German Professor reconsidered for tenure

by Kris Anderson

Assistant Professor of German Susan Erickson is currently being considered for reappointment and tenure after having been denied reappointment last spring. Erickson's recent "extraordinary publishing activity" is the reason for the reconsideration, according to Dean of the Undergraduate College and Academic Deputy to the President Mary Maples Dunn.

Professor Erickson, who is travelling in Europe and was unavailable for comment, was not granted reappointment "with tenure consideration" last semester under the Appointments Committee's regular annual review. She had taught at the College for six years and had been eligible for tenure consideration.

Dean Dunn, when asked why Erickson was denied reappointment last spring, commented that "there is no need for me to discuss the merits or demerits of anybody's case." She added that she deems such discussion inappropriate, saying it is "the private business of the candidate."

However, in an interview with the College News last semester, Professor Erickson said that she believed she was turned down on "the grounds of publishing, and criticism of the German Department's satisfaction with Professor Erickson's performance, as "the Department asked the Appointments Committee if they could bring her back for reconsideration," noted Dean Dunn.

The Appointments Committee agreed to entertain the Department's request this year, and Erickson will be reconsidered along with the other candidates under the regular schedule. The Committee is currently compiling materials on all candidates, and President McPherson will take the Committee's recommendations to the Board of Trustees at their March meeting. The decisions reached will be available to the public after the Board votes and candidates are notified.

Asked whether there is any precedent for this, Dean Dunn noted, "I know of at least one other case." However, she said, this kind of action is unrelated to occurrences of those professors denied reappointment who seek review under the Grievance Procedures. Assistant Professor Claire Gladu to discuss this idea. Haverford students, in general, seemed quite negative about the Social Honor Code, though not about the Academic Honor Code. They seemed to show an attitude of "I'm fed up with the whole thing," explains Ray.

The Honor Board is in the process of revising the Honor Code and is responding to comments made on the survey. They are concerned with clarifying various aspects of the Social Honor Code and will, in the end, change the term "confrontation." All in all, Ray remarked, the survey was "pretty much what I expected."
Black feminists unite
by Michele Rubin

The Black Feminist group has recently been established at Bryn Mawr and at the most recent meeting Tracy McDonald, Renee Hill and Dominique Parker were present. The group is designed as a support group, and as a consciousness raising group, and is also going to hold group study sessions to discuss various topics of black feminist culture, art, and literature. As a group they have encountered some problems which they feel is an extension of the problems they encounter which are unique to black feminists. They meet Sundays at 1:00 p.m. in the Classics Reading Room. They are now seeking members.

"What we ought to be doing is helping one another, the so-called black feminists are isolated as people. They do not find that through greater advertising they will be all included," Tracy said.

"We're a new group and we're always looking for new members. We want to be a support group as well as a political group," Tracy stated.

"We're not part of the mainstream student groups on campus," says Renee. "We're working on the formation of the group—the need for it being urgent on campus.

"We're a new group and we're always looking for new members. We want to be a support group as well as a political group."

Renee finds herself constantly having to remind sister feminists that she is a black feminist. "Peers and professors both overlook who I am." The place that has been created as "women's culture" by feminists is very Anglo-Saxon and exclusive of blacks. When thinking of women's music, people think of Holly Near, who I like, but they don't think of John Adams, "no different from being outside the overall turnout for the group but they had hoped for more interest at Haverford and hope that through advertising they will generate that interest.

"We're a new group and we're always looking for new members. We want to be a support group as well as a political group."

Renee feels that this group serves an important function in that it is designed specifically for black women as it would "take a tremendous effort for me to integrate into mainstream groups."

The group wants to establish a greater dialogue between black and white feminists on campus and raise the consciousness of white feminists in dealing with blacks. "We're thinking of holding some kind of panel on racism in the future but we have nothing definite worked out as yet." Renee said.

Some topics that the group is going to deal with in the near future are "Concepts of Beauty, Images of Black Women in the Curriculum, Rape and Racism, and The Poetry and Literature of Black Women."

They meet Sundays at 1:00 p.m. in the Crenshaw Room.

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Statement of Purpose

The College News seeks to provide a forum for the students, faculty, administration, and staff of Bryn Mawr. While articles on topical subjects will be published, each issue will seek to examine in-depth an issue of relevance to the College community. The College News welcomes ideas and submissions from all members of the community, as well as from outside groups and individuals whose purpose or functions are connected to those of the College.

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Castration vs. incarceration

There are few injustices more heinous than inflicting the wrong penalty for a crime. Whether it is wrong because it is cruel and unusual, wrong because it is not severe enough, or wrong because it mistakes the nature of the crime for which it is given, it leads to the harm of society. Castration, surgical, and chemical. Some rapists have been guided to this method by their choice of sentences: thirty years in prison for the rape/torture they inflicted. Lawyers for the three have suggested that removing the testicles of rapists may be a sure-fire deterrent. Why would it be off-putting to think that there are only one-armed men loose in society.

This case has arisen in South Carolina, and it sparks questions about one of the most topical discussions in American society, rape. A judge has convicted three men of first degree sexual assault, and given them their choice of sentences: thirty years in jail, or five years of probation—after being castrated.

Cindy Brown

There is no doubt that they gang-raped the victim, or that the victim was not the one to initiate—she was the one to initiate the crime. They also tortured her with a cigarette lighter. The crime is rape. Yet the second explanation is that rapists are seriously considering while their lawyers appeal the sentence, is not one suitable for inflicting the crime of rape.

Despite the common, wholly understandable reaction of many members of society, rape is a crime. It is not just, and that removing the testicles of rapists may be right, castrating a male rapist is not just. It is, rather, reinforcing the stereotype of rape as a crime of sexual passion. Rape is a violent assault whose basis lies, which are usually not the result of physical violence. More likely, castration would not change. Castration, even this consequence of castration.

The final explanation may be that the judge wishes to inflict punishment in the form of psychological upheaval and shame upon the rapists. This neither treats the root of their crime nor is it counter-stability, even if they are not denied testosterone therapy or the services of a sperm bank. I would not want to predict the psychological upheaval that precipitated the crime, they committed would invariably hesitate to assault a woman in some way. They are serious about the traditional manner of rape or by some other means.

This punishment is not only cruel and unusual, it is also the wrong one for the crime. As long as rape is treated as a sexual dysfunction justice will not be served, and the culture which helps produce sexual violence will not change. Castration, even if it were to become a common penalty, would probably be no more efficacious than the death penalty as a deterrent to violent crime. More likely, castration would cause them to victimize others again. As horrible as sexual assault is, castration is no solution, and justice will not be served if this penalty is inflicted. A final observation on the so-called choice the judge has offered: I agree with Dershowitz, that two courts should not choose mutilation and probation to the horrors and tedium of American prisons. It does not serve the ends of justice which are real and which need more aid than traditional rehabilitation offers—nor of those of the course of treatment, nor of the standpoint is irresponsible for the judge to offer such options.

Castration does not definitively remove the ability to have sexual intercourse. According to the sources I have read, castration does not definitively remove the ability to have sexual intercourse. According to the sources I have read, castration does not definitively remove the ability to have sexual intercourse. According to the sources I have read, castration does not definitively remove the ability to have sexual intercourse. According to the sources I have read, castration does not definitively remove the ability to have sexual intercourse.
Hidden treasures at Bryn Mawr

Rare Book Room holds varied collection

by Karen Sullivan

An English graduate student is interested in the comments Marianne Moore wrote in her own volumes of her poetry. An art history major is writing a paper on the illustrations of Lovat Fraser, while another student is curious about the history of typesetting in the Middle Ages. All of these students can find the resources best suited to their needs in Canaday's Rare Book Room.

Bryn Mawr currently houses the fourth largest collection of incunabula—of books printed between 1455 (when Gutenberg printed his Bible) and 1501 (when printing had become widespread throughout Europe)—among academic libraries, according to Rare Book Librarian Mary Leahy.

The bulk of the collection was donated by Howard Lehman Goodhart, who amassed his collection when he discovered it was cheaper to buy for his daughter, Phyllis Goodhart Gordon '35, first editions. It was cheaper by half than the book price. According to Rare Book Librarian Mary Leahy.

Gutenberg fragments

Over half of the incunabula are on theology, while the others span the medieval branches of learning from grammar to arithmetic, philosophy to music. Notable among this collection are vellum fragments of the Gutenberg Bible, Dante's Divine Comedy, and Petrarch's collected works in Italian and Latin.

Another treasure of the Rare Book Room, the Seymour Adelman collection, focuses primarily upon John Keats, A.E. Housman, Ralph Hodgson and Lovat Fraser. One of the six letters Keats wrote during the most productive period of his life is here, as well as one of the four copies of Housman's A Shropshire Lad with a contemporary presentation inscription in Housman's handwriting.

Other noteworthy items in the Rare Book Room not tied to a specific collection are the William Morris material, Walt Whitman's library, a "very good" Robert Frost collection according to Leahy, and the library of Katharine Sargent White '28, one of the first editors of The New Yorker.

Exhibitions

The Rare Book Room's annual exhibits, which draw upon their holdings, have included "The Art of Botany," and "A Tale of Two Cities: London and Paris in the Eighteenth Century" as well as the current exhibit on "Bookbinding in America: 1860-1920." The current exhibit will be replaced in January by the display of one hundred books, manuscripts and prints as a retrospective for the Centennial.

The Rare Book Room is used by undergraduates, graduates and professors in their research, according to Rare Book Cataloguer M. Winslow Lundy. Archaeology students have used illustrated eighteenth century books to see what sites looked like two hundred years ago, while art history students have used the William Morris illustrations as material for papers.

"Each of these books has something unique about it that you wouldn't find in the stacks," said Leahy. She also noted that more and more students are taking advantage of the resources as a result of the English 015 classes' introduction to the Rare Book Room.

Manuscripts hide in Archives

by Karen Sullivan

Because its collection is not catalogued downstairs in Canaday, the manuscripts section of Archives is often overlooked on the treasure trove's route. Nevertheless, its rewards are numerous for those acquainted with its holdings.

Where else but here can one find a letter from Albert Camus to Mrs. Gutwirth of Haverford, praising her essay on La Peste as having perceived a line of interpretation no other critic had yet discovered? Other letters in the collection were written by authors Virginia Woolf, Joseph Conrad, Robert Browning, Ezra Pound and T.E. Lawrence, social worker Jane Addams, and presidents Thomas Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft and Woodrow Wilson.

The correspondence of Katharine Sargent White '28, editor of The New Yorker for over forty years, with authors John Updike, Meg Sartor, J.D. Salinger and Rebecca West is filed away in the Archives, as well as over a thousand letters from Marianne Moore '09 to the wife of the editor of The Dial and copies of students' poems Moore critiqued while teaching here.

Other unrelated items hidden in the Archives include photo albums of the suffrage movement put together by President of the National Suffrage League, Carrie Chapman Catt; a notebook of Robert Frost's with several unpublished poems, given by his secretary and manager Kathleen Johnson Morrison '21; a manuscript of Stephen Crane's "The Majestic Lie"; the diary of an eighteenth century new-born American Christian; and medieval books of hours, both Western and Arabic.

In short, while the collection will certainly not provide for every student's interest, those eager for original resources, unsullied by critics' hands, can occasionally find what they're looking for in the cage on the second floor of Canaday.

Vaux mine

by Sasha Torres

The Department of Geology's mineral collection is truly a "hidden treasure" to those of us who took Psychology to avoid that long walk to the Science Center. The collection of over twenty thousand specimens is one of the finest in the country, however, and seeing it is well worth the trip.

Most of the specimens in the showcases in the halls of the Science Center come from the collection of George Vaux III, a resident of Bryn Mawr and long-time friend of the College. Vaux's father, George Vaux Jr., a Haverford graduate, started the collection, which includes over 800 mineral species.
Art treasures warrant a walking tour

by Beth Leibson

Forget about rainbows, the nearest hidden treasures are right here at BMC.

Everyone who walks past Athena at coffee hour or makes the traditional offering at her feet (or in her hand) knows that she is a part of the Bryn Mawr community, but did you know that she took part in a May Day play? At midnight, she was hauled up to the balcony over Thomas's front door by some overzealous undergrads where she was joined by a male store mannequin representing Haverford. Festooned with wreaths, the statues were recompensed for their trouble with bottles of wine. Unfortunately, Athena sustained some damages during this escapade and had to recuperate in Fritz Janschke's studio during the 75-76 year.

Formally titled the "Lemnian Athena" or "Athena Lemnia," she is a plaster cast reproduction of a Greek classical statue. She is painted to resemble bronze, dates to the latter part of the fifth century, and is attributed to Phidias. She stands 7’6” high and is thought to be mentioned by several ancient writers as the most beautiful statue known. Carol Campbell, Curator and Registrar of the College's Collections calls her "very nice and very pagan." It is not known when or how the statue was acquired. Another Bryn Mawr biggie was done by John Sargent, a famous American portrait painter. Commissioned by the alumnae and undergraduates as a tribute to the school's first president, M. Carey Thomas, in 1898, the portrait didn't actually appear on campus until the following November, when it was officially presented. It won a Grand Prix at the Paris Exposition of 1900 and, just 76 years later, was recognized by the city of Philadelphia and displayed in Independence Square for the Bicentennial. It has been hanging in Thomas Great Hall since 1977. If you look carefully, you will notice that MCT is given no title; she is simply called "Miss M. Carey Thomas." Talk.

Contrary to popular opinion, the statue, or collection of cubes and spheres behind Canaday, has a name: The Splendid Silence of the Sun. It was installed on May 21, 1900 into a cement pedestal by a derrick truck, supervised by the artist. A gift of the Taft family, in memory of Blanca Noel Taft, the statue shows weathering which was, one would assume, intended.

Another treasure, particularly well hidden, is the oil painting of Cornelia Otis Skinner now hanging in the Alumnae Office, after spending thirty years in the gym. It was acquired in a most unusual fashion. Edith Emerson, an artist of the mid 1900's, served on Bryn Mawr’s committee to start the Mrs. Otis Skinner Workshop Theater and felt obliged to make a contribution to the effort. A monetary contribution being out of the question, she offered a painting she had done of Cornelia in a Spanish play called Blood and Sand in May of 1940. It was "only a bit part, but she wore a striking costume," Emerson explained to President McBride in a letter dated July of 1969.

A treasure about which little is known is the Manship bust of M. Carey Thomas, now residing in Thomas Great Hall. Commissioned by a "Prize Committee" of alumnae, M. Carey sat for the bust in Paris during her retirement travels. Ironically, Paul Manship is an American sculptor. He must have charged an exorbitant sum, for correspondence indicates that he had to chop his price in half before the committee would agree to it.

Last, but far from least, have you ever wondered about the head stuck under the steps of Canaday? Well, years ago, first floor Taylor was the site of a staring contest between Juno (A.J.A., "Sacer eschvi Augusti," daughter of Marc Antony and Octavia, mother of the Emperor Claudius) and Zeus (of Otricoli). The hall was, in fact, decorated with 28 favorite Greeks and Romans.

When the administration and alumnae decided that these classics were no longer in fashion, they were, as specified by M. Carey’s will, offered to Johns Hopkins, who rejected them.

Meanwhile, back in Taylor attic, 28 ancient statuary lay in the dark missing that interaction with students which is so important in an Ivy Tower. The statues were finally given to the Baltimore Museum of Art, Philly’s Parkway showplace being last on MCT’s list. In the transporting process, Juno “busted” loose from the clutches of the truck driver. She hid off-campus on a BMC-owned farm until it was sold and is now, pitifully, relegated to the gravel pit in front of Canaday.

"Juno" is an early Roman imperial work based on figures in the Julio-Claudian Family Relief in Ravenna. In the early 1600’s, she was part of the Ludovisi family collection and about a century and a half later, she was discussed in a letter by Goethe. Juno is the typical Bryn Mawr woman: well traveled and cussedly individualistic in her lifestyle.

This is just a walking tour of treasures. I have only touched on some of the 36 paintings the college owns that are listed in the Smithsonian automated inventory of pre-1914 works. I haven’t even mentioned the authentic Persian and European tapestries in Canaday or the many artistic photographs that the college owns.
Women protest missiles

by Kathy Roth

Jane Hickman, Greenham Common Peace Encampment, said that she feels safer in the United States than she does in her home in Britain. Her reason is that while she and hundreds of others decided to defend against the stationing of cruise missiles which the Soviet Union would have the ability to destroy in order to destroy the Greenham Common cruise missiles. She lives five percent of the population of England and Scotland.

The Greenham Common peace encampment is an encampment of women outside the Greenham Common Air Force Base, an American base which houses the cruise missiles. The women have been there for over two years. Their numbers range from forty or fifty into the thousands. They have protested the existence of the cruise missiles in Britain and the threat they pose.

Jane Hickman is in the United States now to bring suit against the country in an effort to remove the weapons from Great Britain.

Encampment's history

Although the camp has been in existence for over two years, the roots of it started in 1979 when NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) decided to bring a new generation of cruise missiles into Europe. NATO decided to deploy ninety-six cruise missiles in the Royal Air Force Base of Greenham Common, which had been a site used during World War II.

Upset about this decision, women from Wales marched a hundred miles with their children as a protest in 1981. Originally they wanted to discuss why the weapons were being deployed, with the government. Some chained themselves to the fence around the base for four days, and when they received no response from the government they began the encampment. They started as a mixed organization of men and women, but included only women after eight months. They found that the conflicts between men and women were a strain on the organization, and detrimental to its objectives. The women's encampment is supported by donations.

Fear of missiles

Hickman discussed the fear of the missiles which motivated the encampment. Each cruise warhead is equal to fifteen thousand Hiroshima bombs. If they were to be launched on the backs of trucks or railcars within a one hundred mile radius, that 100 mile radius of country is endangered by their presence, she said. Furthermore, she pointed out that cruise are like the ideal Marxist state, that should fade away when their goals are reached? Or do women have a different perception about war and conflict?

A new twist on an old question was the interest in what coeducational schooling hopes to accomplish. Bryn Mawr President Mary Patterson McPherson expressed "concern that the country is comfortable with militancy and urging us to be clear about women's education. Who examines coeduction? No one asks what that should be." The issue of coeducation hits especially close to home for Vassar, which has for nearly a decade existed as a single sex institution. Barbara Page, an associate professor of English at Vassar thought that perhaps professors at Vassar were more willing to explore women's issues at a coed school such as hers because, given the presence of men, there was less of a fear of becoming "ghettoized" as feminists. A Bryn Mawr student later commented, "That attitude is why I didn't go to Vassar."

The Greenham Common protestor said that there are differences among the students, and student leaders from each may soon gain a chance to discuss them amongst themselves. A Bryn Mawr student conference was one of the ideas put forth at this year's discussion of future initiatives, as well as some special events for Bryn Mawr's upcoming centennial. An important feature of the celebration will be an Applebee memorial hockey tournament, appropriate since many of the schools benefited from her work.

The importance of physical education to women has grown tremendously since the time of Constance Applebee, who is President McPherson was able to confess to her that, the highlight of the conference was "showing off the new gym."
Lists for the listless: required feminist reading

by Cindy Brown

The following is a compendium of books about feminism, some of which we live. Some debateable conclusions, but guaranteed to raise your consciousness and with its provocative theory that all men participate in a culture of violence against women. A collection of the best books written by women, in care of one of the editors. We hope to hear from you.

Thanks to contributors: Kathy Roth, Michele Rubin, Sasha Torres, Cami Townsend.

Feminism 001:
Ten Books Everyone Should Read
1) Virginia Woolf, A Room of One's Own (1929). A classic by any measurement, and as true today as when it was written. Woolf expresses the condition of women in this essay, along with the need to be free to write. She says, "The first wave" of American feminism, with a good bibliography. Readable and informative without being too obvious.
2) Betty Friedan, The Feminine Mystique (1963). The dawn of consciousness of the "sex-separation" and the problems it faces in the modern world. Although the book seems to have more appeal for those women who came of age in the 1960s, it remains a staple of feminist consciousness. An engaging novel, it also tackles the disillusionment of the socialist intelligentsia of England in the 1950s and 1960s. Should be read in short installments over a long period.
4) Doris Lessing, The Golden Notebook (1962). This novel, which contains the theme of men and women, is a classic by any measurement. The novel examines the condition of women in this essay, along with the need to be free to write. She says, "The first wave" of American feminism, with a good bibliography. Readable and informative without being too obvious.
5) Charlotte Perkins Gilman, The Yellow Wallpaper (1904). A terrifying story; the experience of a woman who revolts against Victorian and Edwardian ideals is nowhere better expressed. Short but powerful.
6) Alleen Kraditor, Up from the Pedestal (1968). Collected writings spanning much of American feminism. A good way to gain exposure to some of the basic texts.
7) Mary Daly, Gyn/Ecology (1979). Radical feminist metaethics from a post-Christian theologian. Sometimes obscure, loaded with the new-fashionable, but interesting. Explains the ways in which patriarchy keeps women down is strong stuff.
8) Susan Brownmiller, Against Our Will: Men, Women, and Rape (1975). A new classic examination of the metaphysics, sociology, and history of violence against women. Some debatable conclusions, but guaranteed to raise your consciousness and with its provocative theory that all men participate in a culture of violence against women. A collection of the best books written by women, in care of one of the editors. We hope to hear from you.

Feminism 002:
Ten More Books Everyone Should Read

Feminism 003:
Ten More Books Everyone Should Read

Feminism 004:
Ten More Books Everyone Should Read

Feminism 005:
Ten More Books Everyone Should Read

Feminism 006:
Ten More Books Everyone Should Read

Feminism 007:
Ten More Books Everyone Should Read

Feminism 008:
Ten More Books Everyone Should Read

Feminism 009:
Ten More Books Everyone Should Read

Feminism 010:
Ten More Books Everyone Should Read
There is no question that the Rolling Stones are one of the greatest rock and roll bands of all time. There is also no question that the Stones are sexist.

Most of rock and roll and blues music is sexist, but not the Rolling Stones. "Midnight Ramblin'" and Daemons" are important, if not the Stones meant "Midnight Ramblin'" to be a social commentary. If so, why did they use such positive erotic imagery along with the images of violence? The violence is actually more difficult to understand, but violence has always been a part of what the Stones have done. Altman is the violence of this violence carried out. Along with the power of the violence is the power of sexuality which is the focus in Mick Jagger, the focus of the Stones' appeal.

Mick is an important part of the Stones' appeal but not because of looks or talent. His androgyny which may be seen as harmless is in fact far from it, for his sexuality becomes threatening. The fact that he can appeal to both men and women and that he seems to be somewhere in between the boundaries of masculinity and femininity is a threat to the audience. The violent that the Stones speak of is part of this sexual tension.

Therefore when Jagger sings "Midnight Ramblin'" he becomes the Midnight Rambler at least for a moment. When he acts out the song which depicts the rape and murder of one of the Boston Strangler's victims and sings part of the Strangler's confession Mick is using the power of his sexual ambiguity to entertain but by playing on the sexuality of the audience he is also using his power over them to give them a message.

If taken from the lyrics, this message becomes one that is grotesquely sexual and violent. Such images as "Hif her head rape her and hang her" and "I'll smash down all your plate glass windows and put my fist through your steel-plated door" are images of violence. However they are presented with sensual/erotic images such as "sighing down the wind softly" and "listen and you hear him moan" which are further expressed in macho/virile images such as "proud black panther" and "I'll steal your mistress right under your nose."

These culminate in the final lyric which can only be described as violent, sexual and almost grotesque: "I'll stick my knife right down your throat baby and it hurts." This line becomes the message of the song, the image that the Stones ultimately present.

Confessions of a female rock and roll addict

Mary Beth Feeney

Stones, however, I am going to discuss one song which I feel is more important than "Under My Thumb" or "Brown Sugar." The name of the song is "Midnight Rambler." The Stones are my favorite group and I have dealt with the sexism of their music on a personal level but I have found not the Stones meant "Midnight Ramblin'" to be a social commentary. If so, why did they use such positive erotic imagery along with the images of violence? The violence is actually more difficult to understand, but violence has always been a part of what the Stones have done. Altman is the violence of this violence carried out. Along with the power of the violence is the power of sexuality which is the focus in Mick Jagger, the focus of the Stones' appeal.

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Book Review: 
Forest of a Thousand Daemons
by Christine Doran

When I was little, I loved to read fairy tales and I still do, but the things I read were always of Western origin. I was, therefore, quite excited to receive Forest of a Thousand Daemons recently. The book is subtitled A Hunter's Saga and is written by D.O. Fagunwa, M.B.E., and translated by Wole Soyinka.

It recounts the story of one Okara-Ogun and his adventures in the Forest of a Thousand Daemons. Daemons are important—these are not demons nor devils nor gods, but "imale," daemons. And in Fagunwa's beautiful mythic world they are important.

This is the only one of Fagunwa's works translated into English, and while my Yoruba is not quite up to par, I sense the warm, the compassionate, the docile housewives and boys to be macho

The joint theatre program of Bryn Mawr and Haverford Colleges will present "The Bride," a new comedy by Constantine Congdon, on December 1, 2, 3, and 4 at 8 p.m. in Goodhart Hall. Tickets are $4 for adults and $3 for children under 12 and may be purchased at the door.

"The Bride" is a bittersweet comedy about four children, two boys and two girls, who grew up together in the 1950s. Andrew Lichtenberg, Director of the Bryn Mawr-Haverford Theatre Program, says, "The connection is that society in the 1950s forced men and women to play. This is the only one of Fagunwa's works translated into English, and while my Yoruba is not quite up to par, I sense the warm, the compassionate, the docile housewives and boys to be macho.

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