

written.

The California educator has found that often the women on the list are related to the men. For example, a Martha for every George Washington named. Some children become so desperate, in composing, a list of women that they include the Statue of Liberty, she said.

One sixth grade girl who took the quiz asked, "How significant can women's contributions to history be if one of the most important things is Betsy Ross sewing a flag?"

MacGregor, an expert on women in history, would like to bring into contemporary awareness more names, such as Ann Lee, founder of the Shakers; Deborah Sampson Gannett, who served as a private in the 4th Massachusetts Regiment in the 18th century under a male pseudonym; and Maria Mitchell, discoverer of a comet and the first woman elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

MacGregor is one of the founders of National Women's History Week, a project attempting to integrate these forgotten women of American history into school curricula. The non-profit project not only promotes the idea, but also provides schools with materials on women's multi-cultural history.

"Our history books are only so large; they just skim off the top," said MacGregor, 36, here recently to consult with a committee of educators planning to incorporate the history week into Greater Cleveland schools next year. "There's just

"I taught from the traditional perspective because that's all I knew," she said. "Slowly it began to dawn on me that I was depriving my students and myself of all kinds of information. In college I focused on the Civil War and the Reconstruction and I didn't know who Harriet Tubman was."

Tubman, an escaped slave, returned to the South numerous times to rescue an estimated 300 more slaves. She was honored recently on a U.S. postage stamp.

MacGregor, her interest piqued, read voraciously and took additional graduate school courses. She now teaches a course on women in history at Santa Rosa Community College.

Students in her course decided as a class project to see what children were learning in the schools about historic women. Appalled by the lack of information available, MacGregor, then director of the Sonoma County Commission on the Status of Women, petitioned the school board for a week-long observance of women's contributions in history.

The first presentation was in 1978 and by 1982, Congress proclaimed it a national celebration and will do so annually. Next year's Women in History Week will be March 6-12.

MacGregor identified three myths concerning women in history. "The first is that we haven't done anything," she said. "The second myth is, if women have done anything it's insignificant. The third is (that) the value of work in the home is not looked upon as valuable."



Molly MacGregor

Textbooks now used in history classes usually reflect those myths. "In California, less than 11% of the (material) in textbooks deal with women," MacGregor said. "Even when women are included, they are trivialized."

In one book, MacGregor said the bloomer costume was given two full color pages with a text that told how cuty they were, but nothing of its social significance. She asked the publishers why no serious information was included.

"They said they had no room," MacGregor said angrily, "but they give us two pages of color pictures and a full-page picture of Marilyn Monroe."

Although she is not optimistic that changes will come quickly because of the huge expense of producing and buying new textbooks, MacGregor said, "We have to convince them (publishers) that women's history is not a fad. We need to teach our children about the family."

In addition to its work with students and teachers, the project encourages organizations like the PTA to donate money to school libraries to buy books on women's history.

"Teachers give out a list of women to research and the children can't find any of them," MacGregor complained.

incident people think.

Still, the story of how we are going to "rebuild" Lebanon was distressing.

It began, "The Reagan administration has embarked on a far-reaching program to rebuild Lebanon's armed forces from the ground up in the belief that the crisis there has presented it with a window of opportunity to bind Lebanon close to the United States and the West."

It seems every time this administration sees an open window, it is seized by the impulse to put a cannon, a tank or a bomb through it.

When the president looked over at the Soviet Union, he saw a "window of vulnerability" and we went on the biggest weapons buying binge in our country's history.

Now, the Pentagon sees a "window of opportunity" in Lebanon and wants to send American armored personnel carriers and artillery there and to station American military officers in Beirut to advise the Lebanese.

The story said the Pentagon also was drawing up a contingency plan to increase the number of U.S. Marines in the multinational force now in Beirut from 1,200 to 5,000 or even 8,000.

This is a rebuilding program?

In our pioneer days, when a family's log cabin burned down, the neighbors got together and built a new one. Today, our response would be to hand the homeless family a shotgun and a six-pack of shells.

We have become the gunrunners of the world and we won't be satisfied, it seems, until every bullet fired in anger anywhere on the globe is stamped, "Made in the U.S.A."

The blood is not yet dry, the dead not yet counted in Lebanon, but the Lebanese can rest easy. Guns and tanks are on the way.

Just this once, instead of trying to create another Israel in the Middle East, couldn't we try to create another Switzerland?

The next day, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger called on American voters in nine states to reject nuclear-freeze resolutions on tomorrow's ballots.

Weinberger said Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev had given a hard-line speech that proved the Soviets have no intention of laying down their nuclear arms.

Weinberger warned, "A nuclear freeze would weaken the deterrent forces we rely on to prevent war." It would be harder to negotiate with the Soviets because the Soviets have more nomp in their silos than we do, is what he seemed to be saying.

But haven't we been hearing for years that both sides have enough nuclear weapons to destroy each other (pick a number) times over?

It is hard for us laymen to figure out why we have to keep on making more bombs.

As the situation was recently described, "Reagan and Brezhnev are standing waist deep in gasoline. Brezhnev has 10 matches and Reagan only has 9."

If you have read this far, don't go away. I have a question for you.

A politician once told me that his was a noble profession and that there were a lot of "great men," to use his expression, in the field.

Asked to name one, he thought long and hard before, finally, saying, "Thomas Jefferson."

I won't name the politician since he's on the ballot in Ohio tomorrow and I wouldn't want to embarrass him, but I asked, "Isn't there a living practitioner of politics you admire?"

He thought again, but drew a blank.

That led to a general discussion of great men and great women. But the names that came up were historical figures, such as Christ, Confucius, Shakespeare, Mozart and Joan of Arc.

Are there any great men or great women alive today? Who are they? Send your nominations to me, c/o The Plain Dealer, 521 National Press Building, Washington, D.C. 20045.

Housing crunch bringing families together

By Andree Brooks

NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK

Over the past 20 years, most couples with children have lived in single-family houses, rearing their youngsters on their own. Their aging parents probably were renting an apartment someplace else. And the children, once grown, were quick to fly the coop and rent a place of their own.

No longer. Though that single-family house still may look the same from the outside, it is increasingly likely that more than one generation is living inside.

The reasons for this renewed togetherness are largely economic: the high

cost of houses and mortgages, the disappearance of the moderately priced rental apartment and the tight job market for graduates. Its result can be structural changes in the family home, along with new ways of furnishing it and paying maintenance costs.

"A lot is changing in the '80s," said George S. Masnick, a housing specialist with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology-Harvard Joint Center for Urban Studies.

Government statistics seem to support that. In 1981, according to the Census Bureau, 4.3 million people over 25 were still living with their parents, compared with three million in 1970. Last March, the bureau's annual survey of household and family characteristics showed that

800,000 new households had been formed during the previous year, although two million had been projected. Masnick suggested that many younger people were probably sharing with friends or staying home longer.

There are indications, too, that more parents are moving in with their children, although the 1980 census data on this will not be available for two more years. The American Association of Retired Persons (AARP), with 13.5 million members, says that rising costs are forcing more and more elderly people to give up living on their own.

As a result, the AARP has begun a program of counseling on how to make a multi-generational household work with the least possible friction. Among the

recommendations, according to Leo Baldwin, the organization's housing consultant, is that prefabricated additions be used where permitted to cut the cost of structural changes.

The AARP also encourages zoning officials to permit more accessory apartments in houses in single-family zones. "We always encourage families to consider creating a separate suite or unit rather than just using a bedroom," Baldwin said. "It's easier on everyone."

He also recommends that an agreement be drawn up, in writing and in advance, specifying the financial and household responsibilities that the older couple or individual will assume. "It's

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Rush got first break on college radio

By Jane Scott

It was big-time radio that sparked many music careers, but don't underestimate the power of college stations.

"They were the only ones that paid any attention to us at first," said Rush drummer Neil Peart, calling from Nashville.

You don't get any ads on college radio, and you don't get paid. But then you don't have to worry about ratings.

"Regular album-oriented rock stations with the exception of WMMS in Cleveland didn't have much to do with us until they had to play us. Not until our records went gold; then they couldn't ignore us," Peart said.

Big stations don't ignore Rush these days. The Canadian trio now has an album, "Signals," marked with a superstar at No. 11 on Billboard's listings. Three records went platinum, meaning more than a million were sold.

Rush has dates at the Coliseum Wednesday and Thursday. Peart was praising college stations not knowing that Cleveland area college stations are strengthening. They have just organized a College Radio Coalition.

"We want to share information and know-how," said Mary Cipriani, who has a show on WUJC-FM of John Carroll University. The other coalition stations are WBWC-FM, Baldwin-Wallace College; WCSB-FM, Cleveland State University; and WRUW-FM at Case Western Reserve University.

Rush (with Geddy Lee on vocals, bass and keyboards and Alex Lifeson on guitar) has never cared about charts or singles or any of the rigamarole of air play.

How did it get all those gold albums?

"We just went out and played. And played and played. Every now and then we'd get a good review. But word about us spread from mouth to mouth. Our support began to build," Peart said.

Cleveland was the city where the group



Rush, from left, Geddy Lee, Neil Peart and Alex Lifeson.

first became successful. That was eight years and 10 albums ago. Rush had been turned down by every record company it contacted. It had to put out its own LP.

"But there's no substitute for playing. It is only by playing again and again that you improve your music and your

presentation. If you love it, you're bound to get better at it," Peart said.

Critics have found Rush's "Signals" stronger than many previous LPs. WMMS music director Kid Leo called it a more "mathre" album recently in Kal Rudman's Friday Morning Quarterback publication.

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