he forum

The Best Man for the Job May Be a Woman

An American businessman, traveling in Japan, enjoyed a native luncheon of Sushi. When he discovered that he had eaten raw fish, however, he became ill.

In the man's internal confrontation between his intellect (logic) and his emotions (feelings) the battle wasn't even close. His emotions won by a country mile.

It would take many months and well spaced nibbles of Sushi before these opposing forces within him merged. In time they did get together, but it happened slowly. Deeply instilled feelings do not change overnight-not even in the face of overwhelming logic.

Logic vs. gut feelings

Today, American businessmen are caught in a similar bind in the recruiting, hiring, training, and promoting of women into management and other nontraditional areas. Logic and law dictate that ability-not sex-be the determining factor in job selection. It takes a real Neanderthal to argue otherwise during these affirmative action, class action days. Yet, while the intellect says "go," the emotions scream "no" within many of the executives who are making the decisions which control the working lives of women.

Unfortunately, many executives, whose emotions cry out for Momma to stay home and make chicken soup, can recognize neither the battle going on within themselves nor within their lower level managers. Such executives have long prided themselves on being "hard-nosed" and unemotional prerequisites for successful management.

"The best man in this company gets the job, by God, no matter if he is a woman," said one executive, slamming his fist on his desk. Did this executive recognize that he was being both emotional and illogical? Of course not. He was using "man" in its generic context and pounding his fist for emphasis. But how would he view a woman who behaved exactly as he did?

This executive perceives himself to be a no-nonsense, firm, fair, effective captain of a tight ship. His success is measured by his company's financial success. If profits drop, the captain will ferret out the culprits and fire them. He then will logically select "the best man for the job." Emotions will have no place in this determination, this executive firmly believes.

Of course, this man-and executives like him-long ago accepted a standard for successful business conduct based on so-called masculine traits. Successful business people should be hard, tough, striving, driving, smart, competitive, cool, and hard-nosed. If women measure up to these tough standards, they measure up. If not, they should stay home male employe find men to support them, have babies, and shut up.

Successful women are considered the exception, not the exceptional. Ironically, if this executive has in his company a woman who is hard, tough, driving, smart, competitive cool, and hard-nosed, he probably dislikes her. Women who have succeeded in business traditionally have been characterized as cold, unattractive; spinsterish, masculinized perple who "think like men." They are usually described as 'sexless," as hard, unfeeling freaks.

Executives, like other male human beings, don't want the women in their personal lives to be cool, detached, and unemotional. They want them attached and emotionalpassionate as lovers and warm and understanding as friends

This set of values has created a "Catch 22" situation for women who are, or want to be, in management. Since being to the compa hard-nosed, logical, unemotional, and objective are considered male traits, women who fit the criteria will appear to be less feminine. This puts male executives in the position of promoting women they dislike but believe will succeed disciplinary a or women they like but believe will fail.

A similar "Catch 22" situation is created for the executive than in wome himself. Since "logic" is considered a masculine trait and succeed in bu "emotion" a feminine one, the executive is in a bind. If he perceived as admits that his gut feelings about women play a part in his executive decisions, it impairs his self image of his own all women, re masculinity—a fearful prospect.

Women inside and outside management are questioning both the so-called male criteria for success, and the gut reactions of those who apply the criteria. If enough of these gut reactions are put together, a pattern of psychological discrimination emerges. It is not the lack of qualified women. but psychological discrimination which is the number one barrier to affirmative action for women. And the evidence that the emotions of men are blocking opportunity for women is all around us.

An article in The Harvard Business Review, "Sex Stereotyping in the Executive Suite," by Benson Rosen and Thomas Jerdee (March-April 1974, pp. 43-58), dramatically revealed psychological discrimination in personnel decisions even though the personnel managers involved believed they were being totally objective.

Fifteen hundred Harvard Business Review subscribers, who are in management, responded to a questionnaire designed to explore the decision making process in typical business situations. Half the participants received questionnaires in which a particular business situation described although for

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and the gut hithese and other situations, promotions based on "pure rough of these at turned out to be pure fiction. The conclusions, as psychological norted by the article, were that "psychological barriers to alified women, men interested in a management or professional career number one exist despite recent changes in policies on the employthe evidence ent of women," and that in decision-making, "managers portunity for alto fall back on traditional concepts of male and female

"Sex Stereo- A young man on his way up the corporate ladder faces and Thomas one of this sex-based discrimination. The male boss admatically re- ires in other males traits he attributes to himself—coolness nel decisions ader pressure, objectivity, dedication, and a dash of ice Delieved they ater in the veins. An older, established executive brings long his chosen protege in the accepted business system subscribers, "being a "godfather" or "mentor." He protects and guides ionnaire de- ryoung man's career upward with the ultimate aim of

ed question- The same relationship becomes complicated for women, n described lithough for women executives, this too has been a track





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Today, although they still may feel all these things are rue or "ought" to be true, few executives attempt to argue these myths on the basis of logic. Women have proved they do want responsible jobs and do want to share in every facet of business-from the chairman's job to the computer's maintenance.

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The fact remains, however, that sometimes the decision to promote a woman may be a bad decision, and the decision not to promote her, a good one. The decision is not being questioned as much as the decision-maker and his motive.

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Getting his social consciousness raised may well be the most important item on a busy executive's agenda today The company's survival may depend upon it. Because whe a high powered executive decides the company can no longe afford managers (or consultants) who live in the past, lear nothing from their mistakes, and bring on financial disaster she may decide to put the dead wood out to drift. Especially if she is a firm, fair, striving, driving, intelligent, no-nonsens leader who sees no place in business for a hard-nosed so who has a head to match.

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ld stay home, nale employees, while the questionnaires of the other half escribed female employees in the same situation. Both sets ption, not the ere identical except for the factor of sex.

his company For example, one case described a 46 year old female , competitive mployee without a college degree who had been with the . Women who ompany for 20 years. She competed for a promotion with been charac-126 year old man with a college degree and with the comculinized peo-any only two years. Half the participants received a reverse described as tuation in which the woman became the 26 year old emloyee competing with a 46 year old man who had been

lon't want the ith the company 20 years. etached, and The "man" won out over the "woman" in both situations. emotional— The 26 year old man was chosen for the promotion because ng as friends. If his greater potential to the company. The 46 year old situation for nan won because of his greater experience plus his "loyalty t. Since being 0 the company."

ive are con- Among other things revealed by the survey, according a will appear of the article, were: companies try harder to keep male emn the position loyees because they are more valued than females; milder will succeed, isciplinary action is applied to male employees in petty ule breaking; sexual misconduct is tolerated in men more the executive han in women; women are expected to help their husbands ine trait and acceed in business but not the reverse. Family demands are a bind. If he erceived as far less complicating for male than for female

a part in his mployees-which creates an upward mobility blockage for of his own ill women, regardless of individual circumstances.

: questioning 'Pure logic," impure bias

and the gut In these and other situations, promotions based on "pure ough of these ogic" turned out to be pure fiction. The conclusions, as sychological eported by the article, were that "psychological barriers to ified women, women interested in a management or professional career number one still exist despite recent changes in policies on the employthe evidence ment of women," and that in decision-making, "managers ortunity for end to fall back on traditional concepts of male and female

"Sex Stereo- A young man on his way up the corporate ladder faces and Thomas none of this sex-based discrimination. The male boss adnatically re- mires in other males traits he attributes to himself-coolness nel decisions under pressure, objectivity, dedication, and a dash of ice relieved they water in the veins. An older, established executive brings along his chosen protege in the accepted business system subscribers, by being a "godfather" or "mentor." He protects and guides ionnaire de- the young man's career upward with the ultimate aim of

ed question- The same relationship becomes complicated for women, n described although for women executives, this too has been a track

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