Multiple choice; managing multiple priorities; balance; selecting an image; projecting that image; coping with devaluation; guilt control; the C+ syndrome.

We asked some of our more senior male respondents, “Has your attitude toward women in science changed, and if so, when? From what to what?” The answers given by these men were remarkably similar. The breakthrough seemed to be in the early 1970s. On further prodding, they claimed that the change came about when females recognized that they could be “women and scientists” simultaneously—when the pressures slackened to mimic males in order to break into the still-predominantly male world of science. Gradually women in science were no longer looked upon as “husband hunting” and were taken seriously because they would
continue with their careers "even" when they married and/or had children.

**TAKING WOMEN SERIOUSLY**

Granted, some of our male respondents said that their attitudes had not changed markedly, but it is encouraging to find greater acceptance of women scientists by so many "reconstructed" males. Many perceptions persist about the life-styles of females in science. These include:

- Women scientists are more concerned than men scientists about the quality of life in the work environment.
- Women scientists are more concerned than men scientists about the balance between personal and professional lives.
- Women who combine science, marriage, and motherhood are less productive than unmarried women scientists.
- Women who combine science, marriage, and motherhood must master guilt.
- It is abnormal for women to pursue their own dreams rather than to be an adjunct to a man’s dream.
- With career couples, the wife is usually the "trailing" spouse.
- The aim of women’s liberation is to reduce the price for fulfillment and thereby make it within reach for all women.