

Honoring Women's History Month

Women At Indiana University, Bloomington:

Where Have We Been, Where are We Going? -- by Erin Kuns

Female faculty, staff, and administrators were interviewed regarding the status of women at IUB to provide perspectives on where we have been, where we are going, and most importantly, what still needs to be accomplished in the struggle for equality.

What are the major changes you have seen in the roles and opportunities for women and attitudes towards women in your field or university-wide?

In 1973 when she was hired as a visiting lecturer in Anthropology, Dr. Anya Royce was one of four faculty women in Anthropology - including both part and full-time. She cites the simple increase in numbers of women faculty as an important change that impacted roles, attitudes towards, and opportunities for women at IUB. In a similar vein, Dr. Intons-Peterson, an emeritus faculty member in Psychology who began teaching part-time at IU in 1956, observed an overall increase in acceptance of women as colleagues. Further, she cites an increased interest to hire women and other minorities - though this rising interest did not necessarily produce desired results. However, as Dr. Royce points out, changing roles and opportunities did not do away with long-standing stereotypes regarding women. (continued on page 2)

In This Issue:

Women Staff and Faculty Remember

Sarah Parke Morisson

A Timeline of the History of Women at IUB and Beyond

IU Female Athletes

A Student's Perspective

WISP: Women in Science at IU

Majority Report Index

Sarah Parke Morisson (1834-1919): Indiana University's First Female Student and Graduate

Sarah Parke Morisson was born in Salem, IN in 1834. After a considerable amount of home schooling, Catherine decided it was time for her daughter Sarah to receive more formal training. Sarah attended Mount Holyoke Seminary, graduating from that institution in 1857. She went on to Vassar College, where she was a pupil-teacher and later to Williams College to do post-graduate work. After studying at Williams, Sarah returned home to Salem.

Whilst preparing to attend the 1867 Indiana University commencement, Sarah's father, formerly president of the IU Board of Trustees and now Treasurer of the State, remarked to Sarah that it was time for the University to open its doors to women. Sarah agreed, and with the inducement of a five dollar bill, she also agreed to prepare an appeal to

the Board of Trustees. The Trustees failed to find any clause in the University's charter that barred women from entering the University so they declared women could enter under the same terms as men. Sarah, at 34 years of age with years of education behind her, had no desire to attend Indiana University and hoped some other woman would step forward. To her disappointment, no young woman came forward. Rather than allow her victory to fall hollow, she decided to enter as a freshman in the fall of 1867. Sarah completed the four year program in two years, graduating in 1869. Four years after her graduation, Sarah was appointed tutor and in 1874 she became IU's first female faculty member when she was named adjunct professor of English literature. She only stayed at IU for one more year, at which time she left for other pursuits. Sarah remained an active alumna of the University, however, frequently writing the Board of Trustees inquiring why women have not been placed as members of the various University boards. To voice her protest, she began returning her alumni ballots for the Board of Trustees marked "for some woman." (Indiana University archives)



Where Have We Been and Where are We Going

(from page 1)

Dr. Eileen Julien, professor of both French and Comparative Literature, is more critical of the situation for women and minorities. "Despite rhetoric, even good intentions and tiny steps--I do give the university the benefit of the doubt--the status quo prevails. There are glass ceilings in most places at this university."

From a different perspective - the Kelley School of Business - Ms. Diana Humphrey, who began as a secretary in KSB in 1980 and is now the Director of Development in Annual and Reunion Giving, observed increasing numbers of women as department chairs and in higher roles in KSB committees.

Ms. Marge Schrag, the Associate Director for Residential Colleges, says "we are beginning to see more female students aspire to positions of power within the residence hall structure." However, even with improvements, Ms. Schrag argues that women students and staff still have to battle stereotypes about the appropriate roles for women and men. Some changes that are helping women's struggle for equality are the start of a mandatory Affirmative Action training program for staff, the gender incident team, and a stronger emphasis on "victims" in the Code of Student Rights, Responsibilities, and Ethics.

What were the most important events and hirings for women's equality?

- The creation of the Women's Studies (now Gender Studies) program in 1973
- The creation of the Office of Women's Affairs (1973)
- The appointment of Elaine Sloan as the Dean of Libraries in 1980
- The current Director of Alumni Programs is a woman for the first time
- The appointment of M. Astrid, current Dean of SPEA
- The appointment of IUB Chancellor Sharon Brehm

Where are there still areas of inequality for women?

- Numbers of full-ranking tenured women faculty
- Number of women and particularly minority women department chairs
- Networking opportunities and mentoring relationships between women and minority professionals.

The Majority Report

Dean for Women's Affairs.....Jean C. Robinson
Editor.....Erin E. Kuns
Phone.....(812) 855-3849
E-Mail.....owa@indiana.edu
Web Address.....www.indiana.edu/~owa

The Office for Women's Affairs is located at
1021 East Third Street, Memorial Hall East 123,
Bloomington, IN 47405

The majority of students enrolled at IU Bloomington are women, who constitute 53.9% of the student body.

Women at IU and Beyond

(IU dates are in maroon; national dates, taken from Encyclopedia Britannica Online, are in black)

1851 Amanda Way convened the first women's rights convention in the state of Indiana.

1867 IU becomes one of the first state universities to admit women.

1868 Louisa May Alcott publishes Little Women; it becomes a best-seller.

1869 Sarah Parke Morrison becomes first woman graduate.

- In Iowa Arabella Mansfield becomes the first woman admitted to the bar in the United States.

- Lucy Stone, Julia Ward Howe, and others found the American Woman Suffrage Association

1872 Charlotte E. Ray becomes the first African-American woman lawyer. She is the first woman admitted to the bar in the District of Columbia.

1873 Dr. Edward Hammond Clarke publishes his influential Sex in Education, which argues that education is harmful to women because mental activity draws blood from the reproductive organs.

-The Comstock Act, which classifies information about abortion and contraception as obscene, becomes a federal statute.

1880 Paiute Indian leader Sarah Winnemucca protests conditions on Indian reservations.

1881 Sophia Packard and Harriet Giles open a school for black women in an Atlanta, Georgia, church basement. Their school will become known as Spelman College.

1890 Department of Physical Training for Women established.

-Wyoming is admitted as a state with full woman's suffrage.

1893 Johns Hopkins Medical School opens. The women who donate the funding, including Mary Elizabeth Garrett and Martha Carey Thomas, insist that men and women be admitted equally.

1894 Arda Salena Knox was the first female senior class president.

1896 On April 4, the first women's intercollegiate basketball game is played between the University of California at Berkeley and Stanford University.

1897 Florence Reid Myrich becomes the first Editor-in-Chief of the IDS

Notable IUB and Monroe County Women

Elizabeth Bridgewater (1908-1999): A Bloomington native, she earned her BA in Psychology from IU and was the first African-American elected to the Monroe County Community School Corporation Board in 1969

Margaret Hemphill McCalla (1836-1912): Ms. McCalla graduated from Monroe County Female Seminary in Bloomington (before IU admitted women). She remained in the area teaching at a number of area schools and help found Bloomington High School. In 1874 she was elected superintendent of Bloomington Schools, making her the first in the state of Indiana.

Johnnie Rutland Smith (1889-1977): Born in Wildwood Florida, Ms. Smith earned a Masters and PhD in Psychology from IU. She taught children's Literature and comparative education at IUB and helped organize the Girl Scouts in Bloomington.

Mary Alice Dunlap (1913-1995): Ms. Dunlap became Bloomington's first female mayor when she was appointed to complete Mayor Tom Lemon's term. She was defeated by a few hundred votes when she ran for election in 1963.

Rachel Peden (1901-1975): Ms. Peden graduated Phi Beta Kappa from IU in 1923. She wrote a column, "The Hoosier Farm Wife Says. . ." for the Indianapolis Star and "The Almanac of Poor Richard's Wife" for the Muncie Star. She also authored three books: Rural Free, a farm wife's almanac of country living; The Land, The People, about the family farm; and Speak to the Earth, about the virtues of farm life.

Information on these women was provided by Glenda Murray, the Director of Professional Development in the School of Continuing Studies and a volunteer for the Monroe County Historical Society. You can learn more about notable Monroe County women at two exhibits being designed by Ms. Murray. The exhibit of Monroe County Woman of the Year Winners will be at the Monroe County Historical Society Museum for the month of March. Another exhibit "A Patchwork of Monroe County Women" will open at the Monroe County Historical Society on February 28th.

The Historical Society is located at 206 W. Sixth Street and information regarding hours and exhibits can be found by phone at: 332-2517 or online at: www.kiva.net/~mchm/museum.htm

1900 Approximately 20 percent of white women and 40 percent of black women are in the paid work-force in the United States.

1901 Mary Breed Bidwell (Dean of Women) becomes the first female Dean at IU.

1903 The Women's Trade Union League is founded by Mary Kimball Kehew, Mary Kenney O'Sullivan, Jane Addams, and other middle-class reformers to help working women organize.

1908 Effa Funk Muhse (Zoology) is the first female PhD at IU.

1909 Mary White Ovington helps found the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

1912 Juliette Low organizes the first American Girl Guide troop (later the Girl Scouts). By 1927 there will be a Girl Scout troop in every state.

1914 Training School for Nurses established (renamed School of Nursing in 1956).

1919 Francis Mrashall Eagleston (English) is Indiana University's first female black graduate.

1920 Amendment to the Constitution is signed into law. Woman suffrage becomes a reality in the United States after 72 years of struggle.

-Despite death threats from the Ku Klux Klan, Mary McLeod Bethune begins a voter registration drive for black women.

1922 Lilian Gay Berry becomes IU's first female full professor.

-Rebecca Ann Latimer Felton of Georgia becomes the first woman to serve in the U.S. Senate. She serves only two days.

1924 Mary McLeod Bethune becomes president of the National Association of Colored Women.

1925 Women's Memorial Hall and Memorial Stadium (renamed Tenth Street Stadium in 1971) completed. (Stadium demolished in 1982 for construction of Arboretum).

1927 Figure skater Sonja Henie wins her first world amateur championship. She will win the next nine world amateur championships and gold medals at the Olympics in 1928, 1932, and 1936.

1932 On May 20-21, Amelia Earhart is the first woman to fly solo across the Atlantic Ocean.

1933 -Eleanor Roosevelt organizes the White House

A Student's Perspective -- by Sarah Dodd

I came to Indiana University timidly. I was eighteen and had spent the past few years living in Canada determined to come back to the states for college. I didn't really know what I wanted to do, what this region would be like, or how I would fit in to the environment. I was searching for independence. I was looking for change.

My first semester passed uneventfully. I made friends, went to parties, and pursued an English degree because I liked to read. When the spring semester came I found myself in Gender Studies 101 simply because it fulfilled a humanities requirement. During high school I had been introduced to a subtle feminism and had found comfort in *The Handmaid's Tale* and healing in the music of Ani DiFranco. At that time I did not have the tools to really analyze the information I was receiving. I was drawn to feminism but my concept of it was surface at best. G101 changed all of this.

Within this class I found a professor who challenged me to think about 'women's issues' in a broader context. I was pushed to look at the world in a different way. I found a voice of reason for the emotions I had felt for so long. I was validated.

My sophomore year I walked in to my first meeting of the Women's Student Association as well as decided to double major in Gender Studies. Through WSA I found a group of women who believed in action. Through Gender Studies I found the necessary theories behind this action, as well as the tools to critically think about the theories.

Now, in the last semester of my senior year, I am president of WSA. As a group we attempt to create dialogue on campus through lectures, discussions, events like Take Back the Night and Vagina Monologues. I see the feminist movement on campus growing. Last year a new feminist group, The Feminist Majority Alliance, came in to being proving that more and more women on campus want to have a say, want to find their own unique voice.

At the same time, I see a campus where reports of rape in fraternities are given a short column in the IDS and then disappear without a sound. I see a campus where Gender Studies is still not recognized as a department despite the intensely academic classes, research, and creative thought that it provides for the students of IU. Everyday I see the struggles that groups like WSA and FMLA go through just to get funding and be taken seriously. There are still so many changes that need to be made at IU

You can learn more about WSA at:
<http://www.indiana.edu/~wsa/>

Women's History Web Pages:

National Women's History Project

www.nwhp.org/index.html

Women's History

womenshistory.about.com/

First Ladies

www.whitehouse.gov/history/firstladies

4000 Years of Women in Science

www.astr.ua.edu/4000WS/4000WS.html

National Museum of Women in the Arts

www.nmwa.org

Naitonal Women's Hall of Fame

www.greatwomen.org

Conference on the Emergency Needs of Women to highlight the effects of the Great Depression on women and to plan for relief efforts.

1936 Alpha Hall (first women's dormitory) purchased by University (razed in 1961).

1937 The American Medical Association recognizes birth control as a legitimate topic for medical school classes.

1938 More than 800,000 women belong to unions; this figure represents an increase of 300 percent over the number for 1928.

1943 The All-American Girls Professional Baseball League is founded by Chicago Cubs owner Philip Wrigley.

1947 Candida Garcia Brady was the first Latina graduate of IU.

1948 Hoosier Courts childcare center opens its doors to children of IU faculty, staff, and student veterans of World War II.

-High jumper Alice Coachman becomes the first African-American woman to win an Olympic Gold Medal

-Gwendolyn Brooks, with the collection of verse, *Annie Allen*, becomes the first African-American poet to win the Pulitzer Prize for Poetry.

1950 The U.S. Census Bureau recognizes a woman's right to continue to use her maiden name after marriage.

1952 Indiana Memorial Union organization admits women for the first time.

1953 Sociologist Mirra Komarovsky publishes *Women in the Modern World: Their Education and Their Dilemmas*. She argues that cultural conditioning, not natural differences, cause women's achievements to be generally lower than men's.

1954 The All American Girls Professional Baseball League ends.

1955 Rosa Parks' arrest for refusing

IU's First Women in Science

by Mindy Criser, WISP Grants Coordinator

In science as everywhere else in the domain of thought, woman should be judged by the same standard as her brother. Her work must not simply be well done for a woman.

- Rosa Eigenmann

Rosa Smith Eigenmann was an internationally known ichthyologist. She had been invited to study at IU by David Starr Jordan and was a student from 1880-1882. Rosa and her husband Carl Eigenmann, whom she met through Jordan, were curators at the California Academy of Sciences at San Francisco before going to Harvard to study the Agassiz fish collections. Rosa became the first woman allowed to attend graduate-level classes at Harvard. She was also the first woman to be president of the IU chapter of Sigma Xi, an honorary science society and she was the first woman to determine a new species of fish. She was also the first librarian of the San Diego Society of Natural History.

Mary Bidwell Breed, who was highlighted in the February 1997 Majority Report, was appointed the first Dean of Women in 1901. Mary, who received her Ph.D. in Chemistry from Bryn Mawr College, also became the first female assistant professor of chemistry at the time of her appointment as dean.

In 1908, **Effa Funk Muhse** became the first woman at IU to receive a Ph.D., which was in Zoology. After her graduation, there seemed to be no teaching jobs for married women so Effa became a lecturer. She spoke on rural sanitation and eugenics (the science of improving hereditary qualities of a race or breed).

Barbara Shalucha came to IU in 1947 as an instructor in the botany department. Barbara had a special perspective on applied botany that incorporated youth involvement. In 1948, She co-founded the Hilltop Garden and Nature center, a program designed to promote community gardening at Indiana University. Barbara served as the director until her retirement in 1986. Due to her work at Hilltop, Barbara earned presidential citations from the Garden Clubs of Indiana and the National Council of State Garden Clubs. She was also appointed a member of the advisory board for the Young Garden Council in Washington D.C. in 1963.

Margaret Rufsvold became the first dean of the IU Graduate Library School (now the School of Library and Information Science) in 1966. She earned an AM in Library Science in 1933 and came to IU in 1938. From 1947 till her appointment as dean, Margaret was the Director of the Division of Library Science in the School of Education (the predecessor of the Graduate Library School). Margaret served as a library consultant to the ministry of Education in Thailand and as a delegate to the International Federation of Library Associations.

References:

- (1) Indiana University Archives Collection. <http://www.indiana.edu/~libarch/>.
- (2) Sand Diego Super Computer. Women in Science: Rosa Smith Eigenmann. <http://www.sdsc.edu/ScienceWomen/eigenmann.html>.

to give up her seat on a bus to a white man sparks the Montgomery, Alabama, bus boycott.

1956 Life magazine's special edition on women defines the ideal American woman as a 32-year-old mother of four.

1960 Married Student Housing complex (renamed Redbud Hill Apartments in 1961) erected.

1961 Wilma Rudolph sets a new world record in the 100-meter dash, 11.2 seconds.

1963 Congress passes the Equal Pay Act; although severely limited and entirely unenforceable, the act is a first step against sex discrimination.

1963 Yale Law School gives tenure to a woman, Ellen Ash Peters, for the first time.

-Feminist Betty Friedan publishes her highly influential [The Feminine Mystique](#).

1964 The Civil Rights Act is passed. It prohibits discrimination in employment on the basis of race, creed, national origin, or sex.

1965 The U.S. Supreme Court rules, in *Griswold v. State of Connecticut*, that laws prohibiting the use of birth control are unconstitutional.

1966 The National Organization for Women (NOW) is founded by Betty Friedan and others.

1968 Sunflower Plant Cooperative Day Care opens for children of IUB staff, faculty, and students.

-Shirley Chisholm becomes the first black woman elected to Congress.

1970 IU South Bend, braving perception of feminism as a fringe movement, starts what will become the nation's oldest continuing women's studies program.

-Mary Schifres becomes IU's first female student body president,

IU Women in Sports -- the Women of the IU Athletics Hall of Fame



1960s

Eleven years before the passage of Title IX and thirteen years before the first varsity women's athletics at Indiana University, Kathy Ellis Landgraf was an IU undergraduate and a swimmer of international quality. She was an All-American during four of her years at IU (1961-64) and was a member of the 1964 US Olympic Swimming and Diving team. Amidst all of her athletic success, Ms. Landgraf was a student in the School of Nursing and graduated with a degree in 1969.

One of Kathy Landgraf's Olympic teammates was fellow IU student Lesley Bush who was the last American woman to win an Olympic gold medal on the 10-meter tower. Interestingly, Ms. Bush learned to dive from that height only five weeks before the Games and had been picked to finish last. Throughout her career Lesley Bush won every major championship available to a woman.



1970s

The 1970s saw the passage of Title IX in 1972 and the beginning of varsity women's athletics at IU in 1974. Throughout this period of change for women athletes, there are three female IU Hall of Fame athletes. Cynthia Potter is considered by many to be the best diver of all time. She won 28 national diving championships and was a member of the US Olympic team in 1968, 1972, and 1976 and was named the World Diver of the Year in Springboard in 1970, 1971, and 1972 and was an 11-time All-American.

Tara VanDerveer and Debra Oing were teammates in Women's Basketball from 1972-75. Tara VanDerveer was also a Dean's List Scholar for three years at IU. Both women went on to be successful women's basketball coaches -- Ms. Oing at Iowa State and Ms. VanDerveer at Ohio State and Stanford. Tara VanDerveer was the Head Coach of the Gold-medal winning 1996 US Olympic Women's Basketball Team.



1980s

While continuing their success in swimming throughout the 1980s, IU's women's athletics also succeeded in Tennis, Track and Field, and Golf. Jennifer Hooker Brinegar won swimming letters in 1980-83 and was the captain of the 1981 Big Ten Championship team. Brinegar was also a member of the 1976 US Olympic Team and at one time held five Big Ten and ten IU swimming records. Nearly simultaneous to Ms. Brinegar's success, Heather Crowe was leading the Indiana University Women's Tennis team to four Big Ten Championships (1981-84). In 1982 Ms. Crowe was the recipient of the Broderick Award as top female tennis player in the nation. (continued page 7)

-Martha Eaton Dawson becomes IU's first black female full-time faculty member.

-Marie Cox founds the North American Indian Women's Association, the first Native American women's group.

1971 Sylvia Bowman (professor of English at IUFW) was appointed IU's first female chancellor.

1972 Eva Kagan-Kans appointed first Dean of Women's Affairs.

-Title IX signed into law by President Nixon.

1973 The Women's Studies (now Gender Studies) program started at IUB; Ellen Dwyer is the first director.

-The U.S. Supreme Court rules in *Roe v. Wade* that a woman has a constitutional right to abortion.

1974 The first year of varsity women's athletics at IU.

-California makes it legal for a woman to use the title Ms. rather than Miss or Mrs.

1976 Dr. Margaret Intons-Peterson becomes the first female acting Dean of Faculties.

1981 Sandra Day O'Connor becomes the first woman to sit on the U.S. Supreme Court.

1980 The IUB women's tennis team wins the first of 13 Big Ten championships.

-Elaine Sloan appointed first female Dean of Libraries

-Dr. Iris Rosa was appointed as the first Latina tenure-track faculty member.

1982 Women's tennis team wins AIAW championship.

1982 Barbara Toman (School of Journalism) is IU's first female Rhodes Scholar.

1984 Gretchen Ferguson is named

IU Hall of Fame Female Athletes

(from page 6)

The IU Women's Tennis team won the first Big Ten championship for IU women (1980). Their success was soon followed up by Michelle Dekkers Matton's Big Ten Women's Cross-Country championships (1988-1990) and Big Ten Indoor Track and Field championship (1990). In 1988 Matton became Indiana University's first female individual NCAA champion.

Michele Redman was a successful IU athlete who has gone on to professional successes. Ms. Redman won golf letters in 1984-1987 and was a member of Big Ten Championship teams in 1986 and 1987. Today she is a very successful member of the LPGA Tour with two career wins and 39 top-10 finishes.



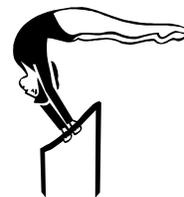
Women's Athletics Beyond the Playing Field

Anita Aldrich has been a forerunner in women's athletics at IU since 1964 when she became a Professor of Education and chair of Women's Physical Education in the School of Health, Physical Education and Recreation (HPER). She held the position of Acting Dean of the School of HPER, 1975-1976 and became the Chair of combined Departments of Physical Education for men and women, 1977-1980. Ms. Aldrich was the first woman appointed to the Athletics Committee in 1971 and served as chair from 1978-1985. She is also the author of "The Development of Women's Intercollegiate Athletics at Indiana University from 1972-1992." Her other notable honors include:

- Women's Advisor to President Kennedy's Council for Physical Fitness in 1961
- Who's Who of American Women, 1967
- Outstanding Educators of America, 1971
- Honor Award of the American Association for HPER, 1960
- Award for Outstanding Service in the Advancement of Athletics, Physical Education and Recreation from the Athletic Institute

International Success -- Female Olympians from IU

In 1952, forty-eight years after IU's first male Olympian (1904), Judy Roberts Thomas was the first woman from IU to participate in the Olympic games. She was a finalist in the 100-m freestyle. Twelve years later (in 1964), Indiana University was again represented in the Olympics. Lesley Bush won Gold in platform diving and Kathleen Ellis won four medals (2 Gold, 2 Bronze) in swimming. From 1964 through 1984 there was at least one woman from IU competing in the games. Lesley Bush made a repeat performance in the '68 Olympics in Mexico City and then handed her diving success over to Cynthia Potter who placed 7th in the 3-m springboard in 1972 and won Bronze in the same event in 1976. Potter, joined by IU diver Amy McGrath and volleyball player Sharon Moore were members of the US Olympic team in 1980 when the US did not participate. IU Women's Basketball player Linda Cunningham played in the 1984 Olympic games in Los Angeles -- although she was a member of the Canadian Women's Basketball team! The success of IU athletes in the Olympics continued into the 1990s when former IU star Tara VanDerveer coached the US Women's Olympic Basketball Team to Gold in the 1996 games in Atlanta. Most recently, at the 2000 Olympics, diver Sara Reiling, who holds a number of Indiana University and Big Ten records, placed 13th in platform diving. IU Track and Field star De Dee Nathan placed 9th in the Heptathlon and former IU Softball star Michelle Venturella was a member of the Gold Medal winning US Softball Team. Out of 108 total Olympic participants (athletes, coaches, and judges) from IU, only 16 were women.



Walter Mondale's vice presidential running mate. This is the first time a major American political party has nominated a woman for the vice presidency.

1987 Lesley L. Bush was the first woman inducted into the IU Athletic Hall of Fame

1989 In Webster v. Reproductive Health Services, the U.S. Supreme Court upholds laws limiting a woman's right to abortion.

1991 Dr. Angela McBride (School of Nursing) becomes the first female University-wide School Dean.

1993 Communication Workers Association Union forms at IUB.

-Ruth Bader Ginsburg becomes the second female U.S. Supreme Court justice.

2000 Margaret Astrid appointed first female dean of SPEA.

2001 Sharon Brehm becomes the first female Chancellor of IUB.

Sources for the Majority Report:

Female Athletes --
<http://www.athletics.indiana.edu.html>
Majority Report Index --
Harpers Index January 2002

Majority Report Index

Percentage of Americans who believe that the theory of human evolution is "probably" or "definitely" not true : 47

Number of years after being executed as witches that six Massachusetts women were exonerated last fall : 309

Percentage of U.S. college students who say they intend to pursue a foreign language : 57
Percentage who are actually enrolled in a foreign-language course : 8

Number of nations that got less than ten minutes' coverage on U.S. network evening news in the 1990s : 88

Pounds of dust blown into the air each year worldwide, per capita : 769

Minimum number of Winter Olympics volunteers who were rejected last fall after a criminal background check : 273

Number of cases of Polygamy Porter sold by a Utah brewery since October : 1,000

Number of knee bends that a 59-year-old Ukrainian woman performed last fall to protest U.S. attacks on Afghanistan : 1,101

Sources on page 7

Indiana University
Office for Women's Affairs
Memorial Hall East 123
Bloomington, IN 47405-2201

Non-Profit Organizations
U.S. Postage Permit
Permit No. 2
Bloomington IN

