values


3. Conversation with Ione (Daniel) Bennion, November 9, 1988. The title page of the typescript of the symposium, held November 1, 1950, includes this statement: “Four of Utah’s successful, college-graduate women, holding positions of respect in their various communities, answer two questions: What has my college education meant to me? and What should college do for the woman of today?” Ione and Ted Daniel later divorced, and Ione returned to the name of her first husband, Wayne Bennion, who died in the early 1940s.


8. In the 1970s Luna and Duncan Brite built a large room at the back of their house to provide a meeting place for groups they cared about, including Thoughtless Thinkers, AAUW, the League of Women Voters, and the Presbyterian choir. When their health deteriorated in the early 1980s, the Brites sold the house and moved to their daughter’s home in Pasadena. With their departure, Thoughtless Thinkers ceased to exist.

9. Sterling McMurrin was United States Commissioner of Education under President John F. Kennedy and then returned to the University of Utah. In the 1950s McMurrin was very nearly excommunicated from the Mormon Church for “heretical views,” but intervention by David O. McKay, then president of the church, prevented it. In 1988 he received the first Governor’s Award for the Humanities. See *The Salt Lake Tribune* (November 20, 1988).


14. Margaret L. Rhodes, *Ethical Dilemmas in Social Work Practice* (Boston: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1986), pp. xi, 25–50. Margaret Rhodes was then on the faculty of the College of Public and Community Service, University of Massachusetts, Boston. I met her through Barrie. They were close friends as undergraduates at Stanford and later when they both lived in Boston.


16. Howard Parsons later joined the faculty of Coe College in Iowa.

17. News clipping from the Knoxville News-Sentinal and enclosed in Alison Thorne family letter of April 29, 1954. The letter also says that Barrie and I attended the finals of Southern Appalachian district to see how LaVerne Weaver, the city winner, would do. She lost. The district included east Tennessee counties and three Kentucky counties in the mountains.


20. Katharine Graham, publisher of *The Washington Post*, arrived as an undergraduate at the University of Chicago in the fall of 1936. I had left in June. In her memoirs she says that although she had friends who joined the
Young Communists, she herself was not persuaded. “[V]ery luckily for The Washington Post during the McCarthy era, when we were constantly being attacked as ‘reds’ by various constituencies, I never had been a member.” Katharine Graham, Personal History (New York: Knopf, 1997), p. 84.

CHAPTER 5: Conformity and Creativity

1. Hoyt, Consumption of Wealth (1928), chap. 4.
6. Alison C. Thorne, Frances G. Taylor, Rex L. Hurst, and Marjorie P. Bennion, Space Required to Store Food in Western Farm Kitchens, Utah Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 388 (July 1956). Marjorie Bennion, Marie Webster, Alison Thorne, and Frances G. Taylor, Farm Kitchens, Utah Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 389 (July 1956).
7. Almeda Perry Brown’s Utah Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletins are numbers 213, 246, 257, and 266, published in 1929, 1934, 1935, and 1936. For greater detail see Alison C. Thorne, “Family and Community Studies from a Feminist Perspective” (Centennial Lecture: Utah State University, March 4, 1988), in Special Collections, Utah State University Merrill Library.
8. See Utah Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletins 369, 406, and 460, published in 1956, 1959, and 1966. For greater detail on Fredrickson see my Centennial Lecture, “Family and Community Studies from a Feminist Perspective.”
10. Pauline Udall Smith, assisted by Alison Comish Thorne, Captain Jefferson Hunt of the Mormon Battalion (Salt Lake City: Nicholas G. Morgan, Sr. Foundation, 1958). The drafts of this book, together with correspondence between Pauline Smith and Alison Thorne, are with the S. George Ellsworth and Maria Smith Ellsworth papers in Special Collections, Utah State University Merrill Library.

12. My June 24, 1958 letter was a long one mailed to Wynne in Moscow. He brought it home with him.


15. A picture of the five Russians with the Chase family in the presidential living room is in Alice Chase, The Story of a House: The President’s Home, Utah State University (n.d.).


17. I spoke to the Hyde Park Ladies’ Literary Club in 1952. The mother’s comment about girls is from my journal, 3: 30.

18. Ray Nelson’s column “Thoughts and Things,” in the Herald Journal (March 9 and 10, 1960), describes this organization in detail, naming as members Dr. Luna Brite, Dr. Sterling Taylor, Mrs. E. Milton Andersen, and many others.


29. Avril believes they wrote this bit of verse in May 1967, before she left home at age eighteen to live in Salt Lake City.

**CHAPTER 6: Social Justice: The 1960s**


2. The Fister episode and following ones including Kip, are from my family letter of November 2, 1961.

3. Cleon Skouson, a Mormon and an ardent fighter of communism, was Salt Lake City’s former chief of police. Ernest Wilkinson, a wealthy and very conservative attorney, was president of Brigham Young University. Wilkinson ran for governor in 1964 and was defeated. Cache County gave him a higher proportion of “yes” votes than any other county, indicating to me how conservative our county was.

4. Alison Thorne, family letter, November 19, 1961. The recent meetings in Washington were those of the National Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities.

5. Alison Thorne, family letters, February 7 and February 17, 1964.


7. Corda Bauer and Dorothy Lewis were good friends of Wynne’s and mine. Corda’s husband, Norman Bauer, was a brilliant chemist who died young, but not before he made a mark in his profession and on campus. He tried valiantly to get United States nuclear testing stopped. Dorothy Lewis, originally from Ohio, taught child development at USU. Her children, Sherman and Carolyn, were the ages of Kip and Barrie. Dorothy became a Quaker and backed Bauer’s view on nuclear testing.

   The year the Paulings visited Logan was the year that Linus Pauling received the Nobel Peace prize. He said the honor belonged as much to his wife as to him because they had given hundreds of speeches about world peace and avoiding nuclear war. Ava Helen Pauling was a feminist, peace activist, and social critic. See the *Oregon Stater* (June 1988).


   At this time the council had more power in dealing with Cache Valley issues than did the National Federation of Women’s Clubs, an august body. The Faculty Women’s League terminated its fifty-three year association


11. In my talks I was using Theodore Schultz’s idea that education is not a cost. It is an investment. He had sent me some of his writing on this.

12. Bernarr Furse, quoted in *The Salt Lake Tribune* (September 23, 1989). Furse was on state Superintendent Ted Bell’s staff in 1964 when the teachers “stayed out of school.”


15. Wynne and I had our pictures on the front page of Section B of the *Deseret News* (January 27, 1965). I appeared as a new appointee to the Building Board. Wynne was shown with USU President Chase at the Ninth Annual Agriculture and Industry Conference, where Wynne spoke on contributions of scientists that more than pay back taxpayers’ investment in higher education.


18. Alison Thorne, family letter, May 26, 1966. This letter also describes our receiving the NUCAP grant.


20. It is interesting how things work out. Stanford Cazier of the USU history faculty was a member of our first CAP Board. When he left Logan to become president of Chico State in California, he recommended Marvin Fifield to replace him on the board. This was done and that’s why Fifield was available to succeed me as board president. In 1979 Stanford Cazier became the twelfth president of Utah State University.

CHAPTER 7: Feminist Straws in the Wind

1. David A. Burgoyne was in the top administration of the Utah Agricultural Experiment Station. His wife, Allie, was my good friend in Faculty Women’s League, Agronomy Wives, and civic projects. Dave’s sister, Lucile Burgoyne, who had always lived with them, died of a sudden heart attack on May 20, 1963. She was a gifted teacher in the public schools and taught the first migrant school, which I described in chapter six.

3. “Straws in the Wind: The College Woman of the ‘Sixties’” was the title of an article by Ruth Hill Useem in *Women’s Education* 2 (September 1963) published by the AAUW Educational Foundation. Useem, who listed herself as research consultant in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at Michigan State University, did not use the term “feminism”; it was still too early.

4. The program was recorded on December 8, 1961 in the large and drafty quonset hut that was USU’s television and radio station. I have a carbon copy of the script. One observation made by family life faculty was that girls in college have scarcely begun to use their brains.

5. Alison Thorne, family letter, February 17, 1964.


11. Although I helped plan it, I missed the first University of Utah conference on changing roles for women (September 7–8, 1962) because I was with Wynne on a quick trip to Venezuela. The next year, in March, at a planning meeting for the second conference, we heard Algie Ballif tell of the work of the President’s Commission on Status of Women. She was a member of its committee on education, having been placed there by her sister, Esther Peterson. A distinguished Utah woman in her own right, Algie Ballif served in the Utah legislature and was former president of the Utah School Boards Association. Up to the time of her death, though living in highly conservative Provo, Ballif strongly advocated passage of the Equal Rights Amendment. See my family letter, March 24, 1963. My September 9, 1963 letter tells about the second University of Utah women’s conference.


Among the organizations urging the governor to create a commission on status of women were the Utah Federation of Business and Professional Women’s Clubs (BPW), the American Association of University Women (AAUW), the Utah Federation of Women’s Clubs, the Women’s Legislative Council (for the State and for Salt Lake City), the Young Women’s Christian Association (YWCA), Utah Press Women, the Utah State Home Economics Association, the Utah Girl Scouts Council, the Women’s Democratic Clubs, the Women’s Republican Clubs, the Women’s Division of the State Industrial Commission, the Women’s Division of the Forest Service (USDA), and the Women’s Auxiliaries of the American Legion, Disabled American Veterans, Elks, and AFL-CIO.

All subcommittee members were women except one. Members of my subcommittee on employment were a business entrepreneur, attorney, union organizer, two interviewers for Employment Security, and from USU, sociologist Carmen Fredrickson and Robert P. Collier, dean of business and social science, who was untroubled at being outnumbered. We had a hard time finding facts on employment of women in Utah. How I longed for the kind of information that Esther Peterson gave in her article “Working Women,” Daedalus (Spring 1964): 671–99.


The epilogue of Betty Friedan’s The Feminine Mystique, reprint (New York: Dell, 1974), pp. 368–70, describes the formation of NOW. I had a very busy time on this trip east because I took Sandra, Avril, and Lance with me to see Washington, D.C. We also saw the New York World’s Fair and visited Barrie in Boston.

Alison Thorne, family letter, June 24, 1968. For the program, see 1968: Time for Action, Highlights of the Fourth National Conference of Commissions on the Status of Women (Washington, D.C., June 20–22, 1968). I accompanied Hilda Worthington Smith into the hall where Coretta Scott King spoke. We later exchanged letters, and I received a draft of her unpublished autobiography. Smith was an astounding woman. Susan Ware tells about her in Beyond Suffrage: Women in the New Deal (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1981).

Gertrude Gronbech, with whom I stayed, was employed by USDA and worked with agricultural economists. I knew her when we were both graduate students under Hoyt and Reid. Much later, in 1985, I went with her to international agricultural economists’ meetings in Spain. Soon afterwards she died of brain cancer, a great loss.

24. Ibid., 140–45.


27. The Logan hearing is in my family letter, October 9, 1964. The hearing in Price is in my letter of November 4, 1964, which also describes traveling from Salt Lake City toward Soldier Summit in a brown dust storm.

28. I wrote the NUCAP proposal in the Cache County Courthouse in the office of county extension agent, Ray Burtenshaw, with the help of Burtenshaw; William Farnsworth, also of extension; Sam Gordon of the Box Elder schools; and Ted Maughan, State Department of Employment Security.

29. My family letter of November 28, 1965, observes that the advisory council meets every two months, and I have become vice chairman. The letter of November 27, 1968, says the council no longer sits rigidly with labor on one side and employers on the other but is informal and there are now more women and representatives of disadvantaged groups. I became chair in 1975 and remained chair until 1982, when I resigned from the council because I was busy coordinating the Women and International Development program at USU.


33. Barrie Thorne to Alison Thorne, November 20, 1989, after reading an early draft of this chapter.


35. Alison Thorne, family letter, November 27, 1968.

36. Sandra Thorne-Brown to Alison Thorne, November 29, 1989, after reading an early draft of this chapter.

37. Avril Thorne to family, postmarked October 30, 1969. I knew Dr. Virginia Frobes because she co-chaired a subcommittee of the original Governor’s Committee on the Status of Women. Trained in psychology, she was also a fluent speaker at the University of Utah women’s conferences. It is noteworthy that she was dean of students, not dean of women. The University of Utah handled its student uprisings during this turbulent period with much wisdom, due in large part to Frobes’ level-headedness.

Chapter 8: Activism in the 1970s

13. Alison Thorne, letter, August 26, 1970, sent to relatives unable to attend the wedding.
19. Austin and Alta Fife, eds., Ballads of the Great West (Palo Alto: American West Publishing, 1970). Wynne had known the Fifes from undergraduate days. When Austin joined the USU faculty in 1960, we became close friends.
25. Minutes of LWVCC meeting February 12, 1990, taken by Alison Thorne. This meeting celebrated twenty years of the league.
28. Kenneth W. Godfrey, “Warmth, Friendship, and Scholarship: The Life and Times of Virginia Hanson,” *Utah Historical Quarterly* 60 (Fall 1992): 335–52. As laudatory as Godfrey’s article is, he still does not do justice to Virginia.

29. Anne C. Hatch, “A History of the Library Servicing Cache County, Utah,” booklet originally designed for Cache Public Library Board use (May 1973). “Library Study for Cache County,” Cache County League of Women Voters (April 1974). Alexa West was chairman and members of her committee were Anne C. Hatch, Carmen Fredrickson, Judy MacMahon, and Marjory Stanley. When the library severed its tie with the county, Anne Hatch became chair of the new library board, with Marjory Stanley as a board member. Judy MacMahon, who had been a librarian in Ohio, became a librarian succeeding Virginia Hanson. Anne, Marjory, and Judy were LWVCC members.

30. I copied Newell Olsen’s letter, my reply, the Holmgren letter, and Olsen’s apology in my family letter of March 1, 1974. The Holmgren letter and Olsen’s apology appeared in the *Herald Journal* (February 24, 1974). Art Holmgren was a distinguished botanist on the USU faculty. He and Doris were strong supporters of music and arts in the community.

31. The Committee of Five made its recommendations on July 29, 1976. These were acted upon as follows: On December 15, 1976, Cache County commissioners and Logan Mayor Desmond Anderson agreed to convey to the city total ownership of Cache Public Library after a period of seven years, during which time county residents could use the library free of charge. After seven years, county residents would be charged an annual fee of twenty-five dollars for a library card. However, in the 1990s, population growth and pressure on library resources forced the Logan Library to prohibit county residents from checking out books altogether, pending adequate library funding on the part of the county government.

32. Alison Thorne, family letter, November 17, 1974.


Chapter 9: The Women’s Movement at Utah State University

1. Minutes of Steering Committee meeting, October 26, 1972. Richard Swenson came to USU in 1971 from California State Polytechnic University in Pomona. His Ph.D. was from Iowa State in agronomy in 1957, and he had been on the faculty of Michigan State University.

2. In relation to the faculty I was a marginal woman, but this proved to be an advantage. On being an outsider while being a bridge, see Brenda R. Silver, “The Authority of Anger: *Three Guineas* as Case Study,” *Signs* 16 (Winter 1991): 343–44.


4. On equalization of faculty salaries, and on the secretaries organizing to get higher pay, see *USU Status of Women News* 1 (June 1973). The University of Utah paid clerk stenos $5,081; Idaho State, $4,727; and USU, $4,080.
5. Our green sheet was named “Sexism in the Classroom.” See Alison Thorne file on the green sheet, which contains Michigan State University versions as well as the USU version. There is also a copy of Barrie Thorne’s letter of May 26, 1981, explaining to the MSU provost why they are so similar and why “On Campus With Women” published USU’s version.

6. Alison Thorne, family letter, November 18, 1973. Larzette Hale came to our women’s studies course to speak on problems of racism. At USU she made the Accounting Department into a School of Accounting; she served on the Governor’s Commission on the Status of Women; and in 1994 was on the state board of regents.

7. Alison Thorne, file on the USU Status of Women Committee.


9. Janet Osborne would be a moving force in making the old Whittier School into a Community Art Center. In 1976 the city put up four thousand dollars, and the rest of the funding came from grants and donations, which Janet helped secure. Alison Thorne, family letter, March 18, 1976. Janet also became codirector and later director of the USU Women’s Center. She earned her Ed.D. in 1988.

10. Alison Thorne, family letter, June 1, 1973. This same letter said of the class, “Our activist group will stay together all summer and is trying to get the campus health center improved.” I also wrote that Jeanne Young (of Huntsville, Texas) would come for commencement to receive her Ph.D. in sociology. I was on her doctoral committee and wrote to my family that no woman received a Ph.D. at commencement the year before, “and some of us are interested in having one go across the stand this year, by ginger.”

11. Gail Casterline did a master’s thesis in 1974 in the History Department, entitled “‘In the Toils’ or ‘Onward to Zion’: Images of the Mormon Woman, 1852–1890,” showing that Mormon women defended, in print, their church and its teachings, in contrast to the popular image of polygamy as an oppression. I served on her thesis committee.


13. USU Status of Women News 1 (October 1973). Jane Lott used such a leave, as did Pat Gardner and others. Their doctorates became stepping stones to advancement at USU. Bonita Wyse took the first leave and some years later became dean of the College of Family Life. Jane Lott (McCullough) became head of the Department of Home Economics and Consumer Education, and Pat Gardner became head of the English Department.


15. Judith M. Gappa, “Women’s Studies at USU, A Proposal,” Prepared for the Instructional Development Division (Utah State University, March 1977). By then Ramona Moratz, Department of Family and Human Development, offered a graduate seminar “Women and Men.” Pat Gardner and Shirlene Mason (Pope) in the English Department each offered a course on women in literature and women writers. Lynne Goodhart in the French Department taught a comparative literature course about women, offered through the
honors program. Marilynne Glatfelter taught personal assessment and assertiveness training. Soon Jane Post would teach a course about math anxiety, and Janice Pearce would teach “Women and Health.”

16. Alison Thorne, letter to Wynne Thorne in Pakistan, March 18, 1976 and family letter, April 15, 1976. Three thousand residents of Cache county signed the petition. See Herald Journal (April 9, 1976). The controversy was still raging in August. See special edition of Herald Journal (August 17, 1976), which contains statements about Title IX by Joan Shaw, Judith Gappa, students, and the school superintendents. The students were tolerant of each others’ views; it was parents who were polarized.


18. Marilynne Glatfelter, “Panel on Nontraditional Students,” in Proceedings of the Centennial Centerpiece Closing Conference (Utah State University, April 18–19, 1988): 79–82. This is a spirited discussion of reentry students, indicating their great value to the university and what they themselves learn.

Chapter 10: The Widening Reach of the
Women’s Movement


2. The Salt Lake Tribune (October 1, 1970).


10. Emma Lou Thayne’s talk was called “Ashtrays and Gum Wrappers.” My notes are dated May 6, 1976, and are filed with my family letters.


12. For names of leaders of these ten groups see Herald Journal (July 24, 1977). An Inter-Faith Council was achieved but never had the power of the ministerial breakfasts. See Pamela Kipper, “Inter-Faith Council Brings Various Religions Together,” The Cache Citizen (January 23, 1980). “Hands Across
the Valley” conferences were held twice more, but attendance dwindled and the USU Women’s Center began to hold other types of conferences.

13. See my file on LDS and non-LDS women’s group meetings.


17. My family letter, August 20, 1977, describes the state Democratic convention and contains a copy of my letter to the editor of The Salt Lake Tribune, which appeared August 13, the same day as the convention. My Tribune letter told of the United States Supreme Court decision. I said women in Utah are second class citizens, and I urged ratification of the ERA.

18. A description of my efforts to wrest two observer passes from Gunn McKay is in my family letters of October 30 and November 12, 1977. He sent only one.


21. Much of this description of the conference is from Alison Thorne, “The National Women’s Conference, Houston, November 1977,” A Report to the Utah Division of AAUW, p. 9. (A copy is in my IWY folder.)


30. Sonia Johnson, From Housewife to Heretic (New York: Doubleday, 1981), p. 394. Of all the LDS chapels I have been in, during my long life, only our Logan First Ward pictured a woman so prominently. The artist, Everett Thorpe, was on the USU faculty.


32. I copied the wording of the advertisement into my family letter of December 2, 1979.

33. Alison Thorne, family letter, December 2, 1979. This is also the date of the The Salt Lake Tribune story about the rally where Esther Landa spoke.


35. Alison Thorne, family letter, October 12, 1980.

36. Logan High School Grizzly 57 (October 15, 1980).


38. The ERA’s original seven year term for ratification expired in October 1978, but Congress gave it a thirty-nine month extension, which ended June 30, 1982 with three states still needed for ratification.


Chapter 11: The University, Women, and History

1. Helping plan this workshop were Mimi Gaudreau, a French-speaking doctoral candidate in agronomy who had served three years in the Peace Corps in Zaire; Nancy O’Rourke, who with her family had lived in Morocco and Tanzania for nearly five years; Jane McCullough of HECE and Dean Joan McFadden. We consulted with Boyd Wennergren, director of International Programs; Clark Ballard, vice president for Extension; Dean Thad Box of Natural Resources; Dean William Lye of HASS; and Glen Taggart, former USU president who was with BIFAD (Board for International Food and Agricultural Development), which linked universities with U.S. AID.

2. These international women were Alaz Rufael of Ethiopia, Chileshe Gowon of Zambia, Latita Srinivasan of India, and Rosa Marie Garcia-Jaurequie of
Mexico. We had two outside distinguished speakers, Arvonne Frazier with U.S. AID and Kathleen Cloud of the Women and Communication Network, based in Boston.

Later, when the regional Consortium for International Development (CID), headquartered in Tucson, created CID/WID, Kate Cloud was placed in charge. I attended CID/WID meetings in Tucson and wrote proposals for CID/WID funding for our WID projects. Another source of our funding was Title XII of the Foreign Assistance Act, under U.S. AID.

3. Alison Thorne, family letter, January 17, 1981.
4. Jack Keller, project director of Water Management Synthesis II, was a vigorous supporter of our WID. At his invitation, Nancy O’Rourke and I regularly attended his water management seminars.
5. Alison Thorne, family letters, May 16, September 12, and October 2, 1982. The description of students in the class is from my two-page report filed with course materials of HECE 235.
6. No longer WID coordinator, I took a three weeks’ tour to China, led by Ed Glatfelter in political science, following which my companion, Idella Larson, and I went on to Nepal where Marlowe Thorne, my brother-in-law, showed us Kathmandu and the Terai, where he directed the U.S. AID project in agricultural education.
8. Staff News (February 1, 1985).
12. Alison Thorne letter of February 2, 1984 to Tom Peterson, head of HECE, and Pam Riley, head of Sociology. By fall, Jane McCullough was head of HECE and Brian Pitcher was head of Sociology.
16. Alison Comish Thorne, “Women in the History of Utah’s Land-Grant College,” paper prepared for Utah State University Faculty Women’s League in commemoration of its 75th year (presented on March 7, 1986). Allie Burgoyne’s paper was “Our University as I Know It” (talk prepared
by Mrs. David A. Burgoyne for the Utah State University Faculty Women’s
League program, November 7, 1958). Copies of these two unpublished
papers are in Special Collections, Utah State University Merrill Library.
17. Levi S. Peterson, using Juanita Brooks’ papers, describes her receiving the
honorary degree, in Juanita Brooks, Mormon Woman Historian (Salt Lake
is filed with my family letter of June 15, 1985. Peterson’s eighty-fifth birth-
day party was December 9, 1991 at the Red Lion Hotel in Salt Lake City.
20. May Swenson received an honorary doctorate of letters and was com-
cencement speaker on June 6, 1987.
21. The Tom Emery correspondence is in the folder labeled “D. Wynne Thorne
Research Awards.” A copy is also with my family letters. Tom Emery died
at age sixty on April 25, 1992, of a heart attack while playing tennis. The
obituary reads, “He left this earth the way he wanted: I’ll go with a bang
on the tennis courts.”
22. Utah Journal (July 31, 1889), quoted by Joel Edward Ricks, The Utah State
Agricultural College, A History of Fifty Years 1888–1938 (Salt Lake City:
23. On Aaron DeWitt, see Ian Craig Breaden, “Poetry, Polity, and the Cache
Valley Pioneer: Polemics in the Journal of Aaron DeWitt, 1869–96,” Utah
Historical Quarterly (Fall 1993): 323–38.
Simmonds quotes extensively from Sarah Eddy’s speech. For Eddy’s ranking
as professor of history see Annual Catalogue of the Agricultural College of Utah,
1894–95. Ricks demoted her to instructor in his Fifty-Year History, p. 165.
25. Ricks, Fifty-Year History, pp. 121–125. Ricks does not name Fogelberg’s
mother but simply reports that her mother was the first student to enroll.
He is strangely blind to women, failing to include Almeda Perry Brown in
his list of faculty of 1890–1938.
College. June 3 to 7, 1938.” Dr. Paul Popenoe was director of the Institute of
Family Relations, Los Angeles. Elder Stephen L. Richards was an apostle of
the LDS Church. Anne Carroll Moore, distinguished writer and librarian in
New York, was a close friend of the president’s family. See Mrs. E. G.
Peterson, Remembering E. G. Peterson: His Life and Our Story, pp.
27. See biography of Abby Lillian Marlatt in Notable American Women, vol. 2,
pp. 495–97.
28. Alison Thorne, letter to Karen Morse, Bonita Wyse, and Women and
Gender Research Institute, April 17, 1987. Leonard J. Arrington,
“Celebration of a Century of Accomplishments,” Proceedings Centennial
grass roots is not in the printed text. Maxine Stutler helped direct our WID
program. Marilyn Noyes was associate director of the extension service.

30. Karen Morse later became provost but left USU the summer of 1993 to become president of Western Washington University at Bellingham.

31. On reasons why Faculty Women’s League thrived for decades and then died, see Annette B. Larsen, “Eighty Years of Faculty Women’s League: A History” (master’s thesis, Utah State University, 1995).

32. Karen Shepherd was not reelected in 1994 during the Republican sweep; she lost to Republican Enid Greene Waldholtz, who lasted only one term because of financial scandal.

33. The Women and Gender Research Institute (WGRI) was formed in 1984 with a twelve member steering committee. Leaflet (n.d.).

34. Alison C. Thorne, “Family and Community Studies from a Feminist Perspective” (Centennial Lecture: Utah State University, March 4, 1988). Sponsored by Department of Home Economics and Consumer Education; Department of Sociology, Social Work and Anthropology; and the Women and Gender Research Institute. The quotation, taken from p. 9 of my lecture, refers to Almeda Perry Brown’s Utah Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 266 (1936).

Chapter 12: Gathering up Loose Ends


3. C. Haynes, scholar in residence of The Freedom Forum First Amendment Center, spoke at Utah State University April 11, 1996 as part of a two-day symposium on “Values and Liberty: An American Crisis,” sponsored by the College of Humanities, Arts, and Social Sciences and funded by the O. C. Tanner Foundation.


7. Alison Thorne, family letter, February 18, 1985. The battered women’s shelter is sponsored by CAPSA, now known as Citizens Against Parental and Spouse Abuse.

8. Barrie and I inquired into the relation between feminism and home economics, or family studies, as it is often called. We spoke on the subject at Minnesota, May 14, 1987. Alison C. Thorne and Barrie Thorne, “Feminism and Family Studies, Past and Present.” Biester-Young
Lecture, Department of Family Social Science, University of Minnesota (unpublished).

At USU when Dean Bonita Wyse asked the board of regents for permission to start a Ph.D. program in the College of Family Life, I wrote the historical part of the proposal, carefully writing “home economics/family life,” because early Utah legislation gave home economics to the Utah Agricultural College, not to the University of Utah.


12. Feminist Economics 2, special issue in honor of Margaret Reid (Fall 1996).


Appendix: Life and Career of Wynne Thorne


2. A blue carbon copy of the Barbarians’ constitution lies inside Wynne’s The Buzzer, the USAC yearbook. Barbarians were also called Independents. They had a long history at Oregon State, and my father was one of their advisors. When I was a student at Oregon State in 1930–32, I joined Phrateries, the women’s division of Independents. The USAC Barbs’ constitution also lists Phrateries.

3. Kip Thorne also went from a bachelor of science degree to Ph.D. in three years, at Princeton.

4. The Second International Symposium on Iron Nutrition and Interaction in Plants was held at USU in early August 1983.

5. Walter Hale Gardner, “Flow of Soil Moisture in the Unsaturated State” (Ph.D. diss., Utah State Agricultural College, June 2, 1950). The other Ph.D. was awarded to U Than Mynt in animal nutrition and biochemistry. Mynt was from Burma. We knew him well. I am indebted to James Shaver, dean of the School of Graduate Studies, for hunting up the facts about these two first Ph.D.s.

6. Wynne appended a list of his technical publications to his Faculty Research Lecture in 1951. His vita for 1972 lists his publications 1951–72. These and
other bibliographic materials are with his papers in Special Collections, Utah State University Merrill Library.

7. Wynne Thorne, ed., *Land and Water Use* (American Association for the Advancement of Science Publication 73: Washington D.C., 1963). Wynne chaired Section O of the AAAS when these papers were drawn together.

8. Kenneth W. Hill was director of the Utah Agricultural Experiment Station from 1966–71, and then became head of the Plant Science Department when Wynne Thorne became station director, 1972–74. Upon Wynne’s retirement, Doyle J. Matthews, who was dean of agriculture, became director of the experiment station as well. Kenneth W. Hill, *History of the Experiment Station: Science Serves the Citizens, 1938–1978*, Utah State University: Utah Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 507.


10. Utah State University, Division of Research, *Biennial Report July 1, 1972–June 30, 1974*: 24–25, 20–21. See bound volume *Utah State University Research 1955–1974*, containing reports of all those years. Incoming vice president for research, Dean F. Peterson, presented this volume to Wynne Thorne as indicating “the contributions you have made to a truly amazing program.”

11. Letter to Wynne Thorne from Eastman N. Hatch, dean of graduate studies, March 19, 1975, in bound volume of *Letters of Tribute Presented to Dr. Wynne Thorne*, Utah State University, 1975.


17. D. Wynne Thorne and Marlowe D. Thorne, *Soil, Water, and Crop Production* (Westport, Conn.: AVI Publishing, 1979). Marlowe spent four years helping develop agricultural universities under U.S. AID. Two of these years were in Uttar Pradesh, India, and two in Nepal. He did shorter term service (one to three months) in Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Brazil, Peru, and Niger.