

Outlook

The University of Maryland at College Park Faculty and Staff Weekly Newspaper • Volume 8 Number 17 • March 7, 1994

Outstanding and Outspoken

Evelyn Torton Beck Named University of Maryland's 1994 Woman of the Year

When Evelyn Torton Beck rushes into her office, her whirlwind mind rushes in about three feet ahead of her.

She begins talking about the plight of the Jewish woman but hasn't been asked a question yet.

Beck, who has been named "1994 Outstanding Woman of the Year" by the President's Commission on Women's Affairs, has made a lifetime out of exploring a discipline that didn't technically exist until recently.

Born in 1933, in Vienna, Austria, Beck survived the prejudices of the Nazi regime before coming to America and earning her bachelor's degree from Brooklyn College, her master's degree from Yale and her doctorate from the University of Wisconsin at Madison.

And 20 years into her marriage, while she was a professor at Madison, she came out as a lesbian.

One of her interests is how lesbianism, Judaism and homophobia intersect. She has talked to the Jewish communities about homophobia, and to lesbians about anti-semitism.

"There has been a genuine opening up in Jewish communities towards diversity in the past seven years," she says. "Judaism is the one culture that is

omitted from the multicultural perspective. Because Jews, as a group, have done economically better than other groups."

Beck has been exploring the trivialization of Jewish women in a book that she is still working on, "From 'Kike' to 'J.A.P.': Jewish Women and Anti-Semitism."

"The book is important because it can help us find out about who we are, and how to think about ourselves in a more complex way. We are more than one thing."

Beck came to the University of Maryland in 1984 as director and professor of women's studies when there was only one other full-time professor. With nine years of her vocal support, women's studies has risen to the stature of a program that may soon give undergraduate degrees.

After Beck stepped down last year as director, the new director, Claire Moses, nominated her for the award. If you ask Beck why she was nominated, she says, "I am willing to put myself on the line and be outspoken."

But the plaque that she was awarded last Tuesday at the Women's History Month Celebration gives her more cred-

it than that: "For her achievements in the improvement of the education of women, for her leadership of the women's studies program and her contributions to the intellectual community."

Beck came to College Park from the University of Wisconsin at Madison where she was a founder of their women's studies program and a professor of comparative literature and German. With interests in areas as diverse as Judaism, feminism and psychology, she brings new perspectives to her classes that help to expand the minds of her students.

"She sort of makes people stand on their heads and look at things differently," says Mary Shipley of the President's Commission on Women's Affairs.

Those different perspectives are what Beck considers the answer for feminism to succeed in the world today.

"Although consciousness has been raised and there have been some changes, the institutional power still belongs to white men who don't understand the world from the perspectives of women," Beck says. "We need both men and women to take a look at the world with a feminist perspective."

Beck defines feminism as "an awareness of the fact that in a patriarchal society, women are disempowered, understand this and know the means to do something to make it different. Feminism is not a single thing."

Feminism has to include an understanding of how differences within gender are critical to understanding power differences between gender, she says.

"Most undergraduates today were born into a world where some feminist thinking has always existed," she says. "I remember a world where there were strong anti-women sentiments."

But Beck believes that the survival of feminism hinges on the education of men.

"Men my age see this in their daugh-



"Although consciousness has been raised and there have been some changes, the institutional power still belongs to white men who don't understand the world from the perspectives of women. We need both men and women to take a look at the world with a feminist perspective."

—Evelyn Beck

President's Commission on Women's Affairs Leads the Way

Imagine excerpts from *Playboy* serving as the main text for a journalism class. And guidance counselors with tunnel vision when it comes to helping women choose career paths—"be a nurse, not a doctor." Or fraternity boys sneaking into an all-girls dorm to empty tampon dispensers, just for kicks.

These are scenes from "coed" life at University of Maryland in 1974.

Fed up and frustrated, a group of female faculty, staff and students decided to change all that. Aided by a forward thinking chancellor, the President's Commission on Women's Affairs took flight that year and began making a difference in the life of this campus.

Virginia Beauchamp remembers those days well. As one of the founding members of the commission, she was instrumental in improving a campus geared mostly toward men.

"All the administrative positions were held by men," says Beauchamp,

special assistant to the president and former professor. "They simply didn't understand the issues, what was going on." Female students had few mentors and role models to whom they could turn.

Then-Chancellor Charles Bishop, considered by some to be ahead of his time, established the commission, appointing 13 members charged with addressing the concerns of women. The group even boasted two men among its ranks.

"That first semester we worked on undergraduate women students issues, holding open forums to hear concerns," says Beauchamp. With each school and department in its own little world, she says, there was no sense of what was going on and what services were available on campus.

Throughout the spring semester of 1974, the commission heard comments from faculty, staff and students and

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ters," she says. "Daughters can be a pivotal point in the understanding of women for men. And hopefully we're rearing sons who will see it in their own self interest to change."

There is a way in which women can easily choose what they want, she says. Single women are having babies or adopting them. For that matter, so are some men.

"Women will bring about change by coming to consciousness as women, and organizing as women."

—STEPHEN SOBEK

Letter to the Editor

Dear Editor:

The Feb. 21, 1994 *Outlook* contained yet another in a steady stream of articles, in this and other publications, concerning diversity at the university. I agree that diversity is good for an academic community, enriches lives and work, and makes the experience of university life more interesting and enjoyable. However, I am referring to diversity in matters that count, i.e., ideas, philosophies, life experiences.

Diversity of skin color is totally irrelevant to anything but bureaucratic bean counting. It is no more important than diversity in eye or hair color or other physical traits.

Keeping track of the racial makeup of our faculty or student population is an indefensibly crass racist activity. My skin is white and I personally take great offense at the suggestion that I somehow have more in common with the individuals categorized by the "white" slice of your pie charts than with individuals classified into any of the other

slices in the chart. The pie charts in the Feb. 21 article imply that diversity lies between the slices, rather than within them. Yet all of us know from personal experience that political persuasions, cultural tastes, artistic talents, scientific approaches and other characteristics of true importance in human beings is just as great among the thousands of African Americans on campus as between the whites (European Americans?) as a group and the Asians as a group.

Shouldn't we be striving to enroll those who love classical music as well as those who love rap? Or those whose central interests are spiritual as well as those whose interests are material? Or those who take a reductionist view as well as those who take a holistic approach? Isn't it time that this great university lead society in paying attention to what is important about diversity among human beings?

—RAYMOND R. WEIL
PROFESSOR OF AGRONOMY

Women's Affairs Commission

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developed a report in an effort to change all that.

One of the group's first projects was to improve lighting on campus, a security project felt by many to be long overdue. With the campus chief of police as one of its members, the commission found a sympathetic ear for its concerns. Money was set aside and better lighting became a reality.

Dick Jaquith, currently assistant vice president for academic affairs, was tapped to serve on the original commission, along with the chief of police. "I enjoyed working on that group," says Jaquith. "It was conscious raising and I learned a lot," he says. "I was definitely a minority, but they were kind to me and didn't abuse me," he says laughing.

The commission also played an instrumental role in developing a report on campus compliance with Title IX, especially in the area of women's athletics. Jaquith, one of two members who investigated Title IX issues, says "the commission came up with what we thought were reasonable solutions."

"We made great improvements in women's sports," says Beauchamp, who notes the great disparity between the men's and women's athletic teams. "The men received free uniforms, laundry and travel, but the women had to hold bake sales to raise money for these things," she says. "And the Coke machines, whirlpool and equipment room were all in the men's locker room." Beauchamp remembers when the women's basketball team, on the day of a tournament, had to give up Ritchie Coliseum for the men's basketball team to practice.

In the midst of the commission's activities, the women's studies program was gaining momentum. Beauchamp, who helped coordinate the program before it was officially established, says the university was ahead of many schools. "When most schools were struggling to establish women's studies programs, we had women's studies

courses in sociology, literature, anthropology, French, and history." And the first women's studies class taught at the university was taught by a husband and wife team.

Marilyn Berman, associate dean in the College of Engineering, led the way in starting a program for returning women students in the '70s. Women who had bought into the '50s culture and then found themselves divorced, were coming back to school, says Beauchamp. "They were displaced homemakers needing a vocation and income."

During that first year, the commission women began making demands for a study of faculty salaries when The Diamondback reported a great disparity between the two. And the issue is still as sensitive today, although Beauchamp says the Provost has agreed to undertake a new study of faculty salaries.

Under Chair Vicki Freimuth, professor of speech communication, the commission began tackling the need for child care on campus, a topic the commission continues to work with. "It took 10 years to get child care," says Beauchamp. "We now have the Center for Young Children, but it's still not enough to serve all the needs of our campus."

Today, the commission boasts 42 members and 13 subcommittees. Current chair is Margaret Bridwell, director of Student Health.

Among its many achievements during the past two decades, the commission has fought for greater pay equity, recommended a campus statement forbidding sexual harassment, encouraged and promoted the formation of the women's studies program, and studied maternity and family leave policies. The commission also has named 20 outstanding women of the year.

"People come in with a problem and we look at these issues," says Beauchamp. "This is our role."

"I think we've developed a lot of women," says Beauchamp. "We train

End quote

How is feminism relevant today?



"I think that depends on how one defines feminism. As a belief advocating for women the same political, economic, and social rights granted men, it is as relevant today as it was half a century ago. Women are still paid less than men, there are still proportionally fewer women in positions of power, and women are still faced with difficult choices with regard to family and career with which men are not faced. At the same time, feminism as a belief may be too narrow and therefore somewhat irrelevant, especially when one adds to its definition elements of being radical and exclusive. We are a diverse society with increasingly complex individual and group needs, and a more relevant principle is one that advocates for all individuals the same rights."

—Judy Carbone, program director for cooperative education, Career Center

"The main principle of feminism, that women should have political, economic, and social rights equal to those of men has become less radical and more mainstream than most people realize. Feminism's relevance today is evident in the public's criticism of schools not meeting the needs of their female students, the well known battle within the corporate world against the glass ceiling, and the ongoing movement to elect more women to public office. The struggle for justice and equality for all people is always relevant—feminism makes us address those ideals from a special perspective."

—Deborah Poulin, associate director of administration, Center for Political Leadership and Participation



"Feminism starts from the obvious premise that you shouldn't ignore or repress the female half of the population. The only remarkable thing about that premise is that it took so long for us to accept it, and many people still act as if they don't accept it. Feminists ask, what follows from the premise? What effect does gender have on social, cultural, economic, political and scientific issues? It's hard to imagine any contemporary issue or academic discipline that is not somehow affected by gender."

—Stephen Brush, professor, Department of History

"Before answering this question, it is important to have an understanding of the definition of feminism today. I believe the definition is that women should have equal rights and choices no matter their race, class, religion, ethnicity or physical challenge. In this light, it is important today. Because of the lack of equal rights as a nation a lot of people have lost their human dignity. Feminism can be used as a tool to help bring back this dignity. Our creator did not intend for us to live without dignity, self esteem or self respect. I personally feel the need to grow in my understanding of the rights of others, and to help bring about a more caring society."

—Carolyn Lewis, secretary, Resident Life Department



Next Issue: Dozens of stray cats and dogs end up on campus. Meet the compassionate employees who rescue them.

them. They move on." Some to careers as university presidents and provosts.

"We have a wonderful women's community here on campus," she says. Because of the women's studies program and the commission, Beauchamp says the university has earned a reputation as a favorable campus for women, especially among large universities.

As Mary Shipley, who serves as secretary for the commission, notes in her timeline of commission achievements, "The commission has seen its purpose evolve from advising the chancellor on equity issues, to also include investigating, suggesting responses, and educating the campus on the accomplishments of women."

And here's to another successful 20 years.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND AT COLLEGE PARK

Outlook

Outlook is the weekly faculty-staff newspaper serving the College Park campus community.

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The Pied Piper of the Physical Plant



Jim Piper

Jim Piper has meteorites from Mars in his head.

During the day he's an assistant manager in automation at the Physical Plant, but by night Piper is a writer. His latest article is about nine SNC—or snick—meteorites that scientists think are chunks of the planet Mars. Piper's piece "Mars Comes Down to Earth," about

how scientists construct theories, appears in the March issue of *Highlights for Children*.

"Researching this article proved to be a perfect example of science in action," Piper says. "Too many people believe that science is individuals on their own setting out to develop a theory or process. In reality, it is a process of theory building—building on other's theories with new data. As someone once said, 'Science is a history of superseded theories.'"

Piper thought of writing this piece when he "stumbled across a discussion of these rocks." So he wrote a one page query letter with one paragraph describing his story idea, followed by a few sentences saying why he was qualified to write about it. A *Highlights* editor told Piper they were eager to find writers who could simplify complex technical issues for a young audience.

This is his second article for *Highlights*. His first was a story about the Hubble space telescope, published in 1989. Piper's written more than 100 articles for trade journals such as *Building Operating Management* where he is a contributing editor, and approximately 10 stories for general

interest publications.

Piper says his love of science writing goes back to his school days. Unlike most students, Piper enjoyed writing college laboratory reports, and stuck with technical writing after he graduated. About 10 years ago he covered the first space shuttle launch for a magazine called *Travel Holiday*. "That got me interested in writing for general interest magazines," Piper says.

Currently, Piper is completing a handbook for facilities managers scheduled to be published by Prentice Hall

later this year. Piper works on the project on weekends, and in the evenings after his 13-year-old daughter and six-year-old son have gone to bed. "The pressure is on," he says. "I was well-conditioned from working at night in grad school. I got used to having no life."



Women Athletes Move Toward Male Model of Competitiveness

For the past two months, much of the world has been hypnotized by the soap opera-like saga of Tonya Harding and Nancy Kerrigan. The story about Harding's alleged involvement in a brutal attempt to sideline Kerrigan, her main U.S. competitor, may be symptomatic of a trend in women's athletics.

Joan Hult, a kinesiology professor and expert on the history of women's athletics, believes the skating controversy points to heightened competitiveness in women's athletics, a trend that places victory as the primary objective in competition.

"In the past, women's athletics focused more on grace, form and beauty, versus power, strength and might. Women athletes were in pursuit of personal excellence, enjoyment and accomplishment," Hult says. "The trend

in women's athletics is toward a male model of competition that places victory as number one, number two and number three."

A former semi-professional basketball and softball player, Hult has been on the sports scene since the early days of women's athletics when participation was primarily recreational. She has watched the intensity of women's athletics gradually increase in the past three decades, imitating the ideals that govern male competition.

"Women today train more, train harder and are willing to sacrifice more," Hult says. "And the expectations are greater. They are expected to train with more intensity."

In some respects, the movement away from the traditional emphasis on grace, form and beauty has been posi-

tive. "Women athletes are more daring and are stepping outside the roles and expectations that have traditionally governed them," she says. "There are really no boundaries on what women can achieve anymore (athletically) given what they were told they could achieve in the past." To illustrate, she cites that women are completing marathons at a pace that would have won a men's marathon in the 1960s.

But this freedom comes with a price. Examples of women pushing themselves to extremes in the quest for victory are increasingly more common. Alpine skier Ulrike Maier, in the final season of a career that had already featured two world championships, braved dangerous conditions in an effort to earn a few extra points for her World Cup standing and fell to her

death just weeks before the Olympics. In Games past, stories emerged of East German women taking steroids to enhance their performance.

Hult says the evidence is clear in college athletics as well. Cases of cheating and violating regulations have obviously increased in the last decade.

Hult says feminists are critical of this evolution because it represents an assimilation into the male world of competition that values power, strength, might and, above all, victory.

"A lot of the niceties have moved out of women's sports," says Hult. Ideally, she says, men's and women's athletics would benefit from combining the focus on physical strength and ability from the male model and the focus on personal achievement, enjoyment and self improvement from the female model.



After 70 years in Turner Laboratory, the dairy manufacturing laboratory has moved to new facilities in the animal sciences pilot plant. Ice cream will continue to be manufactured for the campus at this new site, and dining services will maintain its salesroom facility in Turner Laboratory.

John Connors

J-School Helps Link CNN to Academe

The College of Journalism is working with the Cable News Network to help bring scripts for CNN news footage to colleges and universities across the country.

"Newsource" is a video wire service provided by CNN to local television stations to bring them raw news footage to use in their broadcasts. While TV stations pay big bucks for this service, it is offered to colleges for free.

When Chet Rhodes, director of computing and broadcast services for the College of Journalism, hooked Maryland up to the system, he found that they had to pay \$150 a month to receive the needed scripts for the video through the Associated Press.

Rhodes thought that CNN should have the scripts available on the Internet so that colleges wouldn't have to pay AP for them. Called by many the "electronic highway," the Internet is an information system that connects anyone with a computer and a modem to

information from around the world.

"When I called to ask [CNN] about it, they didn't even know what the Internet was," Rhodes says.

So Rhodes set up a system using a phone line that downloads the scripts from the CNN computer system and sends them out to the more than 50 colleges and universities who subscribe to Newsource, for free.

"They were interested in getting to journalism schools for free, but they couldn't figure out any way to do it," says Rhodes.

Newsource is currently being used by journalism students in Journalism 361 (a broadcast journalism class) and the producers of "Maryland Update," the news show on the university's cable outlet, the Flagship Channel.

"We can use CNN's raw footage and scripts, and localize it for Maryland viewers," Rhodes says. "It makes us look spectacular."

—STEPHEN SOBEK

Calendar Mar. 7-Mar. 16

Arts

Art Exhibit: "Sources: Multicultural Influences on Contemporary African American Sculptors," through Apr. 11, The Art Gallery, Art/Sociology. Call 5-2763 for info.

Concert Band: Tue., Mar. 8, L. Richmond Sparks, conductor, Grand Ballroom, Stamp Student Union. Call 5-5545 for info.

Women's History Month Concert: Fri., Mar. 11, *The Chamber Music of Amy Beach*, Evelyn Elsing, cello; Jeanell Brown and Kevin Hampton, piano; Dean Stein and Jeffrey Multer, violin, 8 p.m., Tawes Recital Hall. Call 5-2201 for info.

Lectures

Horticulture Colloquium Series: Mon., Mar. 7, "Biological Basis of Control Atmosphere Effects on Fruits," Adel Kader, University of California at Davis, 4 p.m., 0128 Holzapfel. Call 5-4355 for info.

Entomology Colloquium: Mon., Mar. 7, "Speciation in Tree Hoppers," Thomas Wood, University of Delaware, 4 p.m., 0200 Symons. Call 5-3911 for info.

Zoology Lecture: Tue., Mar. 8, "Sexual Dimorphism and Cooperative Breeding in the Prairie Vole, *Microtus ochrogaster*," Luci Roberts, noon, 1208 Zoology/Psychology. Call 5-6940 for info.

Lincoln at Gettysburg Lecture Series: Tue., Mar. 8, "Voices of Slavery and Freedom: Dramatic Readings," and reading of award winning "Learning from Lincoln: Contest to Rewrite the Gettysburg Address" essays, 12:30-2 p.m., 2203 Art/Sociology. Call 5-9362 for info.

Physics Colloquium: Tue., Mar. 8, "Composite Femions and the Fractional Quantum Hall Effect," Jainendra Jain, State University of New York at

Stoneybrook, 4 p.m., 1410 Physics. Call 5-5949 for info.

Women's Studies Program Sixth Annual Polyseminar Series: Tue., Mar. 8, "Women's Damaged Citizenship in the New Democracies of Eastern and Central Europe," Ann Snitow, Eugene Lang College, 8 p.m., 2203 Art/Sociology. Call 5-6877 for info.

Zoology Lecture: Wed., Mar. 9, "Use of *Drosophila* as a Model for the Nervous System," Marshall Nirenberg, USDA-ARS, noon, 1208 Zoology/Psychology. Call 5-6887 for info.

Planning for the Urban Community Brownbag Lecture Series: Wed., Mar. 9, "Affordable Housing in Prince George's County," Linda Bronsdon, Prince George's County Housing and Community Development, noon-1:15 p.m., 1213 Architecture. Call 5-6798 for info.

Astronomy Colloquium: Wed., Mar. 9, "Recent Results in Solar Oscillations," Pawan Kumar, MIT, 4 p.m., 1113 Computer and Space Sciences. Lecture preceded by coffee at 3:30 p.m. Call 5-1502 for info.

Computer, Mathematical, and Physical Sciences Lecture: Thu., Mar. 10, "Science and the Clinton-Gore Technology Revolution," Lewis Branscomb, Harvard University, 3:30 p.m., 1412 Physics. Call 5-2319 for info.

Committee on History and Philosophy of Science Colloquium: Thu., Mar. 10, "Bells and Whistles: Naval Communications, 1776-1994," Jon Sumida, 4 p.m., 1117 Francis Scott Key. Call 5-5691 for info.

Physics Lecture Series: Thu., Mar. 10, through Sat., Mar. 12, "Physics is Fun-Inside the Atom," 7:30-8:45 p.m., Physics Lecture Halls. Call 5-5994 for info.

Speech Communication Colloquium: Fri., Mar. 11, "African American History as Resistance: The Construction of Identity in William Wells Brown's *The Rising Son*," Cynthia

Committee on History and Philosophy of Science Colloquium and Fluid Dynamics Seminar: Fri., Mar. 11, "Historical Origins of Aerodynamics II: Samuel P. Langley," John Anderson, 3 p.m., 2164 Engineering. Call 5-5691 for info.

Meetings

President's Commission on Women's Affairs Executive Committee and 20th Anniversary Committee Meeting: Mon., Mar. 7, 11 a.m.-1 p.m., 1102 Francis Scott Key. Call 5-5806 for info.

Counseling Center Research and Development Meeting: Wed., Mar. 9, "A Profile: The New Incoming Class of International Students," William Sedlacek and Sue Kim, noon-1 p.m., Shoemaker Testing Room. Call 4-7690 for info.

Miscellaneous

President's Commission on Women's Affairs Reading: Tue., Mar. 8, Alicia Ostriker, poet and literary critic, 7:30 p.m., Maryland Room, Marie Mount. Call 5-3811 for info.

American Association of University Women and Maryland University Club Published Women Luncheon: Fri., Mar. 11, Jo Paoletti, noon-1 p.m., Carriage House, Rossborough Inn, \$10. Call 4-8013 for info.*

Diversity Film Series: Through Sat., Mar. 12, *Refugees in Our Backyard*. Discusses why Central Americans are seeking entry into the United States, the obstacles they face, and the problems this migration has created for much of the nation; 59 minutes. Nonprint Media, 4th floor, Hornbake. Call 5-9236 for info.



Canadian Cellist Performance to Benefit Concert Society at Maryland

The Concert Society at Maryland presents a special benefit concert by Canadian cellist Ofra Harnoy on Friday, Mar. 11, at the Canadian Embassy in Washington. A buffet reception immediately follows the concert.

Described by *The New York Times* as "born to the instrument," Harnoy combines breathtaking technique with fervent musical expression. Born in Israel in 1965, Harnoy studied with her father, as well as with William Pleeth in London, Vladimir Orloff in Toronto, and in master classes with Mstislav Rostropovich, Pierre Fournier, and Jacqueline de Pre. In 1982, she became the youngest artist ever to win the International Concert Artists Guild award, resulting in her solo recital and orchestral debuts at Carnegie Hall.

The cost of the concert and buffet reception is \$125 by reservation (\$80 tax deductible). For more information, call The Concert Society at Maryland at 403-4240.

Diversity Film Series: Through Sat., Mar. 19, *Festival of American Folklife*, every hour on the hour. Shows different events of the American Folklife Festival's 1976 bicentennial celebration in Washington, D.C. Reflects the diversity of cultures found in the U.S. as seen by the folk dances, music, arts and crafts. Nonprint Media, 4th floor, Hornbake. Call 5-9236 for info.

Seminars

Space Science Seminar: Mon., Mar. 7, "The Heavy Ion Composition and Energy Spectra of Impulsive Solar Flares Observed with SAMPX," Joseph Mazur, 4:30 p.m., 1113 Computer and Space Sciences. Call 5-6232 for info.

Academic Integrity Week Seminar: Tues., Mar. 8, "Academic Integrity: A Student Perspective," 12:15-1:15 p.m., Tortuga Room, Student Union. Call 4-8540 for info.

Molecular and Cell Biology Graduate Program Seminar: Wed., Mar. 9, "Use of *Drosophila* as a Model for the Assembly of the Nervous

Gone Fishin'

The Fly Fishing Show returns to Reckord Armory on Saturday, Mar. 12 and Sunday, Mar. 13. Beginners and experts alike will learn new skills and sharpen old ones with free programs, slide shows and demonstrations covering fresh and salt water fly fishing and tying.

Two of the world's top fly casters will be conducting casting demonstrations, and continuous, free walk-in programs for beginning fly tyers will be presented by members of the

Federation of Fly Fishermen. There also will be continuous fly tying demonstrations

and the Fly Tyers Aisle will be staffed by dozens of America's best fly tyers.

Trout Unlimited and the Federation of Fly Fishermen, the two leading fly fishing conservation organizations, will be on hand to explain their programs and help fellow fly fishermen find out where to fish locally and how to do it.

In between the seminars, demonstrations and small classes there will be more than 100 booths jammed full of fly fishing equipment; rods and reels, hackle capes, tying tools, accessories, art, books and anything else that a fly fisherman would want to see and buy.

Sunday, Mar. 13 is Family Day where all young people under 12 years of age who are accompanied by a paying adult will be admitted free. The day features a fly fishing scavenger hunt with prizes for the winners, plus free tying and casting lessons with all equipment provided.

Show hours are Saturday, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., and Sunday, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. The cost is \$10 for adults, \$2 for children under 12. For more information, call 1-800-420-7582.



Drama Students Benefit from Henson Theater Production Fund

Jane Nebel Henson has established a \$50,000 endowment at the university in honor of the late Jim Henson, internationally known film and television producer and founder of The Muppets.

The Henson Theater Production Fund will help defray the costs of experimental theater productions, an area of theater education that, although traditionally short of funding, is valued for exposing students to a broad range of theater.

Jim Henson and Jane Nebel Henson both graduated from the University of Maryland at College Park and were active in University Theatre productions as students in the 1950s. Jim died in May 1990.

Jane, who resides in New York City, was honored at a reception in conjunction with opening night of the University Theatre production "Jacques Brel is Alive and Well and Living in Paris," on Feb. 24.

"I am pleased to be able to help provide experimental theater opportunities for student use," Jane Henson said. "This fund in Jim's honor should encourage performance art, including puppetry, at the University of Maryland."

Roger Meersman, chairman of the Theatre Department, said, "We are excited and honored that Jane Henson has established the Henson Production Fund, the first of its kind for the Department of Theatre. Our fervent hope is that this generous and well appreciated gift will encourage others to contribute in the same way and lend their names to our future."

During the Feb. 24 reception, Andre Harrington received the second annual Jim Henson Award for Projects Related to Puppetry. Harrington received the award for his proposal to develop a puppet show as an afterpiece to the production of George Lilo's "The London Merchant." The project, which Harrington describes as a satirical characterization of the original production, is part of his master of fine arts thesis, which he will complete in the spring of 1995.

Harrington completed his bachelor's degree in textiles at the university in 1986, and worked for three years in Boston before returning to this area for graduate school.

The Jim Henson Award honors the memory of Jim Henson by encouraging the use of puppets in productions.



Andre Harrington, left, a Maryland alumnus currently pursuing a graduate degree, was awarded the second annual Jim Henson Award for Projects Related to Puppetry by Jane Nebel Henson, wife of the late Muppeteer. Robert Griffith, dean of the College of Arts and Humanities, right, was also on hand.

System," Marshall Nirenberg, USDA-ARS, 12:05 p.m., 1208 Zoology/Psychology. Call 5-6991 for info.

Academic Integrity Week

Seminar: Wed., Mar. 9, "Academic Integrity in Life After College Park," 12:15-1:15 p.m., Tortuga Room, Student Union. Call 4-8540 for info.

Academic Integrity Week

Seminar: Thu., Mar. 10, "Student Honor Council Mock Hearing," 12:15-1:15 p.m., Tortuga Room, Student Union. Call 4-8540 for info.

Meteorology Seminar:

Thu., Mar. 10, "Development of Heat, Momentum, and Fresh Water Fluxes From COADS," Arlindo da Silva, USRA Visiting Fellow, 3:30 p.m., 2324 Computer and Space Sciences. Coffee and cookies will be served at 3 p.m. Call 5-5392 for info.

UMIACS Seminar on Algorithms:

Thu., Mar. 10, 3:30-4 p.m., 1112 A.V. Williams. Call 5-6722 for info.

ENRE 607 Reliability Seminar:

Thu., Mar. 10, "GSFC Approach to Spacecraft Reliability," Ron Broadhurst and Jack Remez, NASA Goddard Center, 5:15-6:15 p.m., 1100 Instructional Television Facility. Call 5-3887 for info.

UMIACS Seminar on High

Performance Computing: Fri., Mar. 11, 10-11 a.m., 2120 A.V. Williams. Call 5-6722 for info.

Geology Seminar:

Fri., Mar. 11, "High Temperature Deformation in the Pennsylvania Piedmont," Mary Louise Hill, Temple University, 11 a.m., 0103 Hornbake. Call 5-4089 for info.

Mental Health Service Lunch 'N

Learn Seminar: Fri., Mar. 11, "Effectiveness of Image Relationship Therapy," Margery Silverton, 1-2 p.m., 3100-E University Health Center. Call 4-8106 for info.

Sports

Baseball: Wed., Mar. 9, vs. Howard, 2:30 pm, Shipley Field. Call 4-7122 for info.

Workshops

Peer Computer Training: Mon., Mar. 7, "Intro to UNIX," 6-9 p.m., 4352 Computer and Space Sciences, \$5. Call 5-2945 for info.*

Center for Teaching Excellence

Faculty Workshops: Tue., Mar. 8, "Building Writing into Large Lecture Classes," 3-4:30 p.m., Maryland Room, Marie Mount. Light refreshments will be served. Call 5-9368 for info.

The Art Center Workshop: Tue., Mar. 8, "Plan Your Wedding," 6-9 p.m., 1139 Stamp Student Union. Call 4-2787 for info.

Peer Computer Training:

Wed., Mar. 9, "WordPerfect for Thesis Writing, Part 1," 6-9 p.m., 3330 Computer and Space Sciences, \$5. Call 5-2941 for info.*

Cecchetti Dance Workshop:

Sat., Mar. 12, and Sun., Mar. 13, 9 a.m.-6 p.m., Dance Building, participant fee. Call 5-3180 for info.*

Calendar Guide

Calendar phone numbers listed as 4-xxxx or 5-xxxx stand for the prefix 314- or 405- respectively. Events are free and open to the public unless noted by an asterisk (*). For more information, call 405-4628.

Listings highlighted in color have been designated as Diversity Year events by the Diversity Initiative Committee.

Anthropologist Studies Heroin Addicts

Drug treatment professionals and other Baltimoreans who know what's happening on the streets are reporting that heroin use is at epidemic levels, but indicators such as drug treatment admissions, emergency room mentions of drug use, and arrest statistics tell a different story. Anthropologists are using a new research method to find out why.

"There have been increases, to be sure, but the numbers do not represent an epidemic," says university anthropologist Michael Agar. Research shows that admissions to drug treatment centers rose from 7,900 in 1990 to 8,400 in 1991, and emergency room mentions rose from 575 to 1,139. The rate of people testing positive for heroin during pre-trial procedures, however, has remained constant.

"There is a definite disjunction between what people say is going on and what standard indicators reveal," says Agar.

Using what he calls a "quantitative" model, developed for this study by combining quantitative and qualitative research, Agar believes he has found some answers for the disjunction.

In Baltimore, heroin is now relatively abundant, low-cost, high-quality and readily available. "These conditions have led us to a situation in which the epidemiological indicators are not behaving in ways that we would have expected them to behave," says Agar.

For instance, the ease with which users obtain heroin makes it less likely that they will be arrested while buying the drug. And its low cost makes them less likely to have to steal to support their habit. As a result, they are experiencing fewer encounters with the legal system, which is one way that drug use is calculated.

Drug use also is calculated through drug treatment facility and hospital emergency room admission statistics. Agar has found two reasons why these statistics are not mirroring the epidemic that people are seeing. The first is that

being a heroin addict in Baltimore is relatively easy right now, so they are not seeking treatment. "These people are having a hell of a good time," says one addict. "Until there are complications and problems nobody comes looking for treatment...."

The second reason Agar found for the lack of increase in admissions is that addicts do not believe there is treatment available anymore. "There is a general consensus, real or perceived, that it is harder to get health insurance companies to pay for drug-related admissions and harder to get treated in hospital emergency rooms because of cuts in public assistance," he explains.

"People aren't even going to hospitals unless they're shot or something happens," says one treatment professional, "because hospitals turn them down."

A heroin addict agrees, saying, "A lot of people are just figuring, especially if they've got medical assistance, ...they're not going to pay for it, so I'm not going to get any treatment anyway."

Agar and university anthropology student Owen Murdoch interviewed five medical, treatment and law enforcement professionals and five heroin users who had recently entered treatment.

"Conclusions are not the goal of this kind of study," says Agar. "Quantitative research is an idea generating methodology that allows us to look at the numbers and, through limited ethnography, develop some ideas as to why they exist. Merging the power of numbers with the power of understanding allows us to experience the best of both worlds."

The study is part of the "Special Topics on Substance Abuse" series of the Center for Substance Abuse Research (CESAR). The series is supported by funds from Governor Schaefer's Drug and Alcohol Abuse Commission.

Dances with Wolves?

Shattering the Stereotypes of a Supposedly Sensitive Era

Name: Andrianna Stuart

Involvements: Member of Terrapin Society; Native American Student Union; President Kirwan's Task Force on Asian, Hispanic and Native American Issues; Building Coalition for Minorities; Physical Plant Diversity Committee; and the Physical Plant Task Force on Race and Gender. President of American Indian Intertribal Cultural Organization

Career: Landscape Technician

Former Career: Scottish Country Dance Instructor

Tribe: T'salagi, "the tribal way of saying Cherokee. There's no 'r' in the Cherokee alphabet. There's no word 'Cherokee' in the Indian language. It doesn't exist."

Promotions: Conference on Native American Issues, April 15; Fifth Annual Native American Student Pow-Wow, April 16, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m., Preinkert Building: "It's not sacred dancing, although some elements are sacred, it's not a ritual. It's not historical in an ancient sense. It's a gathering of people getting together to listen to drumming and singing and to dance." Admission fee: \$5. Faculty, staff, students: \$3. All proceeds to go to a scholarship fund. "Last year we were able to award over \$2,500 in scholarships to Native American students. But it's not limited to Native American students. Last year we had one African American, and two Caucasian students who won scholarships because of their involvement and their efforts on behalf of the Native American Student Union."

"All the attention on the diversity issues is helping to focus attention on some Native American issues, and that educates people, but so far we haven't seen any funding to make any practical changes.

"And that's the case nationally, too. The initial steps that were taken to involve minorities and enfranchise minorities were with African Americans....So the rest of us are sort of riding their civil rights coattails, and getting our feet in the door that way. It's changing, but still the main focus is on African Americans, whether that's a matter of their larger population or that they were the first minority the white culture addressed.

"One of the issues that some Native Americans will get a little hot about is people feel that they have to make something up to African Americans because of slavery. But they totally forget the same thing happened to Native Americans centuries before it happened to African Americans. We were enslaved. We were sold into slavery, and in lots of ways treated much worse than the African-American community was because they were seen as an asset, something of value....

"One of the things that's important to me is the issue of scholarships. There are specific scholarships for African American students, dedicated scholarships. It's gone to court, and it's already been approved that it's right and legal for them to be set aside just for African Americans. Let me emphasize that I

believe African Americans deserve everything they fought so long and hard to gain. But there is nothing for the other minorities that specifically says 'this is a scholarship for Asian students, for Hispanic students, for Native American stu-



dents.' That's something that the university needs to do. We have four charges on President Kirwan's task force, and the fourth charge is recommendations for change, and that will probably be one of our recommendations—that there should be equal funding. Regardless of the numbers. Because that's what affirmative action is all about, and it's working for the African American population. There should be equal resources for each minority.

"We also need more recruitment. There is active recruitment of African American students, but not enough of other minorities....

"Right now, [University of]Maryland could say, as far as their hiring goals and recruitment goals, that there is not a large enough pool of Native Americans in this area to worry about any initiatives. But where do you come up with the statistics of how many Native Americans there are in this area? If you're going by numbers that are supplied by the federal government, then they're only going to deal with people who are enrolled in federally recognized tribes. A lot of tribes are not federally recognized because the federal government terminated tribes. They officially said this tribe can be self-sufficient now, it no longer has to receive federal support....There are no state-recognized tribes in the state of Maryland

and yet we have indigenous people here who are fighting for tribal recognition. So again, the question is: Where are the numbers coming from? And how accurate are they? So much is determined by those numbers. So much money is determined by those numbers....And the numbers are a block for our getting hired, for our getting scholarships....

"We can't always look at pie charts and decide what needs to be done for people. That's why I'm more in favor of minorities working together, because of our strength in numbers. And the fact that affirmative action should go on regardless of what percentage of the population we are....

"In this country there's a definite stereotype of what a Native American is. I've been told, 'well you can't be Native American, you don't look Native American. You can't be a minority,

we're not going to put your face on the cover of our diversity something-or-other.' Well, what is a minority supposed to look like?

"There's a great variance in color in my people, and not only because of intermarrying. There are so many tribal differences between Eastern people, Western people, North, South. Just like any other people. And what Americans think of is a Plains Indian, someone in buckskin and a full-feather headdress, living in a tepee and hunting buffalo....

"There are still people who will walk up to you and ask you if you live in a tepee. I think that's criminal in this society, for people to be so ignorant about us that they would ask a question like that.

"I have people on this campus ask me questions like that. Asking what Native Americans eat. We eat what everybody eats. There may be foods that were traditional that are still popular, but we are part of this society. We're here in modern times. We're not just a relic, captured in a little time capsule, that people can pull out and look at for their amusement.

"...If change is going to happen, it's got to happen on all levels. It has to be in the books that are used in schools. The teachers have to know it so that they can teach it and not still talk about pilgrims and Thanksgiving and have that be the chapter on Native

Americans in education....

"Things do go in cycles. Native Americans become popular, then we go out of popularity. Right now, we're popular. Television, movies. But there are still some stereotypes that exist, even though they're trying to be sensitive. There are inaccuracies. 'Dances with Wolves' gets laughed at inside the Native American community.

"On the one hand, a 'Dances with Wolves' focuses people's attention on our community and reminds some people that we're still here and have some issues that need to be dealt with. It opens a door, if nothing more.

"On the other hand, our people have the highest suicide rate, as well as the highest alcoholism rate, and the highest poverty, and the highest infant mortality. I wish people would make movies about these things, instead of always looking at the romantic image. I would like to go back and solve those historical problems and see land restored to people and see every treaty that was ever written and broken made right. But we may not be around long enough for that to happen if we don't solve the problems of today.

"Now, the name of the Redskins is certainly a hot topic. And it's one that's divided in the Native American community—you see Native Americans with Redskins sweatshirts on. And certainly it's offensive, the name Redskins....But what's the weight of that compared with children being born with deformities because Uranium strip-mining is going on and the tailings are being left on the reservations when the mining company moves out and people don't know they're dangerous and they build their homes and their day care centers out of radioactive material?

"Being a token representative of a community has its burdens. I'm proud to be a representative of my community, but I tend to be a token in some respect on this campus. When you start to get recognized, people tap you for this committee and that committee.

"The views I'm representing are just my personal views, and I am not representing the Terrapin Society when I speak, or my tribe. That's something in my community that's very much frowned upon, individualism. And to speak like this as an individual, I have to make it clear that they're just my own views.

"How much can I represent those people who were raised below poverty level, whose families had no jobs, who had no decent education? I was lucky enough not to have to face those things. So I can only represent a small part of the population of Native Americans. All I can do is represent myself and be aware of the issues and try and bring people's attention to some issues. There's no one can point at and say, they're right, their opinions will reflect the whole community.'

—TODD KLIMAN



**DIVERSITY
AT UMCP
MOVING
TOWARD
COMMUNITY**

Take note

Accused Diamondback Thieves Receive Disciplinary Action

The university has imposed disciplinary action against two students alleged to have participated in the theft of copies of *The Diamondback* last November.

The two students, whose names are not being released because of student privacy restrictions, participated in a disciplinary conference conducted by Gary Pavela, director of the Office of Judicial Programs. Disciplinary conferences are informal and conversational, cannot result in suspension or expulsion, and are not subject to appeal.

Sanctions imposed against the two as an outcome of the conference are: "The students have been given "suspended suspensions," meaning that any subsequent infraction of the university's student disciplinary code of conduct will result in immediate suspension from the university.

*The students must each perform 16 hours of community service, on or off campus.

*The two must write papers exploring the implications of a related U.S. Supreme Court decision, *Papish v. the University of Missouri*. The decision deals with an attempt by the University of Missouri to censor a radical underground newspaper on campus.

*A disciplinary file on the incident will be made part of both students' records. After one year the students may petition the Office of Judicial Programs to have the disciplinary files removed.

Approximately 10,000 copies of *The Diamondback* were removed from distribution points on campus the morning of Nov. 1, 1993. At some of the locations a note was left behind saying, "Due to its racist nature, *The Diamondback* will not be available today — read a book!" The two students were identified through the investigation into the theft by the university's police department.

New Math Test Helps Maryland Students Prepare for College Level Courses

High school students who think the college of their choice is ready for them may not be ready for the college.

Increasingly, Maryland students are entering state colleges and universities ill prepared for the rigors of college level mathematics. Depending upon their choice of college, as many as 20 to 80 percent of Maryland students are required to take remedial math courses once they enter college.

But a recent initiative, called MARY/EMPT (Maryland Early Mathematics Placement Test) is helping state students assess their preparedness for college level mathematics.

MARY/EMPT is run by math professor James Alexander through all the two- and four-year public colleges and universities in the state and is underwritten by the Maryland Higher Education Commission. Already this year some 4,000 students have taken the test from all areas of Maryland, including Montgomery, Prince George's, and Howard counties.

MARY/EMPT tests for the basics necessary for college mathematics, including numerical computation, algebraic manipulation, and function concepts such as graphing.

The value of the test is that it presents an objective, outside view of student progress, says Alexander. "Many students have tuned out their teachers, counselors, and parents," he says. "They don't understand that there will be a need for mathematics in their future. But the MARY/EMPT provides them with an interim progress report from the college that they have to pay attention to—it is their future talking to them."

While the test has only been used in Maryland for four years, it is already proving its value for schools and students. "The MARY/EMPT has been of tremendous assistance to students at Sparrows Point High School (Baltimore) in helping them plan their college coursework," says Principal Keith Harmeyer. Donna Bettcher, teacher coordinator for the mathematics department at Northwestern High School in Hyattsville, says the test "serves as another voice in helping our college bound students realize the importance of math. Many students are of the mistaken impression that they won't need any more math to pursue their chosen fields. The MARY/EMPT corrects these impressions and the results are frequently met with wide eyed surprise by the students."

Milagro Scientists Search Unexplored Universe

It may be the world's biggest camera, but when the subjects being photographed are the explosive death throes of evaporating black holes or the violent whirlpools at the centers of active galaxies, a Polaroid "One-Step" just won't do.

Using more than 700 highly sensitive light detectors submerged in a five-million gallon artificial pond, plus another 200 detectors arrayed around the pond, scientists from the university, Los Alamos National Laboratory and several other academic institutions will search around the clock for faint signals from previously unexplored regions of the universe. The \$2.5 million project is funded by the National Science Foundation and the Department of Energy.

Like a camera whose shutter is always open, the observatory will stare continuously at the sky from horizon to horizon, day and night. Dubbed Milagro, it will be sensitive to a range of gamma rays—high energy photons—about 100 million times more energetic than the photons produced by a typical X-ray machine.

Physics professor Jordan Goodman and his colleagues believe that by allowing investigators to view previously unexplored regions, the Milagro project will provide plenty of surprises. "No one has ever looked at the sky in this energy range before with a detector that could see the whole overhead sky," Goodman says. "Previously, the only experiments used telescopes with a very narrow view (one degree), but this detector will look at everything that goes overhead, so if anything goes 'pop' in the day or night, we will be able to catch it."

As high energy gamma rays reach

Inbrief

Overcoming Career Obstacles—After mathematician Jenny Harrison gained tenure at University of California, Berkeley, settling a sex discrimination suit, her critics began waging a public campaign against her and the university. Harrison will discuss the career obstacles faced by women who do outstanding research, and how to overcome them at a public lecture on Thursday, Mar. 24. The Institute for Physical Science and Technology, in cooperation with the Department of Mathematics and the Committee on History and Philosophy of Science presents her public lecture, "Women in Math and Science - Is There Room at the Top?," at 4 p.m. that day, in Room 1410 of the Physics Lecture Hall. For more information, call 405-4875 or 405-4846.

Writing for Professionals—The Center for Teaching Excellence and the College of Arts and Humanities invite teachers and business professionals to the day-long conference "Teaching Writing for the Professional World: A Partnership Between Business & Academe," on Saturday, Mar. 26., from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m., at the University Conference Center. The conference features distinctive specialists from business, government and academe and offers workshops and panels on a variety of issues. Included in the \$25 registration fee is a full course luncheon and a complimentary wine and cheese reception at the close of the conference. For more information, call 405-3852.

Taiwan Technology—"Technological Development in Taiwan: Problems and Prospects" is the topic of the fourth China Regional Seminar on Thursday, Mar. 24, sponsored by the Office of International Affairs. The 4 p.m. seminar will be held in the McHenry Room of University College's Center for Adult Education. Guest speaker is Chi-Fu Den, president of the National Chiao Tung University and former vice chairman of the National Science Council, Taiwan. Discussants include Denis Fred Simon, associate professor of business and technology, The Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University; and Kerry Dumbaugh, specialist in Asian Affairs, Library of Congress. For more information, call Li-Ju Hong at 405-4312.

Parking Preview—Renovation of Parking Garage 1, between Cole Field House and the Stamp Student Union, is scheduled to begin at the end of March and will take approximately six months. According to the Department of Campus Parking, that garage will be much brighter following the renovation. During this time prepaid meter permits will be issued for Parking Garage 2 or Turner Lab meter area only. There will be some meters available in Parking Garage 1 during the renovation period, however, these must remain available for patrons of the Stamp Student Union and permits for Parking Garage 1 will not be available until completion of the renovations.

earth, they collide with air molecules in the upper atmosphere. These collisions produce showers of sub-atomic particles and lower energy photons that radiate downward. Milagro's pool acts as a camera lens bigger than a football field that will sense the arrival of these air showers and record information for reconstructing the point in the sky from which the original gamma ray came.

The pool water will be covered to prevent natural light from entering while still allowing the energetic particles in the air shower to pass through. Additionally, the pool water will be filtered and purified to keep it crystal clear.

Milagro will be built at Fenton Hill in New Mexico's Jemez Mountains at an elevation of 8,700 feet.

NSF Awards \$3 Million for High Performance Computing

The Institute for Advanced Computer Studies and the Department of Geography were recently awarded a five year, \$3 million grant from the National Science Foundation to study the application of high performance parallel scientific supercomputers to problems in analysis of remotely sensed imagery. This collaboration will focus on applications in land cover dynamics, such as mapping the changes to the world's tropical rain forest over the past three decades.

Problems such as these require enormous

computing capabilities, says Larry Davis, director of the institute. "Billions to trillions of data points from satellite images have to be processed on an annual basis for even a single application," he says. "Only parallel supercomputers, bringing together the power of hundreds to thousands of microprocessors in a coordinated fashion, have the computing power and memory capacity needed to address these problems."

The research will be conducted using the institute's Connection Machine 5 parallel supercomputer. Acquired last year by the institute, this computer has processing capabilities of several billion operations per second. But even this machine is not powerful enough for most remote sensing problems, so scientists on the project will make extensive use of even larger parallel computers at National Science Foundation supercomputer sites.

"This project represents an opportunity for some of the campus's most talented environmental and computer scientists to come together in a major interdisciplinary effort, pushing forward the frontiers in both their fields and making important contributions to solving some of the world's outstanding environmental challenges," says Davis.

Claire Moses: Feminism in a Post-Feminist World



Bill McAllen

Claire Moses is plugging the women's polyseminar.

She will talk about her work in a minute, but right now the director of women's studies wants people to know about her program's spring lecture series on women and global change. Cynthia Enloe's topic will be, *Why Isn't Post-Cold War Post Patriarchy? Some Feminist Clues*; Ann Snitow is scheduled to talk about *Women's Damaged Citizenship in the New Democracies of Eastern and Central Europe*; Peggy Antrobus will address, *Women, Development and Ecological Survival*; and Aihwa Ong will speak about *Women Out of China: Traveling Tales and Trading Theories in Postcolonial Feminism*.

Without pause, Moses throws another pitch for a hands-on workshop, a mini-course, scheduled for the end of April. She hopes to bring several hundred female alumni back to campus to expose them to the "new scholarship on women."

"I don't know if anything like this has been done before on the campus," she says. "I mean, it might be that you should do..., do a mention of it here." Moses fades, then rallies. "Because I think it's going to be incredible." Finished with public relations for the moment, she relaxes, though she'll be careful to connect teaching with her answers to questions about women's issues.

Moses has been a booster for the Women's Studies Program from the beginning. Although she's only been director since July 1993, Moses came to College Park in 1977 when women's studies was a year old.

Then, she says, it was just herself and one other faculty member at the core.

"We instituted a certificate program for undergraduate students," Moses says. "Students would major in another discipline and do this interdisciplinary certificate in tandem."

Currently, Moses says, there are about 100 students working toward certificates in women's studies. Students in the early years were more likely to be older, nontraditional-age college students, Moses says. These students were likely to be involved in feminist activities. Very often, early in the semester, they would ask Moses to identify her allegiance to the feminist movement. "They were clearly needing and wishing to know that I did identify

with a political movement. This,"

Moses says, "has changed dramatically."

"My students today are mostly traditional-age students. They are much less likely to identify with a political movement, much less likely to have participated in activities. Many," she says,

could present a world in which women were excluded from, or discriminated in, work outside the home.

"Today, if I'm dealing with those issues, I begin by challenging the notion that women traditionally did not work and helping them to see that that notion was constructed rather than real. On some level, we always knew that, because we know that very few people, women or men, get to stay in bed all day or just meet with their friends and play tennis."

Even the issue of equality, Moses contends, is hard for students to grasp. There are areas in which some or even many women have made significant strides toward empowerment, she says, and there are other areas in which that is not the case.

"On the one hand my students read a lot about women's position in the economy, home and politics and on the other hand they recognize the extent to which women do not have the kinds of jobs that grant power.

"They do not have those jobs. They do not earn the kind of income that

men do. They don't hold political office in the numbers that men do.... Most of the new jobs into which women have moved are low paying McDonald's style jobs. This is the expansion of the work force. Some few people did well in the 1980s. And those few people were white males. They were not men of other racial or ethnic groups. And they were not women of any racial or ethnic group."

Yet one of the things that Moses wants students to understand is how much change has happened for women.

"And none of the change just merely happened," she says, "as if it was a gift from our fathers and brothers. Change happened as a result of women organizing and demanding change."

Some of those changes, Moses says, have created problems that our mothers did not even deal with. "It has been extremely important to feminists to encourage women's expression, including sexual expression, and nothing I say should be taken to say that I retreat from that, but there is no doubt that this has made women vulnerable to a whole slew of new dangers.

They are vulnerable to sexual violence.... Something as wonderful as encouraging women to go out into the world brings them out into a world in which women are in danger."

Despite the hazards, Moses acknowledges that women have made many accomplishments. When Congress passed the Education Act in 1972, only a small percentage of women graduated from college. Now a higher percentage of women than men earn degrees. And a larger percentage of women are receiving wages for their work than ever before, Moses says. "This means a significant number of women can survive independently of fathers and husbands. This gives them greater choices."

Today, women's studies has seven faculty members in the core and over 50 faculty in various departments affiliated with the program. They have also added a graduate certificate which students can get while earning a degree in a department. "It's a more coherent, cohesive and demanding program than any minor," Moses says. "I expect to have a major in place by the end of this semester."

—RITA SUTTER



Bill McAllen

Moses wants students to understand how much change has happened for women. "And none of the change just merely happened, as if it were a gift from our fathers and brothers. Change happened as a result of women organizing and demanding change."

"have heard 'feminism' used with derision and have been made to feel uncomfortable around the word."

But, Moses says, the students still hold feminist values and goals. They are not conservative, she says, they are simply living in a different moment of political activism.

Moses says women's studies has become "incredibly complex and complicated." Classes are harder to teach, she says, especially at the introductory level, because there are so many sides to each issue. Some days, Moses says, she feels as if she's teaching a course in history instead of talking about the present events.

In the late 1970s when Moses was first teaching, she remembers everything feeling less complicated. She



Bill McAllen