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Three candidates vie for SGA presidency

by Kris Anderson

Three candidates are vying for the position of Self-Government Association (SGA) President at Bryn Mawr this year, a fact which is indicative of the recent increased interest in student government here. Last year Sara Hathaway ran for and garnered the presidency unopposed, and several other offices drew only one or two candidates. This semester, however, attendance at and interest in Sunday night



Maria Bruehwiler '85.

Assembly meetings has been high, and numerous Mawrtys have tossed their hats into the ring based on the belief that they have something special to offer.

The presidential candidates are Maria Bruehwiler '85, Jenny LeSar '86, and Kristen Steiner '85. Although they all bring high levels of involvement in student government to their candidacies, each offers different visions of the future of SGA and different solutions to its problems.

Maria Bruehwiler has been sophomore

class president and is currently Traditions Mistress. She was president of her high school's student government and last summer served as a Congressional aide. Bruehwiler is also active in athletics at Bryn Mawr.

Bruehwiler is running on perhaps the most specific "platform" of any of the three candidates. She is advocating a complete restructuring of SGA into a bi-cameral government with a House and Senate, similar to the United States Government. She believes that as long as SGA is reviewing and updating its Constitution already, now is the time to examine the system and make major changes in order to render it more efficient.

The bi-cameral government would differ from the US national system in that there would be two presidents, a "junior" and a "senior" president, each elected to two-year terms, and the position of vice presi-



Jenny LeSar '86.



Kristen Steiner '85.

dent would be eliminated. The position of treasurer would lose the political power it now holds and would instead be a committee-head position. All committee heads would combine to form the Senate, while the House would be made up of dorm presidents and other representatives.

Bruehwiler sees the House as dealing with "social/people problems" while the Senate would cope with "long-range/administrative problems." Asked if she fears fragmentation or communication difficulties under this system, Bruehwiler said, "No, because the two groups would come together on Sunday nights at Assembly." Bruehwiler said she feels the new system would be "more efficient" and offers more "dorm-based input."

Jenny LeSar '86 is co-president of the sophomore class and has been on the budget and constitution committees. She was also president of her student government in high school. LeSar sees her first priority, if elected, as finishing up the work currently being done on the constitution. She likes the idea of a bi-cameral government that stresses greater dorm representation and involvement, but she sees problems inherent in the two-president structure. LeSar would revise Bruehwiler's plan to eliminate the need for two presidents who are both in office for two years.

(Continued on page 5)

Angela Davis speaks at racism, gender conference

by Sheryl Statland

The second annual feminist symposium, which focused on American feminism, brought four feminist scholars to Haverford College to discuss race, class and gender within the feminist movement this past weekend.

Angela Davis, currently at California State University in San Francisco and the author of *Women, Race and Class*, gave the keynote address on Friday, February 3 at 7:30 p.m. in newly finished Roberts Hall. President Robert Stevens introduced Davis to the near capacity crowd by relating his memories of the 1950's and 60's.

Davis began her address by thanking the people who made it possible for her to come to Haverford, and told the audience that the money made would go to the National Alliance Against Racism and Political Oppression. She then noted that February is Black History Month and said that she looks forward to the time when America will not need a special month for blacks or any other minority people.

The focus of Davis' speech was the relationship between black and other racially oppressed women and "middle-class" white women. She argued against the "American Pie" ideology where a larger slice for one group necessitates a smaller piece for another group. Instead, Davis used a pyramid model which had black women on the bottom and theorized that a black women's victory moved all women up, whereas a white middle-class women's success necessarily left all other women behind since they were at the very top.

Moreover, Davis connected the women's movement to both the nineteenth century abolitionist and the twentieth century civil rights movements. Clearly white women became conscious of their oppression from the fight for equality of black people, but the 'women's movement' has not been free from racism. Indeed, Davis noted that black women were forced to form their own suffrage movements. She paralleled the long struggle for the suffrage amendment with the passage of the Equal Rights Amendment in terms of the need for an appeal to a multi-racial, working-class base. Further, she recited the famous question of Sojourner Truth, "Ain't I A Woman?" to illustrate the point that black women's experience incorporates sexism and racism, and enables black women to speak for all women.

From this historical perspective, Davis then moved onto the plight of women today. She gave some statistics of the Reagan administration's effect on women, who are the worst hit of the poor. Davis mentioned the Reagan crusade against abortion, and the fact that the only woman on the Supreme Court voted against the decision favorable to abortion. She said, "women don't represent women, especially those who represent Ronald Reagan," which brought forth applause from the crowd.

Finally, Davis asked, "How many of you
(Continued on page 4)

Assembly debates SGA constitution

by Laura Greene

The current SGA Constitution works quite well, despite its advanced age and a few technical flaws. Nevertheless, there are elements in SGA Assembly which seek to restructure the Constitution, and have sought the same for about seven years now.

In a rather dramatic presentation during the Feb. 5 Assembly meeting, a new, if not original, structure for Assembly was unveiled. This structure, a bicameral formation, would designate a "House" and a "Senate" under the body of an Assembly headed by a junior and senior president. This would require new constitutional definitions of several key positions on Assembly.

The House would consist of hall presidents, class presidents, the Haverford and off-campus reps, four members at-large, and the junior rep to the Board of Trustees, and the junior president would preside over this body. This assembly would give these representatives a forum in which to discuss the issues specific to their constituents, and would desirably "reach

out" to the general public more effectively than the current Assembly.

The Senate would be a slightly extended version of the present Steering Committee, as the heads of all the major committees on campus would meet to discuss the problems and issues specific to their committees. This body would be under the senior president.

Though this structure seems rather radical, it is essentially the same structure, with more attention given to the concerns of the dormitories.

Several people at Assembly had questions about the feasibility of the junior and senior presidents structure, however. In the proposed structure, an elected junior president would almost automatically become the senior president the following year. Doubts were expressed that any person could bear the stress and commitment of two years in the presidential office.

In addition, the structure would give the which would go against the avowed purpose of the revised structure to "break up the hierarchical concentration of power." "real" power in SGA to the two presidents,

Further doubt was expressed that the new structure would fragment the elements of Assembly, causing severe problems of communication between the two bodies.

Much confusing and detailed discussion ensued, culminating in two votes, after nearly two hours of discussion. Before considering the bicameral structure in detail, Assembly voted to institutionalize some forum for the specific concerns of the Hall presidents in the Constituion. A "flexible" sense of the meeting vote was then taken, in which Assembly voted (ten to eight with two abstentions) to work on implementing the proposed bicameral structure in a constitution. With this, Assembly adjourned in various states of jubilation, despair, and frustration. Hopefully, a thoughtful Assembly will convene again next week, to further discuss the manifold issues concerning our not-yet-late, great Constitution.

INSIDE: Steinem at Penn, p. 4

Tocqueville, Tyranny & SGA

A history class was recently discussing what Alexis de Tocqueville, a Frenchman, had to say about American government when he visited this country in the early nineteenth century. He saw great individualism among the American people—the kind of individualism that “threatens to confine man in the solitude of his own heart.” For America’s future, Tocqueville feared two things: the political isolation of the people due to individualism run amok, and the tyranny of bureaucracy.

Whether or not you feel his predictions were accurate for the entire nation, it’s interesting to consider them with regard to Bryn Mawr’s Self-Government and the direction it may be taking soon.

In the past our sense of individuality and our desire for freedom—from any kind of restraint, and sometimes from any kind of responsibility—has kept many of us from being active participants in the self-governing process. We all want to go our own ways, and occasionally the “community of individuals” concept backfires. This has been true of SGA, where the best interests of the community are sometimes subsumed to the special interests of the different personalities who chance to be in office in a given year. But nearly all of us have allowed this to happen: we’ve allowed ourselves to slip into political isolation, in the Real World as well as Bryn Mawr. If not formally involved, we have been blase.

The recent trend of high attendance at Assembly meetings contradicts this history. The wheels of the system are slowly beginning to turn: Assembly can be a legitimate forum, and we can have a relatively participatory government. Cussed individualism hasn’t died, but political interest (including student-run voter registration campaigns) seems to be increasing.

Enter, suddenly, a new system, a proposal for a very different structure of SGA, complete with two presidents, a House, and a Senate. Proponents of the change suggest that the system offers greater representation of the people, through the emphasis on dorm-based representation in the House. But doesn’t this system actually distance individuals from the government even more, taking emphasis from participation and placing it solely on representation? Doesn’t it lean toward the kind of burgeoning bureaucracy that de Tocqueville foresaw?

The ultimate question is not whether the proposed structure is inherently “good” or “bad;” it is whether Bryn Mawr needs it, and whether it would work here. Do we need it? We wonder why we should dump a system that seems to require only minor technical tinkering—say, in the area of delineating Steering Committee’s duties—and not a major overhaul.

The dangers of the proposed structure obfuscate its value as something simply new and different. If we choose this type of government, are we choosing to “confine ourselves in the solitude of our own hearts”? Are we making the statement that we don’t care to participate, that there is no real workable community here, so instead we’ll create a system that asks nothing of the individual? Surely the Association does not wish to go that far. We have more faith in our community, ephemeral as it is, than to think that we cussed you-know-whats can’t get together and work things out at Assembly.

The fragmentation and factionalization inherent in the proposed system will only heighten SGA’s problems, not solve them. We urge all Association members to give at least a few moments of consideration to the type of government you want to live with and to speak up at Assembly with questions or criticisms. We still have an open forum. It’s ours to use.

Major’s council seeking input

- If you have had any experience, positive or negative, with
- transfer credit from a Junior Year Abroad
 - transfer credit from summer courses or from other colleges
 - major credit across departmental lines
 - credits earned from European baccalaureate

please contact the Bryn Mawr Majors’ Council Committee on Transfer and Academic Credit. We are currently reviewing Bryn Mawr’s attitudes and regulations on all aspects of the crediting process. Please call Julie Herman at X5607 or drop her a note in Denbigh.

TOC and me: notes from Cyprus

Dear Mr. Ellis.

It’s really very nice here in Cyprus. If I don’t come back this semester, can I still go to Turkey? I am enjoying so much just lying here and looking at the stars and listening to the waves coming in on the beach. The batteries for my walkman are a little draggy or I’d be listening to Al Stewart still. Maybe I will just wait here for the tide to go out and take me with it; the next stop across the sea is Egypt or Sinai or some such place. What a wonderful way to travel.

I like Bryn Mawr, I really do, but I have finally figured out that you are all simply trying to get rid of me. I know, you call it graduation, but I’m too smart to be fooled. If I never come back from here, I will have foiled your plans to disguise it all in red tape and diplomas.

Ha ha.

Say hello to Mrs. Ridgway and Mrs. Ellis for me. And tell Julie she can keep the radio.

Cordially,
Sara

“And you’re going to put that in campus

Sara E. Orel

mail?” my cat drawled, lying on his side on the window seat.

“Why not? I won’t have to show up for my Thursday conference then.” I finished sealing the envelope. “And I can mail him the chapter when I finish. It shouldn’t take more than a couple of weeks.”

“Of course, one could always fade away into one’s wallpaper and never leave the room at all.”

“Oh, no; I don’t want to do that. The snow is finally melting a little bit and I promised some friends I would help them build a snowman before dinner.”

“Why not a snow-woman?”

“Because I think they look too silly to be called women,” I snapped, and suddenly felt a little bit bad about it. I had to stop myself from apologizing for the tone of voice; those apologies are reserved for parents and friends.

“You have a geology lab to do and French to study and German to translate before you do that.”

“I hate cats who read my assignment book,” I glared at him through the haze of fear which has already begun to gather around me as I think of the coming semester.

“I didn’t read it. You were talking about all your work on the phone last night.”

“Don’t eavesdrop, cat. It’s not polite.”

He graced me with one of his few acknowledging grins (ugly things: his eyes squeeze tightly shut and the corners of his

mouth pull back to show a couple of rather sharp teeth (though how he keeps them sharp I do not know; he tends to eat the softest, mushiest catfood I can buy . . . except for raw steak—my mother feeds him that occasionally when we are home—little bits mixed in with the canned stuff which seems a little blue). . . . I was talking about his smile. . . . You don’t want to see my cat smile.

But I changed the subject—

“For the tenth time this column, Sara. You really should be more organized.”

“Go away, cat.”

“Why? It’s your problem if I end up wandering the halls and it is against the law to abuse an animal by starving the poor creature. You can’t do anything about me.”

In other words, it takes too much energy for him to arouse himself from the window seat to take a walk down the hall or across the campus. I was going to completely ignore him for a moment while I got back onto the original subject matter.

“That is the problem with your thesis; you cannot keep control of what you thought the idea was originally.”

“I know very well what the original idea was of my thesis and I’ll bet you don’t know anything about bows in ancient Egypt.”

“Nor do I particularly want to.”

Aarrghhhh.

As I was saying . . . correction . . . about to say. I have a request. The next time you introduce me to someone, please do not introduce me as a senior as if that was some sort of great accomplishment. If you are reading this, then I presume you are more than capable of doing everything I have done. In fact, the last thing I really think deserved congratulations was my getting into this place. Wait till I graduate or at least until I come back from Cyprus to tell me congratulations, “you’re a senior” or, when being introduced to me, please don’t say “wow.”

I know a lot of seniors like this acclaim . . . I don’t know, it seems to make me feel like I should have done something (or even be able to do English—feel as if I am very bad at grammar). If you think I have done anything worthy of your “wow,” ask Mr. Ellis. I have the sneaking suspicion that every time I walk out of his office he starts to giggle uncontrollably.

I don’t blame him. I giggle a lot myself about the whole thing. I used to be in awe of seniors. Things look a lot different from here. For me, at least. There are a lot of folks in my class whom I go “wow” about, too.

But they aren’t the ones who run away to Cyprus when they panic. And they aren’t the ones whose thesis advisor asks them, “How do you know I giggle uncontrollably? I thought the door was thicker than that.”

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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.



Elizabeth G. Vermeij, Director of Admissions at Bryn Mawr.

Class of 1988 reflects conformist trend

by Alice Sillman

College News: Miss Vermeij, how many applications for Early Decision candidates have been processed?

Miss Vermeij: We have two Early Decision plans, fall and winter. Last Friday, January 27, we sent out the letters to the winter Early Decision candidates, as this had to be done by February first. The total amount of Early Decision students this year is about 75, including both Fall and Winter applicants. That is about one quarter of the class, which is typical.

CN: Did you detect a noticeable difference in the number of Early Decision applicants this year as compared to last year?

Vermeij: We had a few more Early Decision applications this year, but not significantly more.

CN: Have you detected a change in the number of students taking tours or staying over as perspectives?

Vermeij: We haven't looked at that recently. We looked at it about a month ago and I think we have about the same number of people who've been coming for interviews as over the past few years. The regular plan applications are going to be up a little bit over last year. February first was the deadline and we've noticed that a lot of people mail their applications on the deadline. We'll know in the middle of next week when all the mail has come in how we stand in comparison to last year.

CN: Have any substantial shifts occurred regarding Admissions Policy?

Vermeij: When we review the applications we look at many different aspects of an application. We consider academic record, teachers' recommendations, what a student writes about herself, and extra-curriculars. We don't require an interview this year but next year we're going back to a required interview. Everyone will then

have either an alumna or a staff interview. The reason we gave the interview up was that it was so hard to accomplish. We found, however, that it is important. When some students have an interview and some do not I think that the students who don't are at a disadvantage. We haven't required an interview for about three years and we miss it.

CN: Do you have any contact with Haverford regarding female applicants?

Vermeij: No. We don't have any knowledge of who applies to Haverford, and they don't know who applies here, unless a student makes a point of telling us. We don't ask them. After the admissions process is over in June, Mr. Ambler and I get together and determine whether we had any common applications or not, and if so what we did with them, and who we lost to each other, if we did. There isn't nearly as much

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Misery is normal: welcome to Bryn Mawr

It goes without saying that Bryn Mawr does many things well, perhaps too well. Dining halls and dormitories, handsome engraved invitations to learned gatherings, and an unyielding commitment to educational integrity (while mail-order term paper businesses thrive) exemplify BMC's confidence and professionalism. Indeed, Bryn Mawr's sense of perspective—(archaic, elitist, and comforting) as to why it exists and what education should be—explains why Bryn Mawr fails to succeed in fermenting controversy. And before you recoil, shocked, at the idea of such activity on such a placid campus, remember that college was synonymous with radicalism and action not too many years ago.

Paula Tuchman

Helpless attempts to stir the Gothic, apathetic masses include the *ibid.* controversy, in which heroic Mawrtys battled the Modern Language Association's exclusion of that useful abbreviation. Attending a mass rally devoted to *ibid.* retention, I observed the faces of Art & Archaeology refugees alight with the fervent glow of learning. Meanwhile, I pondered why these same people could not unite to further a worthy social cause, to break down barriers of oppression, to strike blows for the liberation of humankind as well as wordkind.

Anguished, I asked—why must every potential imbroglio, instead of being fanned by inarticulate aggression and intolerance, wilt into a rational and constructive settling of differences? Must we bring into intrapersonal disputes the productive and discerning abilities required in writing lengthy term papers? Is there no separation between the faculties stressed in learning from books and those in learning from people?

Bryn Mawr's insistent belief that both academic and personal integrity share the same characteristics has hindered its denizens in valiant, yet ultimately doomed attempts at pettiness, churlishness, insipidity and stupidity as expressed commonly through political and social action. Too many Mawrtys feel those qualities and action are joined and thus avoid the attempt at revolution altogether. We are students, not activists. Never the twain shall meet, and even if they could, we've all got reserve reading.

Such dubious philosophy seemed on the verge of toppling when recently, a real, live Bryn Mawr controversy reared its hesitant head. I had asked, "Where is our Barclay incident, la Casa fracas, mannequin debacle? Are Bryn Mawr polemics limited to Erdman napkin notes?" Fondly, I recalled sophomore year when Heather Henderson and myself planned to build an ROTC

building on Merion Green and then burn it down.

Suddenly, rebellion had risen like a dank wind from the northwest. Unrest billowed through the ranks of scholars. Reactionaries and revolutionaries divided into their respective camps over an issue which challenged the Stoic primacy of academics over fun. A fresh philosophy battered Bryn Mawr consciousness: did freshmen have the right to be happy?

The rest of us had borne BMC oppression for years without thinking it unusual or cruel punishment. Indeed, we believed we had "asked for it." Attracted by the concept of work for work's sake, we challenged neither weekly freshman English papers, complex requirements in everything from language to gym, the humiliations of Customs Week, longer labs, papers and classes, fewer Friday nights on the town, nor esoteric courses with impossible requirements—all of these we took in stride.

Instead, senior misery is the problem that must concern us. No longer, thanks to the freshman revolution, do we hide our misfit status and pretend that we are bad Mawrtys because we want fun. Now, I am willing to shout "I WANT GOOD TIMES!" The revolution, like the feminist one, has transformed all of us—men and women—freshmen and seniors. Now we too can demand social and sexual freedom as an inherent part of our Bryn Mawr education!

For rarely have I found a senior who is *not* miserable, and with good reason. Imagine the threat of impending joblessness, the desire for security, the sudden realization that you clear your own path in the woods from here on. Responsibility is handed to you on a non-silver platter, in lavish and seemingly endless amounts. For perhaps the first time ever, you're on your own. What will happen unless we dive headfirst and posthaste into the safety of graduate school? A real Bryn Mawrtyr will not experience that insecurity, for grad school awaits. A real Mawrtyr would not experience social and sexual longings, for reserve reading awaits. Therefore, the seniors and freshmen are united in their misery. Can one class appropriate unhappiness? I think not.

In an unprejudiced survey which I took, all 500 bi-College seniors save one admitted to feeling miserable. Here are sample comments. "I am miserable," said Ilona Bray. "I too am miserable," stated Andrew Searle. Furthermore, June Clark declared, "I am miserable," while Debbie Stetter agreed, "I am miserable." Also, Lisa Babington confessed, "I am miserable," even if it was only Denbigh's nonexistent heat that had caused her depression. Ellen Berkowitz '83, assured me that last year, "Everyone was miserable." Only Scott Nodelman was assured enough to deny the charge, saying, "You must be crazy, as usual. I'm accepted to med school. I've never been happier." But he's wrong.

This year's controversy revealed the opening of a new Bryn Mawr epoch. Subjected to the calming—nay, slumbering— influence of SGA's reasonable discussion, freshman misery was successfully defused as a topic for revolution. SGA's handling of the issue reflected official BMC's response to hot potatoes. Be reasonable, tolerant and accepting of others' viewpoints. Bring intellectual and personal integrity to the negotiations, and reach a resolution acceptable to all—or failing that—wait until the passage of time and the exigencies of Bryn Mawr life tire the controversy and allow it to die a dignified death and be buried in an urn in the Cloisters. Such is the way of civilized women. Yet the creation of angered, heated, irrational debate remains an area in which Bryn Mawr must work harder to offend.

Is righteous fury possible in truly intellectual circles? What act, which demand, could be foul enough to provoke unreason here? The most earthshattering idea of the last 100 BMC years—the right of Bryn Mawrtys to be happy—has degenerated into calm and pure reason. What fouler end for a heartrending issue?

Here are some sample comments:
'I am miserable,' said Ilona Bray. 'I too am miserable,' stated Andrew Searle. Furthermore, June Clark declared, 'I am miserable,' while Debbie Stetter agreed, 'I am miserable.'

Of course the admissions catalogues lied to us! All of them lie! Do you think we believed for one moment the bald statement in the 1979 prospectus declaring, "All freshmen who so desire will be assigned a Haverford boyfriend," or "Sex is readily available"? I gleefully prepared to wallow in masochism, subjection and a big GPA—say 3.9 or so. I felt like a cloistered novice preparing to offer herself to the God of Erudition. Compared to this prospect, Love and Fun looked positively bourgeois.

Succeeding years erased my confidence in my ability to compete under these terms. Dreams of burgeoning Grade Point Averages and proud parents surrendered to a resolve to grab as much gusto as possible under the circumstances and tell Mom and Dad that the grading scale only went as high as 3.0. If I couldn't be an intellectual by Bryn Mawr standards, I planned to salvage as much human existence as possible.

But I never thought I had the right to

claim I was deceived and deserved to be happier. If I couldn't enjoy the sheer adventure of learning Greek, I was abnormal. It was my fault, and happiness had to be sought in other arenas—by myself. It never occurred to me that BMC ought to be responsible to make us happy in normal, ordinary ways. My emotional development was my responsibility and should stem from my academic achievement. That is the message we got, once upon a time.

Thus the organized freshman demand for bourgeois happiness shocked us to the core. More galling than "Liberte, Equalite, Sororite" to the Metternichs of yore was the concept that freshmen should not accept the same terms by which we had lived until now. Could a real Bryn Mawrtyr be judged not by the lucidity of her thesis, but by the fulfillment of her Saturday nights? It was revolutionary! Now Bryn Mawrtys were demanding sexual and social satisfaction! We waited, tensed, expecting M. Carey Thomas to descend from above shaking with wrath and hurling lightning bolts at the heathen.

For what made this freshman year different from any other? The hassles mentioned above, and easily embellished by any one of you, had not changed. However, a professor told me of the unprecedented default of six of her freshman students in handing in final exams. Had the admissions office been admitting a new, more relaxed type of student, believing as much in social as academic freedom? (eek!) Had cooperation with Haverford declined to the point that male/female interaction was dead, and morale suffering? But what year has failed to feature these tensions to some degree? In other words, what could explain the new dissatisfaction besides the rolling tide of a historical event far beyond our ability to comprehend? I felt like a French peasant too old to march on Versailles. "Let them eat cake"? Hell, I didn't even know I was entitled to bread.

As a senior, I believe that there is no real reason why this year's freshmen should be any more miserable than those in 1980, although they are far better organized nowadays. If people stranded on remote islands and others in truly miserable conditions can find some happiness, how can we subscribe to the monolithic concept of universal freshman "MISERY"? Bryn Mawr has never claimed to provide social satisfaction greater than the newfound delight of association with equals sharing a commitment to intellectual stuff. Freshman misery? Let them go to Villanova, says the modern-day Marie Antoinette. Fun is ninety-nine percent sweat and one percent inspiration. The idea that Bryn Mawr should fulfill the roles of mommy and boyfriend is an idea ludicrous to us who are too old to benefit from any changes!

Gloria Steinem at Penn: Feminism 101

by Cindy Brown

"I'll say anything; I'll be going back to New York tonight." So Gloria Steinem, prominent feminist and editor of *Ms.*, promised at the beginning of her appearance at the University of Pennsylvania last Tuesday. Yet the speech and question and answer session which followed, while apparently strengthening the resolve of Penn's embattled feminists, clearly revealed Steinem as a feminist of somewhat staid cloth. Her resolve and good humor were much in evidence; she did not talk too much about her new book, and her patience was large. Yet for those comfortable in a more radical framework and those who believe that existing structures may not provide the answers feminism seeks, her speech was the first step: *Feminism 101*. It was appropriate for much of her audience, but it left many questions begging.

Steinem spent a lot of time reviewing where the movement has been, and reflected the consciousness-raising roots of the so-called "second wave" when she declared that the talk was "an excuse for you to see each other," to run an organizational meeting as well as see and hear one of feminism's high-profile movers and shakers. She professed to believe that the ideas needed to reform and awaken were "right here" in Penn's Irvine Auditorium among the standing room only audience, but the calibre of questions cast doubt on this optimism. "If we come today and there's no trouble tomorrow we haven't done our job," Steinem declared. This was something of a safe bet as a speaker, for the following evening was already planned to protest the showing of *Deep Throat* with Linda Marciano, a.k.a. Linda Lovelace, who was a prisoner and abused woman while she was involved in the making of the film.

Steinem, to her credit, had done her homework. She acknowledged the "diversity" of Penn, and empathized with those who were either burned out by or novices to feminism, and those who, in either case, were coming to affirm the reality of the movement: "It walks, it talks, it's a feminist." She told her audience that the recent Alpha Tau Omega fraternity "incident" was in fact rape and why the consent of a drunk, drugged person does not constitute permission to do whatever one wants to that person. This linkage to the painful situation at Penn no doubt gave heart to those who have insisted all along that rape is rape and Penn made a mistake

in calling the men of ATO off with a wrist slapping.

She also promised, however, to provide some ideas on how to "overthrow or humanize (society)," advising her listeners to pick the appropriate verb depending upon "how patient you feel." In fact, she didn't do this, but reiterated the need for institutional change, carrying the freedom flag, and so forth.

Once in a while the grim humor of feminism edged her historical tribute, as when she reminded attentive listeners that without the language feminism has provided, wife battering and employment inequality and a host of other ills "used to be called life." She asked the men in the audience how they would feel if they received a Spinster of Arts degree, had to apply for a Sistership, or otherwise saw their existence defined in wholly female terms.

These moments were few, however, and the bulk of her discussion centered on the basics of consciousness concerning sexism and its ties to racism. Although she nodded in the directions of class oppression and homophobia, sex and race were her focal points. Most notable in its absence, however, was any discussion of peace issues, disarmament, or nonviolence.

Her themes for 1980's feminism recounted four old goals with no new ways of achieving them, and once again peace and the threat of irradiated annihilation were absent. Reproductive freedom, including separating sex and violence and equalizing marriage; redefining work to include the commonplace tasks of everyday life that harass and harass women; forming democratic families and chucking sex roles; and getting sexism out of the culture, are the items of Steinem's agenda. There was little that was stirring about her enunciation of these causes, few definite targets demanding action.

It was difficult to determine whether she advocated revolution or reform, especially when at the end of this list she talked up the new campus magazine *Ms.* is now publishing and emphasized what a good sport American Express was for letting women get credit cards.

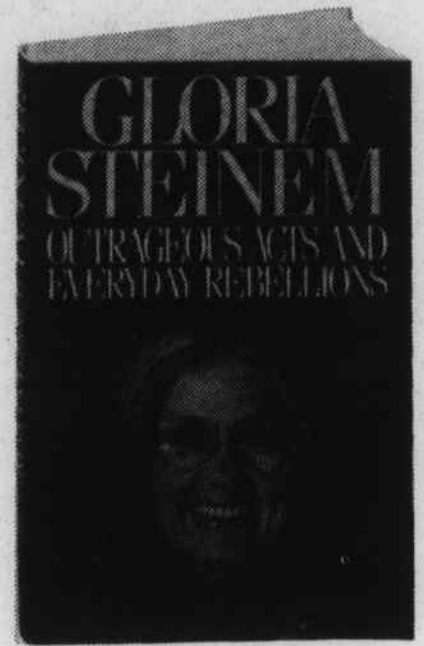
This rather tame recapitulation was followed by a more pointed discussion period. Why do women fear revealing themselves as feminists? Steinem answered that identification with feminism meant identification with women which in turn led to revolution. Reform, she declared, was

something the ruling class could handle, but restructuring was another matter. She faced down a vociferous male critic of abortion; Steinem explained that women, because they are trained to look for male meal tickets, let men pay for meals, and attend frat parties where they are let in free while men have to pay because women receive less money for their labor and perhaps should pay proportionately less. Finally, she encouraged people to make organizational announcements, which they did. For the most part, Steinem was at her best during this time, though unfortunately people kept leaving.

In answer to another male interrogator, she agreed that men who give up prestige positions so that women can have them are "more virtuous" than the rest of us. Perhaps this isn't what she meant, but if it is, Steinem has a lot of explaining to do. Justice realized does not make one better, but simply more just and fair. Virtue is the impetus, not the result, of such an action.

At the very end, she told the remainder of her audience to go out and each perform an outrageous act the next day. She promised to do so too. If everyone did that, she stated, "the world will be changed by Thursday."

If Steinem had been an inspiring speaker, the evening would have provided uplift for those of her listeners working in every area of feminism. She was not a rousing speaker, however, and the pauses and missteps that tripped her up subtracted



from the effect of her points. It was a frustrating experience, but perhaps no person who is something of a legend can perform adequately for an audience as disparate as the one which greeted her at Penn. Her reflections provided morale, however, as several women and men testified, and that may have been the most important thing about Steinem's appearance.

Davis opens Gender Conference

(Continued from page 1)

consider yourselves involved?" Only a handful of hands were raised, and Davis encouraged people to "get involved" in politics. She called for an All People's Front that would be a conglomeration of black, other racially oppressed, gay and lesbian, youth, age, peace, and women's movements. "There are so many groups out there," she said, "Let's prepare the way for a new society."

The symposium continued the next morning at 10 a.m. in Stokes Auditorium. Hortense Spillers, of Haverford's English department, introduced the three feminist, womanist scholars: Nancy Hartsock, Department of Political Science at Johns Hopkins University; Bell Hooks (Gloria Watkins), University of California, Santa Cruz; and Zillah Eisenstein, Ithaca College.

Nancy Hartsock began the morning's presentations with a talk concentrating on gender and race because she felt that these two issues were central to a critique of Marx's class theory, which is the primary class theory today. Hartsock stressed the theories of difference which have been present in the women's movement's development. She saw them in two distinct categories: one where women are seen as being different from men as a whole, and the other set of theories which emphasize the important differences among women like race, class and sexuality.

Hartsock felt that it is these differences which serve as the basis for critique and action. Moreover, she stressed that the splitting up of the "women's movement" into small units where women felt free from those women who could have power over them was, in the long run, a positive action. She saw separatism as the basis for working together and taking political action. "Coalitions are not comfortable," Hartsock commented. "If you feel comfortable, you're not coalescing." She concluded by reiterating Angela Davis' concern for overcoming our differences in view of the upcoming presidential election.

Bell Hooks, author of *Ain't I A Woman* then spoke on "Feminist Theory: A Revision." She emphasized the important role that black women have in feminist discourse, and how theory has not been a part of non-white women's domain. She noted

that white people did not universalize the black experience.

Hooks then moved on to the question of "Should we name ourselves as feminists?" She attacked the individualistic usage of feminism so that it has come to mean anything. Many women have an aversion to labelling themselves as feminists although they may hold the same beliefs as women who call themselves feminists. Hooks suggested that we politicize ourselves and say, "I advocate feminism" instead of merely identifying as a feminist.

Zillah Eisenstein spoke about the political and biological phenomenon of the "sexual class." She believes there is a transformation process of biological "females" becoming political "women." The importance of "difference," an echo of Hartsock's discussion, was seen as a part of patriarchal ideology to keep women apart from one another. Moreover, Eisenstein emphasized the autonomy of patriarchy, capitalism and racism in ordering society.

The fact that women have increasingly become a part of the labor market is crucial for Eisenstein. Women in the labor market realize the need for daycare, as well as the problems with the family structure. She perceives the politics of the 1980's as being focused on sexual and racial issues, and notes the hysteria over the little bit of equality that women now have.

The audience reaction was mixed. Some people felt that nothing new was said. Others were disturbed by the time limit: "the speakers couldn't develop their thoughts," Judy Porter commented. Fewer people attended the open panel discussion that took place in the afternoon, which was essentially a question and answer period.

During this session Hooks expounded on her desire to politicize feminism. She stated that there are preconceived notions of what a feminist is, but when one says, "I advocate feminism" people ask, "What do you mean?" Hooks advocates a collective identity, because a private transformation does not translate into revolutionary *praxis*. The question then arose as to what this *praxis* looked like. Nancy Hartsock cited the Italian theorist Gramsci who believed that it was dirty, daily work and struggle, which means we can look ahead to next year's symposium for more *praxis*.

Infirmary committee reestablished

by Laura Greene

Re-established as a result of the student interest generated by last semester's questionnaire on the College Infirmary, the Infirmary-Student Advisory Committee held its first meeting Tuesday, Jan. 31. The Committee will prepare for the formal review to be held this Spring, and will remain as an ongoing committee to improve communication between the students and the Infirmary.

Three or four "outside" doctors, with an understanding of the special problems of college infirmaries but no personal relationship with either the Infirmary or its staff, will conduct the review, according to committee member Jaquie Worth. Julie Holman, Cornelia Kietzman, Megan Klose, and Robin Shaughnessy are also on the

Committee, which will convene biweekly for lunch meetings with Dr. Frieda Woodruff, Nurse Joyce Brotherston, and Dr. Margaret Temeles at the Infirmary.

Worth further reports that one important change has already taken place in the Infirmary: student medical files are now kept in a locked room, to which only Infirmary staff have access. In a further development, the Infirmary-Student Advisory Committee plans to distribute another questionnaire in early March. This questionnaire will call for specific ideas for change, and any appropriate suggestions, as well as the comments and statistics of the first questionnaire, will be taken into consideration by the reviewing team. Finally, the Infirmary plans to publish a new booklet describing the specific services offered by the Infirmary.

Feminist or womanist Christian women who would like to participate in a discussion/study group please come to a meeting on Sunday, Feb. 12, at 4 p.m. in the Pembroke West living room or call Lucinda at 645-5863.

Law, medicine popular externships

by Karen Sullivan

"The Extern Program is by far the most popular program on campus," said Christine Cornog, secretary of the Career Planning Office and coordinator of the program. So far this year eighty-five alumnae and friends of the College have offered to expose sophomores and juniors to the ins-and-outs of their professions during spring break, while sixty-seven students have applied. In addition, thirty sponsors have agreed to feed and house the students for that week.

Though over a third of the externships are offered in law or medicine, the re-

mainder of the sponsors range from a freelance artist to a director for Mondale for President, Inc. to an editor of *Working Woman Magazine*. While Cornog reported that "Law and medicine have continued to be the most popular fields for externships," she also noted a growing interest in business and banking in response to a climate more conducive to female executives in the business world. "Opportunities for careers for women in banking have increased tremendously in the past few years," she stated.

The responses of the students to the program as indicated on the questionnaires

they are later asked to complete have been overwhelmingly enthusiastic for the past few years. "For the vast majority of the students, the externship experience strengthens the students' interest in the field," said Cornog; for the few who are less favorably impressed, the experience can help them weed down their career options.

As the deadline for externship applications was this Monday, the Career Planning Office is now more crowded with students anxious about summer jobs and seniors anxious about their careers. Job Location and Development Coordinator Betty S. Schmidt sent a form to alumnae in December in search of summer jobs; the returned information, as well as information gathered from other sources, is now filed according to state. Notices on internships are published as they come in the weekly news bulletin.

The two part-time assistants at the CPO who are filling in while an Assistant Director is sought both provide services for those concerned about life after Bryn Mawr. Catharine Brennan, the former director of career planning at Lake Forest College, provides general counseling along with Director Dolores Brien, while Martin Stamm, formerly of the University of Pennsylvania's Career Planning Office, is available for practice interviews and will be conducting workshops on job opportunities in ten fields. The first two workshops, held on February 8, will be on arts administration and fund raising.

Burstein discusses activism

by Jaquie Worth

Karen S. Burstein, Bryn Mawr class of '64 and President of the New York State Department of Civil Service, spoke on January 31 on "Public Service: Between the Idea and the Reality." Describing herself as a "political activist," she began while at Bryn Mawr in the smoker of Rhoads as the organizer of political seminars. During the late '60s, she was an anti-Vietnam activist, then became a New York state senator for five years, and as President McPherson added in her opening remarks, she was also the force behind the legislation to ban pay toilets from New York state. She continues to work for the ERA and battered women.

She was appointed president of the Civil Service in June of 1983 by Governor Mario Cuomo. Unlike her years in the legislature where she and the other senators were "like actors in a play" and she learned how to make specific decisions because "it was the same every year," in the Civil Service she doesn't have the "luxury [to] repeat decisions." She described the effects of her work as a "slinky:" unable to see the effects of any one decision, she must move on without the benefit of immediate feedback. When she does get a chance to "sit down and think, [she] can make arguments on either side" of a decision. It was at Bryn Mawr, she said, that she learned to weigh both sides of the question. But in her current job she has to rely on an "informing vision"—the result of reading, contacts with people, listening all the time, and moving around. At Bryn Mawr, she studied political

theory but she said that she has been "as well served by reading literature and poetry."

Burstein also talked about how draining life on the firing line can be. She quoted Kissinger, who said that in government, one has a certain amount of intellectual capital which is spent very quickly and she described her "great loss." She has "no place to go to find renewal [for her informing vision]" and "no way of restoring the groundings from which [she] came." She said she is "getting thin" but that in government, one doesn't take a sabbatical because "when you leave, you leave people's consciousnesses" and then "you're dead." She said she became a state senator because she saw she could "affect people's lives by being a part of the process to change the law." And in the Civil Service, she has even more direct "power over people's lives; I can say that this person can take this exam."

Martin Luther King was supposed to speak at her Bryn Mawr Commencement, but sent a telegram saying that he could not come because he was in jail. Nevertheless, his inspiration was part of the foundation of her "informing vision." Hearing him on another occasion made her realize how one could "be transformed by the power of words and [by example] of individuals putting themselves up against a bad system." While life in the government may be "intellectually debilitating," it is also "fun, very exciting, and really fine." As Karen Burstein concluded, "The Talmud says that if you save one life it is as if you've saved the entire world and I really believe it."

Presidential candidates' platforms differ

(Continued from page 1)

Bi-college cooperation is high on LeSar's list of urgent concerns, and she would like, as president, to assess "how Bryn Mawr feels about cooperation with Haverford and other colleges." She noted that "apathy runs high here, and I want to generally get more people involved."

Kristen Steiner, class of 1985, is currently Secretary of SGA and has been freshman class president and on numerous committees. She also holds the position of junior class songsmistress. Athletics, she noted, are an important part of her extra-curricular activities, as they "maintain my sanity."

Steiner has several goals she would like to work toward if elected. There is an urgent need, she believes, to address the question of stress on campus. "I don't agree with President McPherson's idea that it's a national problem and all we can do is

SGA Elections are to be held Monday night at Dinner **PLEASE VOTE!**

throw up our hands." Steiner feels "peer study rooms" like those at Harvard and Brown, as well as freshman/junior big sister program, would help dissipate stress.

Steiner is less supportive of the proposed bi-cameral government than LeSar. She feels that it is unnecessarily complex and "not the most efficient way to address SGA's problems." She wants to restructure the constitution but would prefer to spend a little more time on it, within a specific limited time framework.

Steiner's other concerns include endowing SGA independently ("so that it can operate autonomously from the College"), assuaging the pains of cooperation through better communication, and trying to change the administrative sanction against making political statements. "If there's any time for Bryn Mawr to act," she noted, "it's now."



Karen Noteboom of the Curtis Institute and Frances Ellerbee '86 rehearse a scene from *The Marriage of Figaro*, which opens in Goodhart on Feb. 17. (See article, p. 10).

Write for the COLLEGE NEWS!

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Violence against women permeates our society

Difficulties in defining rape in our society

by Kathy Roth

A woman walks home from visiting a friend one evening and enters her house. A man lunges at her, and, with the point of his knife pressed to her throat, he promises to kill her if she struggles or screams. She is raped.

What happens?

Two thousand years ago and within city walls, according to *Deuteronomy*, the woman would be killed. She could have screamed, the reasoning goes. In 1984, the descendent of the law—on the books in many states—requires evidence of a physical struggle and a witness to prove rape. In a case like the above, the woman has to risk death in order to merit protection from the law.

Under *Deuteronomy*, if the woman is unbetrothed she marries her rapist—after he pays her father fifty shekles. Today in Sicily and parts of the Soviet Union, according to the *Boston Globe*, the woman marries her rapist—abduction is one method of securing a bride.

If the above case took place in the fourteenth century and the victim was property, she would marry her rapist and all her property would be transferred to him. That's the reality of the "heirless stealing" written about in *Harlequin Romances*.

Until the thirteenth century, rape laws were listed under property laws. Rape was a crime against a husband or a father. In forty states in 1984 it is legal to rape your wife. You can't steal something from yourself.

The fact of the matter is that we live in a society which is prone to rape and loathe to protect the victim. Estimates of the number of women who will be raped in their lifetime range from the federal government's estimate of one in fifteen to a Washington D.C. rape crisis center's figure of one woman in three. At the same time, of reported rapes—and only around 20% of rapes are reported, conservatively speaking—typically around one percent of the cases will end in a conviction. In 1972 in San Francisco, out of 621 reported rapes, six offenders were eventually sentenced to prison—a .97% conviction rate.

Furthermore, society and the courts sanction rape in many circumstances. Some cases have already been mentioned: if the woman doesn't or can't physically struggle, if the rapist is her husband. In addition, though researcher Jean MacKeller reports that roughly eighty percent of rapes are committed by acquaintances, it is virtually impossible to convict if the rapist was known to the victim. "Acquaintance" includes past lovers or boyfriends, bosses, co-workers, fellow students, relatives.

We live in a society where rape is an acceptable outcome of a date, where wearing a tight dress merits losing control of your life and body, where a woman who has the audacity to be alone hitchhiking, going to a bar, or walking at night deserves victimization. "Victim precipitation," which refers to actions that invite rape, includes such behavior as consuming alcohol with a man, according to Menachim Amir's influential study, *Patterns of Forcible Rape*. Yet even with such broad definitions of provocative behavior, Amir concludes that only 4.4% of all rapes were victim precipitated, compared to 17% for other violent crimes, such as murder.

Rape is a common problem, yet little protection is offered to women. Much of the reason for this situation is that many people do not believe that rape is a crime. A survey from the summer issue of *Ms.* magazine asked men across the country whether they believed rape is a criminal act which they could never under any circumstances see themselves committing. Only 35% of the men could answer in the

affirmative. 90% of men said, in a survey by the author of *Say No To a Rapist and Survive*, that if they saw a woman hitchhiking along they would feel they could "do something sexually" to her easily.

A California Police manual, under "Patrol Procedures," chattily explains that "Forcible rape is one of the most falsely reported crimes. The majority of 'second day reported' rapes are not legitimate," the wife has decided to "go out on the town" and later regrets it. A doctor commenting on rape in *Rape: The Bait and the Trap* says that "Court dockets throughout the nation contain many a tragic reference to a case wherein a highly intelligent male may have

succumbed just once to the dreadful allure of sexual violence."

Across the nation, it is mandatory for a judge to advise a jury that rape is easy to claim, but difficult to prove. What one must conclude from these facts is that rape is a crime most men can see themselves committing, sympathy often rests with the rapist, not the victim, and that rape laws on many levels protect the criminal more than the victim.

Maybe we should stop and define rape. "Rape is easy to claim, but difficult to prove . . ." Our society does not debate the existence of other felonies. No one says, "Was his money stolen, or did he give it?" When

someone is beaten up are they "asking for it" because of the way they were dressed? Would a demonstration analogous to Clarence Darrow's trick of trying to fit a pencil into a moving bottle ever be used to disprove the possibility of murder?

Rape is not seduction. And rape is not always bloody and violent. Rape happens whenever a person, usually a woman, does not want to have sex with a man, and he forces her. Even if a woman is ambivalent, and she is forced to have sex, that is wrong. Societal attitudes need to change so that people feel that a woman should give her full, knowledgeable and conscious consent to intercourse, not merely acquiescence.

Lunt mannequin offends women

by Margi Clarke

It is not often that the issues of sexism, racism and other forms of the institutionalized violence so prevalent in our society are exposed and confronted in the context of our own lives in our own community. Last semester, one such "social evil" reared its head in the public display of a female mannequin in a Lunt suite window. Exhibited nude, in various costumes, and, for a period of time, with a beer bottle positioned between her legs, the manipulation of the mannequin constituted a sexist and violent act.

Numerous women were offended and angered by the display, and took the responsibility of confronting the men in the suite. In my view, those confrontations were not met with any degree of understanding, nor respect, though the mannequin was eventually removed from the window.

Because sexism is evident in many of our interactions, and in the curriculum and policies of both Bryn Mawr and Haverford, a letter was written to the community to call attention to the display as a concrete and specific act that should be recognized as sexist and condemned as such. The letter evoked a virulent and expressly hostile reaction from a majority of the community, because it was read as an attack on the Lunt residents, rather than on the act for which they were responsible, that of displaying the mannequin. This distinction is central to the task of transforming our attitudes, and more importantly, our behavior about issues of sexism.

While I was offended by the display, the conflict with the Lunt men cannot and must not be reduced to a simple matter of the suite offending a group of women, and certainly should not have been dealt with, as it was initially suggested, as an issue relevant only to the two women who signed the original letter. If the dignity and integrity of women is to be respected by the community, actions such as the display and manipulation of the mannequin must be recognized as sexist, destructive, transgressing the boundaries of acceptable behavior and challenging the values of the community. Thus the two women demanded that the act be condemned and the men held accountable for it.

The Honor Council, claiming that the community had not previously issued a statement recognizing sexism as wrong, was reluctant to enforce standards that had never been explicitly articulated in a community forum. The position taken by the Council points to the obvious questions about the awareness of the Council members and the community in general. The failure of the Council to act according to community values carries serious implications about its role at the College. While I realize that discussion and dialogue are

part of the educational process, and of social and personal change, the Council's insistence that the conflict over the mannequin's display could be resolved through discussion, and their position that the demand for sanctions against the men's actions was vengeful unfairly denied the need to establish and maintain standards of behavior for students at the college.

If the dignity and integrity of women is to be respected by the community, actions such as the display and manipulation of the mannequin must be recognized as sexist, destructive, transgressing the boundaries of acceptable behavior . . ."

The repeated criticism that the women had not followed the Council's procedures must be rebuked, not only because it deflects attention from the content of the issue, but also because the Honor Code's premise that dialogue will serve to resolve all conflict among students is clearly inappropriate in issues of community-wide importance, particularly concerning issues of male domination and the abuse of women through objectification.

In the brochure on "Women at Haverford," the potential for sexual harassment among students is acknowledged but the

procedures the Council advises women to follow in combatting it lack any understanding of the seriousness of this threat. It states: "The College encourages students who believe they are being sexually harassed in any way to discuss these feelings with the harassing individual." Women's vulnerability to discrimination, abuse and harassment is complex and serious; it is not simply a matter of misunderstanding and hurt feelings. Such advice denies the fear and hurt that women actually feel when faced with sexual harassment.

The hostile reaction to the women confronting the Lunt residents indicates that such misunderstanding is prevalent in the bi-College community. Sadly, the Haverford administration demonstrated a similar lack of understanding and commitment to addressing issues of sexism on its campus. The Honor Board's delay made it all the more difficult for the women who were concerned and frightened by the violent implications of the display.

All of these factors combine to create an atmosphere that makes possible the kinds of actions and denials which characterized the Barclay rape, and makes it so hard for women who have been victimized by date rape to seek out support. These connections are not in the imaginations of the women who confronted the Lunt residents. They are real, frightening connections that must be acknowledged and faced directly so that our behavior and our attitudes can truly reflect care and concern for the safety and dignity of women in the community.

Workshop raises consciousness

by Karen Sullivan

Last Wednesday's Women's Alliance meeting on "Racism: A Workshop" began with an uncovering of the participants' earliest memories of racism and ended with an articulated concern with what is perhaps the most blatantly racist situation at the College: the preponderance of black maids and custodians in a white-controlled institution.

As facilitator of the workshop, Amy Villarejo followed the format suggested by the book *All the Women are White, All the Blacks are Men, but Some of us are Brave* (Barbara Smith, ed., et al.) in structuring the evening's discussion, whereby one first uncovers emotional responses to racism, then explores ways in which the individual has been oppressed as a woman, and then connects the consciousness of racism with the empathy in searching for ways in which to eradicate one's racism.

For many of the women present, busing brought them together with blacks at school, while the distance of black and white communities severed them from

their company. Several of the participants recalled the uneasiness they had felt because the black children they met in their classes lived in such distant neighborhoods which they could visit only with extreme precaution.

One woman described the conflicting messages she received from her mother when she visited a friend in the Watts suburb of Los Angeles; the excursion was at once a "great idea" and a dangerous undertaking.

Another woman related this divided attitude towards segregation to the popular distinction between "good" middle class blacks "whom it was absurd to oppress" and "bad" lower class blacks who are "dangerous and mysterious." As the woman pointed out, this schismatic portrait of blacks is encouraged by television, which depicts blacks either as bourgeois *Sesame Street* characters or as the gangsters of *Hill Street Blues*.

Villarejo next asked "What did you learn at home about black people? What terms did your parents use in describing them, and how did that make you feel?" A

ty through the media, pornography, and rape

Rape: a crime of violence, not sex

by Michele Rubin

On February 12 at 4:00 p.m. in Stokes Auditorium the Coalition For Action in Women's Issues is holding a film and panel discussion on the most prevalent violent crime against women, rape. This panel discussion will confront the issue of rape directly, explaining rape and answering questions. Rape is an often hushed-up, frequently trivialized and much ignored crime, both in the bi-College community and the "real" world. It is, contrary to some common beliefs, a crime and a federal one. The purpose of this panel is to raise consciousness regarding rape, both in women who are the potential victims and men who misunderstand or commit the act of rape.

One of the most volatile subjects that will be discussed is the subject of date rape. Date rape occurs with alarming frequency, often without the rapist even realizing that he is committing an act of supreme violation, sex without consent. Date rape and coercive rape are issues which radically divide opinion, most strongly between men and women. Part of the problem which brainwashes people into thinking date rape and coercive rape are "okay" is societal roles for men and women and sexual arrangements in our society. The panel will be discussing this in some depth. The

A woman is raped every three minutes and a woman is battered every eighteen seconds."

panel will also be examining our Western culture as a rape culture in which society teaches men to rape, condones rape, and teaches women to suffer rape silently.

The panel is not trying to set up any more of an adversarial position between men and women than already exists. But the bottom line of the matter is that men rape and women get raped. Rape, contrary to popular opinion, has nothing to do with sex and everything to do with violence, degradation, violation and dehumanization. Rape is not exclusively a feminist issue, any more than are murder, torture and assault. It is a women's issue and a human issue. According to a Washington D.C. rape crisis center, one out of every three women will

be raped—whether they define themselves as feminists or not. Most men will have someone they know or love raped within their lifetime.

Rape is everyone's problem but it is women who are the victims and it is women's consciousness that must be raised in order that they can be aware and

One out of every three women will be raped—whether they define themselves as feminists or not."

protect themselves. Our society demeans women. It is a rape society and only women can change that.

Another aspect that will be discussed is what human resources and legal recourse women have in the event of rape. The panel will examine federal and state laws pertaining to rape and discuss what needs to be changed in the American judicial system regarding rape. For example, a woman cannot prosecute a husband, even if she is separated from him, for rape in 40 out of 50 states in our country. There are many laws on the books which hinder and prevent rape prosecution and even more attitudes which do the same.

Rape victims often become victims of the court system, of doctors, of their families and of their friends due to sexist and ignorant views concerning rape. These attitudes can change only with the elevation of social consciousness and the changing of societal sexual conditioning.

The panel will discuss how we can "un-teach" rape in our culture and see how popular music, movies, television and books glamorize rape and convey the message that women want to be raped and that it is man's right to rape. This, too, is part of societal conditioning regarding gender roles in our culture. Society perpetuates rape; we can start to help stop it.

Rape and fear of rape is a prison which every woman lives in every time the sun sets. Date rape and coercive rape is a violation, a pressure, and a terror every woman has encountered. The panel hopes to help change attitudes regarding rape and gender roles in this community which ultimately will help change attitudes in our society.

Pornography promotes objectification of women

by Helen Carter

The magazines sold on city street corners picture women being bound, beat, whipped and tortured. Women are degraded, chained, enslaved, and raped in virtually every book purchasable in "adult only" stores. In theaters in the red light districts of every city, movies donning titles such as "Joy of Pain," "Black and Chained," "Cry Rape," "Angels in Pain," and "Slave Girl," portray the hunting, the maiming, the mutilation, and the subsequent rape and murder of women like ourselves. All of these publications have one thing in common: they combine sex and violence for sexual stimulation or pleasure. These are examples of "hardcore" pornography, and they are dangerous.

Pornography is not an expression of sexual freedom, sensuality or a liberal attitude. It is a symptomatic manifestation of a patriarchal order coupled with misogyny and of sexual hostility directed at women. Furthermore, pornography serves as an ideological mechanism to uphold this social order. Besides arising from male fantasies and the staging of male imaginings, pornography also mirrors actual social relationships between men and women. We can say that pornography is "verbal or pictorial explicit representations of sexual behavior that," in the words of the Commission on Obscenity and Pornography, have as a distinguishing characteristic "the degrading and demeaning portrayal of the role and status of the human female . . . as a mere sexual object to be exploited and manipulated sexually." Moreover, it represents or describes sexual behavior that is degrading or abusive to one or more of the participants in such a way as to approve and support such degradation and abuse.

In one three month period a group of researchers from Women Against Violence in Pornography and Media, a group of Bay Area California feminists formed in 1976, viewed twenty-six pornographic films in San Francisco, 21 had rape scenes, 16 had bondage and torture scenes, two were films of child molestation, and two featured the killing of women for sexual excitement. "Snuff" films purportedly show the actual murder and butchering of one of its actresses. Don Smith studied 428 "adult only" paperbacks that were published between 1968 and 1974, and were readily available in stores other than "adult only" stores. He found of the 4,580 sex episodes in these books, one-fifth involved completed rape, virtually all focused on the victim's fear, physical resistance, and terror which became transformed by the rape into sexual passion, and less than three percent of the victims report the attack and less than three percent of the attackers meet with any negative consequences.

Thus, one can see how pornography,

which is permeated with sadism and masochism, perpetuates and encourages a specific ideology, attitude and approach toward women. Most pornography conveys the distorted message that physically abusing and forcibly raping a woman is erotic and pleasurable for men, and that women desire, enjoy and ask for this kind of treatment, expect it or accept it as their lot to be victims of such experience. In short, it glorifies, trivializes and demeans the suffering of women. Dominique Poggi, a French feminist, writes that pornography functions to purvey "an ideology of pleasure and enjoyment which urges rapelike relations, exalts rapists, and persuades victims that they are in fact consenting and satisfied because they fully bloom under masochistic conditions." Laura Lederer in *Take Back the Night* explains how pornographic movies, pictures and stories are a "celebration of male power over women and the sexist wish that women's sexuality and values be totally subservient to men's."

Hence, women's bodies are stripped, exposed and contorted for the purpose of ridicule and domination to boost the masculine esteem which receives its sense of power from viewing females as dehumanized objects to be used, abused and discarded. Pornography is, therefore, an instrument of anti-woman propaganda which serves the patriarchy and which reinforces the myth of passive and masochistic feminine sexuality and presents a distorted view of woman's nature, while it glorifies images of male predators and sadists.

From "Snuff" films to "flesh" magazines, from newspapers to books, from store displays to billboards and from record covers to "Vogue," violent pornography has come to occupy its own niche in communications and entertainment media, and to acquire a quasi-institutional character. Its acceptance in the mass media, whatever the motivation, means a cultural endorsement of its message. A message that makes people more sympathetic to the rapist and less so to the victim. A message portraying pain as (pleasure and which is reported to make men more likely to engage in rape. If we see enough victimization of women in the media, violence becomes commonplace, numbingly routine, and we become insensitive to it. Thus pornographic depictions contribute to the maintenance of a climate tolerant of both psychological and physical violence against women. A climate where a woman is raped every three minutes and a woman is battered every eighteen seconds.

Instead of proposing that women's bodies be put at the disposal of all men, we must demand that we be allowed to control our own bodies. Instead of coupling sexuality with violence let us unite it with love. And rather than relegating sexuality to the profane, let us instead hold it as sacred.

Business about racism

number of the women present felt disadvantaged by their youth in speaking with their parents on racism. One woman's father was a social psychologist who was able to buttress his racist perception of blacks with the information he had been trained with. "Obviously I didn't have the newspaper articles and statistics. I don't know where he got his," the woman said.

Another woman related how when she had asked her mother why a black man and a white man were fighting on a television program her mother had replied, "Well, that's the way it is, little girl, and you'd better get used to it." "I got really frightened by the irrationality and the violence of it," the woman said.

As one woman pointed out, the participants had two types of experiences: "My father said this horrible thing," and "My parents said all the right things, but I'm still afraid." A Quaker woman, for instance, pointed out that her background had emphasized that "Everyone is of worth regardless of background, not inclusive of background"; "color-blindness" overlooks the tremendous influences of one's race

upon one's life.

The experiences of the two women of color present contrasted sharply with those of the fourteen white women. One of the women described a "responsibility to be better than I was, because if I wasn't they would assume that all Indians, or whatever, were like that." She remembered being beaten up in ninth grade for no reason and "burning with embarrassment as if it were all my fault."

Discussion of racism at Bryn Mawr began with one black woman's observation that "One of the things that really disturbs me is the fact that every single person who cleans the bathroom, sweeps the floor, shovels the snow, without exception, is black." A white student who had worked at Wyndham compared the politeness with which she was treated by the faculty to the abuse suffered by the full-time black waitresses, while another woman remembered reading the black feminist anthology *Off our Backs* as a black maid vacuumed the rug around her.

The discussion ended with a song and a group hug.

More Jewish women to come

The current speaker series, "Jewish Women: Ancient Dreams, New Visions," continues on February 13 when Evelyn Torton Beck offers "A Jewish Perspective on Feminist Literature." Beck is Professor of Comparative Literature, Women's Studies and German at the University of Wisconsin where she has taught since 1972. This year she is the recipient of a fellowship of the National Endowment for the Humanities as an independent scholar. An expert on Kafka and translator of Isaac Bashevis Singer, Beck edited *Nice Jewish Girls: A Lesbian Anthology*. She will be speaking at 4 pm in Thomas 110.

Judith Plaskow and Starhawk will discuss feminist spirituality and patriarchal religion on March 6, at 4 pm in Thomas 110. Plaskow teaches Women in Western Religion at Manhattan College and is currently helping to found the *Journal of Feminist Studies in Religion*. Starhawk teaches Creative Ritual and Feminist Theology at Holy Names College, Oakland, Calif. She is a therapist and counselor, and author of *The Spiral Dance: A Rebirth of the Ancient Religion of the Great Goddess*.

Students examine European attitudes toward peace

Peace Mission travellers convene

by Julie Herman

Whirled from one continent to another, whisked from one conference to the next, the three-member Bryn Mawr Peace Studies Mission spent a hectic eighteen days in January interviewing members of three Western governments and peace movements about their attitudes on foreign policy and disarmament.

Bryn Mawr graduate student Joseph Mason, Haverford senior William Reno, and Bryn Mawr sophomore Sara Hamlen (see accompanying article) left on January 4 for London, from where they proceeded to Bonn and to Ottawa, before returning to the United States on January 22. The three mission members gave their first public account of their adventures at a dinner at the home of Bryn Mawr President Mary Patterson McPherson, on January 31.

Reno, Hamlen and Mason each presented the highlights of their stay in one city, and then responded to questions from their audience.

Perhaps the most striking aspect of their talk was the theme of opposites which seemed to appear and disappear when least expected. For example, although NATO briefings in each capital drew the same hard line between East and West, German public opinion, as characterized by Will Reno, was far less concerned with a Soviet threat than with the concept of a unified Germany. This issue, though long forgotten in the United States, was felt to remain pertinent to the lives of Germans who have friends and relatives still living in East Germany.

Because of President Ronald Reagan's perceived tendency to view the world through star-spangled glasses that reveal only dichotomies of good and evil, East and West, the United States is often seen as unsophisticated and ill-informed on Europe's political realities.

Joe Mason reported that many Germans "questioned Reagan's intelligence" and doubted his "grasp of complex issues." Sara Hamlen explained that while many Germans understand English and can thus read Reagan's statements in the original, they do not understand that American campaign rhetoric is geared to home issues and not world opinion.

In contrast to the United States' coolness toward the Soviets, West Germany conducts a series of talks every four months on small problems which need airing. As Hamlen put it, this constant communication lessens East-West tension and diminishes the need for the landmark agreements that are required for rare summit meetings to seem successful. Mason added that European politicians had been hoping for the same sort of communication to be opened between Reagan and Soviet head of state Yuri Andropov, who was viewed as versatile and sophisticated. "Europeans saw Andropov as one of the best opportunities for breakthroughs" in communication between Russia and the United States, said Mason. "The present US administration's failure to see that was perceived as a major blunder."

While the opposition between East and West seemed to diminish in importance in Bonn, differences within all three governments over arms and disarmament were very sharply defined. The military and NATO representatives based their view of world affairs solidly on a numerical tally of nuclear capability, whereas politicians serving in ministries of State looked to Soviet intentions as a gauge of possibilities for peace.

Hamlen implied that this division between warhead-counters and diplomats is

slightly less sharp in England than in Germany or Canada. The reason behind this is the rising public outcry against missile deployment in that country, sparked by the feminist protestors at Greenham Common and fanned by the less radical church and political groups whose mainstream anti-war protests frighten hardliners in the British government. Mason believed that it was the activism by groups which normally avoid such confrontation that has forced the British government to strengthen its position. "As the governments have to defend NATO, Hamlen said, "they have to assume everything it says is right. They can't question themselves."

While Canada's NATO military has presented the same views as militaries elsewhere, the Trudeau government recently announced a peace initiative to facilitate talks between the Soviet Union and the United States. Hence, Canada currently sees its role as one of moderator, rather than military ally.



Peace studies winner Sara Hamlen stands before the House of Parliament, England.

Hamlen encounters increasing tension over arms

by Sara Hamlen

To describe everything we learned, and all the meetings we attended would take a good many hours, so let me summarize some of the things we learned, and encourage you to seek me or my two colleagues out with questions. In London and Bonn, the debate seemed very focused on cruise missiles and whether or not they should be deployed. Until recently, there has been consensus on issues concerning NATO, and both conservative and liberal governments have pursued similar defense strategies. Helmut Schmidt, we heard many times, was the one who requested the cruise and Pershing missiles in the first place. Yet, now Schmidt's party maintains that it opposes deployment of the missiles; the Labour government in Britain called for unilateral disarmament in their election platform.

In Canada, however, the debate is wider, and has an odd twist to it. Trudeau's peace initiative, and his travels to speak with world leaders, calls for an improved atmosphere, less inflammatory rhetoric, and for the political leaders, instead of the arms negotiators, to become involved in seeking a peaceful solution to the rising tensions in the world.

Canada's government at the moment is liberal, but everyone is wondering when Trudeau is going to retire, or whether he will call for elections and run again. Trudeau has been in power for 16 years, and many of the voters are tired of him; at the same time, he is not starting a peace initiative to gain votes. Rather, he is acting like a statesman, not a politician, and so it's up to his party to worry about the politics of getting elected. Meanwhile, the Conservatives picture themselves as the "government-in-waiting," and are committed to rearming and increasing their commitment to NATO.

So, there's your brief summary of the political climate. All these governments, though they will not admit it, are feeling increasing pressure to do something about the rising nuclear tensions in the world arena. In Britain it is not so much the Greenham women who are making the government uneasy, but the church groups. When the Anglican church came out with a book called *The Church and the Bomb*, advocating what the government ought to be doing, then the government

began to worry and start its own propaganda efforts.

Much of what I learned falls under the category of "subjective," because they were just impressions, yet important impressions. There is much more fear in West Germany; in any confrontation, Germany, all of it, would be destroyed, whether war was conventional or nuclear. So suggestions to increase world security by replacing nuclear weapons with conventional ones still use the underlying assumption that deterrence is the best policy, and is effective. Yet, if war were to erupt in West Germany, what then? Could we sanction sacrificing West Germany? One of the things I learned was how narrow and perhaps naive an American conception of war is. Germany was heavily bombed until it was leveled, and that was with the weapons of forty years ago.

If there were an easy solution to all these quandaries, then someone would have solved the problem before now. There are no simple solutions, only more complex questions. One suggestion that the Quakers advocated was that we learn more about the Soviet Union, that we visit there, and talk not only to common people, not

only to government officials, but to both, and many times. Reagan is currently the only United States president not to meet the Soviet leader.

The greatest danger is to stereotype, and hence to underestimate your opponent. I am very interested in motives, because I believe that if a solution lies anywhere, it lies here, not in capabilities, but in intentions and political reasons. We need to learn why the Soviets act as they do, and simplistic answers like, "They are an empire of evil," are destructive and dangerous. So, if I were to suggest what to do about this problem, I would suggest two things, the first being, "Learn more about the Soviets."

The second suggestion would be, "Examine your assumptions, and those of others." These issues are extremely complex, often to the point of despair, but if we are to lift this cloud of uncertainty at all, we must explore all our options. We need to seek new solutions, and think in new ways. I fear that the deterrence argument, if it becomes embattled, will cease to be questioned by those who advocate it, and hence become quickly obsolete. Any policy has to be continually examined in light of new circumstances.

What is Greenham Common?

by Priscilla Isear

On August 28, 1981, a group of women from Wales walked 110 miles to the United States Air Force Greenham Common, about 50 miles southeast of London. Later that week, four women chained themselves to the fence surrounding the base, demanding a televised debate with a Ministry of Defense (MOD) representative on the proposed deployment of 96 Cruise missiles at Greenham Common. That demand was never met, and since then, women have lived on the Common to protest the deployment of Cruise missiles in particular, and the buildup of nuclear arsenals in general. Citizens throughout Great Britain have started similar peace encampments at various military installations to actively oppose the nuclear threat.

Greenham Common, formerly an area of truly common ground which was freely accessible to all British subjects, was first used as an air force base by the MOD during the Second World War. After the war,

the airbase fell into disuse, but control of the land was never returned to the public. In 1951, despite opposition by local authorities, the MOD purchased the land, and later leased it to the American military. In 1979, the British government announced that the U.S. military would deploy 96 Cruise missiles at Greenham in December of 1983.

Cruise is part of the deadly and expensive new breed of first strike nuclear weaponry; because the missiles fly close to the ground, they are undetectable by radar, and U.S. Global Positioning Satellites over Europe can change their flight patterns continuously, thus assuring pinpoint accuracy. Small enough to be transported by van, each missile nevertheless has a destructive force fifteen times more powerful than the hydrogen bomb used to decimate Hiroshima.

Throughout the past two years, the women of Greenham Common have par-

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Hyman integrates feminism and Jewish history

by Natalie Sacks

For the twenty-five people in Thomas 110 last Tuesday, Paul Hyman's lecture on "New Light on the History of Jewish Women" served largely as an impetus to integrate Jewish and feminist identities. Her lecture was the first of three in the *Jewish Women: Ancient Dreams, New Visions* speaker series.

Paula Hyman, dean and teacher at the Jewish Theological Seminary in NYC, shared with an enthusiastic audience three case studies of Jewish women's history to "serve as a prism to open up new ways of looking at the Jewish historical experience." She stated that "History is defined as history of men," a phenomenon she felt was doubly true of Jewish history.

The issue of gender and the development of Jewish male and female roles over the ages are central in her work. She said that the sex role division was especially strict in the religious realm, and she defined gender as "a socially constructed role."

The cases pointed to three different aspects of the Jewish woman's experience: spirituality, assimilation, and political action. Hyman saw these cases as breaking through assumed notions of Jewish history.

The first case showed how women living in central and eastern Europe in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries expressed their piety within a rigid male-oriented tradition. Hyman discussed *The Memoirs of Glueckel of Hamlen* as a source. In Glueckel's time, women were the primary consumers of Yiddish literature, which represented a "lower culture" compared to the Hebrew literature men studied.

Hyman suggested that the contents of this literature reflect the women's experience, and that studying it illustrates how the women made themselves central

as a survival tactic, "to enhance their own self-esteem" in a rigidly defined subordinate role.

Hyman pointed out that until recently, the memoirs had been studied by students of Yiddish for purely linguistic purposes.

Moving to the 19th century, Hyman discussed the phenomenon of Jewish assimilation in Germany, which is commonly viewed in terms of the male Jewish elite. She suggested that the pattern of assimilation was different for Jewish women because they had far less access to education and business, and were therefore not in a position to measure success in terms of the modern world, as men were. Though Hyman felt unsure about the implications of the gender gap in this instance, she stated that at this time women were "serving a preservative role for Jewish culture."

The third case brought to light the experience of Jewish women immigrants on the Lower East side of Manhattan in the early 20th century. Hyman said that these women "made the neighborhood the locus of their communal Jewish identity."

In opposition to the general assumption that married women were politically inactive, Hyman described the Koshers Meat Boycott of 1902, which occurred in response to price hikes. These organizers used class-conscious rhetoric in their leaflets, raised a strike fund for bail-outs, and the women continued to use their strong neighborhood network to organize against gangsters.

With this example, Hyman pointed out the need for further investigation "of local grassroots organization to define community."

Hyman concluded by challenging the audience to see history with a "wholeness previously unavailable."

Amy Friedman, an organizer of the lectures, sees a need on campus for this type of event, which she called "a natural sort of education," as it deals with a search for personal identity.

Sheila Weinberg, the bi-college Hillel director, was "delighted" with the lecture. She hoped that a Jewish feminist discussion group that existed last year could be recreated.

Another member of the audience, Rachel Goldsmith, though pleased with the lecture, felt that with the exception of the women on the Lower East Side, Hyman focused her studies too exclusively on upper class women.

One of the handful of men in the au-

dience came because he is interested in "both feminism and Judaism." A social work student felt that the fundamental issue of integrating feminism and religion made the lecture interesting to all women, Jews and non-Jews alike.

The next lecture will be by Evelyn Torton Beck on "A Jewish Perspective on Feminist Literature." Beck is the editor of *Nice Jewish Girls? A Lesbian Anthology* (Persephone Press, 1982). The lecture is on February 13 at four p.m. in Thomas 110.

The lecture series is sponsored by the Bryn Mawr Dean's Office, the Commission on Campus Projects of JCAB, the Pennsylvania Humanities Council, and Hillel.

Feminism creates poetry from new canon

by Amy Villejaro

Rachel Blau DuPlessis, a member of the English department at Temple University, stunned an overflowing crowd at English House on Friday with her discussion/reading of "Feminist Poems—The History of Poetry."

DuPlessis, both a well-known critic of women's poetry and a poet herself, gave a moving reading of her own work, a book-length series of poems entitled "The History of Poetry." DuPlessis has dubbed her work-in-progress a "deconstruction of all male poetry," a bold statement indeed. Yet DuPlessis has achieved a stance as a woman poet that is at once "critical and complicit, ambivalent and angry."

In the canonical history of poetry, DuPlessis asserts that "women are represented as an object of scrutiny rather than the speaking subject;" in other words, women are the "signified with no control of the signifiers." The woman writer's mission, then, as Margaret Homans has suggested is to "forge a Self out of the tradition of Otherness." In her "History of Poetry," DuPlessis takes control of the signifiers to develop her powerful, "precious poetry" (from DuPlessis's "Crowbar").

In her own work, DuPlessis relies on citation from male and female poets alike (Keats and Dickinson, for example): "in a deep, wounding dialogue with already written poems, [I] call attention to some distance between those two traditions." Through citation, the force of the canonical text is dissolved into other forms.

Tactics other than citation are at work in "The History of Poetry" as well: vagrant wanderings, use of dialect and mistaken verb tenses. All serve to "destroy the uncontested rhetoric" which constitutes

doom—what can we do to destroy the beast that has already been given life, and has devoured, and has grown too large for us to comprehend? So we turn outwards, and find life, hope and purpose once more; we are strong, our actions can influence, and we are empowered, restored, made to feel once again readied to fight.

A green-clad man inside the fence calls me a beast. Angry, enraged, I accuse him of being the beast, and then realize that I am not his beast, for all of together are the beast, fighting the monster which makes us mistrust, despise one another, and which diverts us from hating the thing which threatens to kill us. Women now rise, furious, to name the true beast, to destroy it, to avenge those who have been killed in spirit, and who will be killed in body. Greenham women are women everywhere, and the spirit spreads and envelopes. We can break the barriers by being angry and non-violent, loving and hating, creating and destroying, learning and unlearning, by doing what we must do if we are to survive.

much of the canonical tradition.

DuPlessis's unique blend of theory and poetry reading heightened the audience's understanding and appreciation of "The History of Poetry," for the themes and use of language at work and play in her poetry are perhaps less accessible (or more literarily self-conscious) than those in much of contemporary feminist poetry. Yet despite the difficulty of her work, "The History of Poetry" presents an insightful, honest, highly-skilled example of the possibilities for women's expression."

Among the poems DuPlessis read Friday afternoon were "Two Gypsies," "Ode to Psyche," "Killing Me," and her longer and most compelling "Crowbar." Each explored both sides of "the postulated line which articulates speech," moving in and out of familiar language and sounds. Some rewrote well-known male poems; others tackled the previous work of women poets, becoming "fictive collaborators" with previous women's texts. Both captured the ear, delighted the mind, and challenged our understanding of the male tradition, as well as past and contemporary women's poetry. In any case, Rachel Blau DuPlessis is a name to remember; "The History of Poetry" is a collection to eagerly anticipate.

Common

(Continued from page 8)

anticipated in numerous forms of nonviolent direct action; they have blockaded, picketed, staged mass demonstrations, entered jail, cut the fence, entered the base, and danced on the silos. New ways to protest are continually being created and tried. Last February, Greenham Women Against Cruise took the matter to court in New York, and applied for an injunction restraining the U.S. government from deploying Cruise. They are basing their case on articles of the Geneva Convention, and on the Genocide Convention, which defines genocide as killing, causing bodily or mental harm to, or "deliberately inflicting on the national, ethnic, racial, or religious group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part." Because 55% of the population of England and Wales lives within a one-hundred mile radius of Greenham Common, the deployment of Cruise clearly poses a direct threat to the lives of British subjects.

Although deployment has started at Greenham, and will certainly continue for some time, the protest at Greenham has heightened the awareness and involvement of scores of thousands of British and non-British women, and the influence of those opposed to Cruise missiles is always growing. As one woman at Greenham said: "We aren't going away. We'll be there for as long as it takes."

Impressions of Greenham

by Priscilla Isear

"We're talking about life and death. We're not talking about images. I mean, it won't matter when you're dead whether you were a good conservative chap or a radical feminist—you're just dead. And this is life and death." (Simone, Newbury Court)

The Day of the Greenham Common action, over 40,000 women join together out-

and American troops laughing and glaring, and the silos, low and flat and terrible, which hide the sacred agents of death: the Cruise missiles, some already deployed and ready for destruction. Women's faces, some composed and resolved, some contorted with fury and rage, others joyful and vibrant. Laughter, tears, screams, moans, and music, throughout it all the sounds become like music, one song which we all

Inside the fence, death, immobility, hopelessness, hate. Outside the fence, life, action, purpose, love—for the planet, for the other women there, and for the soldiers and engineers on the other side."

side US Air Force Base Greenham Common to protest the deployment of Cruise missiles. Masses of women collected, all strength and good spirits and anger mixed together. The fence covered with triumphant banners, pictures of children, families, friends, lovers, and brightly colored ribbons woven in and out. Mud all over, climbing up and down hills covered with slippery muck. The energy of so many women together. Women pulling down the fence, the police officers grabbing and hurling women, and more women rising to take their sisters' places, to shake and cut and weave the fence.

And beyond the green wire, first the rolls upon rolls of barbed wire, then the British

sing, and we are one.

Greenham Common is a place of sharp contrasts. Inside the fence, death, immobility, hopelessness, hate. Outside the fence, life, action, purpose, love—for the planet, for the other women there, for the families left behind, and for the soldiers and engineers on the other side. The fence is there to divide us, but cannot; women destroy the fence with their thoughts and words, as well as with their hands. We talk with the soldiers and police officers, and in our communication, we affirm our concern, and our hatred for the barriers which have been set between us.

Looking inside the fence, we are filled with a sense of hopelessness and

ARTS

Figaro Project seeks new talent

by Sara Snyder

Did you know that the arts are alive at Bryn Mawr? Honest. In recent months, Goodhart Hall has been jumping with activity and excitement, primarily because of the Figaro Project. More than 100 people have become deeply involved in the Project in some capacity.

The Figaro Project is actually an experiment for Bryn Mawr: it is designed to test the potential for the arts on this campus. Anne Kish was originally brought to Bryn Mawr just to produce an administrative report on the condition of the arts on campus, but she felt she couldn't gauge the school's artistic potential without in some way really testing it. She took this opportunity to create The Figaro Project, an idea she says she's been dreaming about for more than ten years, ever since she studied with Darius Milhaud, who composed one of the Figaro operas (*The Guilty Mother*).

The Figaro Project is taking a dual academic/creative approach to the study of Beaumarchais' Figaro trilogy (*The Barber of Seville*, *The Marriage of Figaro*, *The Guilty Mother*), and the remarkable body of works emanating from those plays (principally the operas by Paisiello, Rossini, Mozart, and Milhaud). Each week a scholar from the two colleges' faculties or the larger academic community lectures to the Figaro class on any theme relevant to the Figaro works. Among the first semester's lecturers were Marcel Gutwirth on the revolutionary importance of the play *The Marriage of Figaro*, Nancy Dersofi on *Comedia d'ell Arte*, and Joe Kramer on time in Beaumarchais' works. During class time the students have also presented their own diverse research on aspects of the Figaro works and worked on improvising opera.

As well as the scholarly activity that The Figaro Project has stirred up, various creative projects have been in the works under its auspices. In November a workshop version of *The Barber of Seville* was presented, under the direction of Andy Lichtenberg. He and a group of students created a version of the play in which each time a character left the stage, the actor who played the part was replaced. Unfortunately, attendance at the two performances of this production was dismal because of lack of publicity.

Work began in October on a grand pro-

duction of Mozart's opera *The Marriage of Figaro*, which will be presented in Goodhart on Friday, Feb. 17, and Saturday, Feb. 18, at 8:00 p.m. Anne Kish, the coordinator of the Figaro Project, is the musical director, and David Ostwald, Opera-Theater Director at Julliard and now at SUNY-Purchase, is the director of this production. The cast is comprised of Bryn Mawr and Haverford students and faculty members, and students from Philadelphia's Curtis Institute and Academy of Vocal Arts.

We have been very lucky to have the opportunity that The Figaro Project has afforded us, but unfortunately, few people are aware of any of it. The project has been plagued by poor publicity and the insidious isolation of the Bryn Mawr community."

Figaro is played by Thomas Carson, a graduate of the Academy of Vocal Arts, who recently won regional auditions for the Metropolitan Opera in New York. Carson is also the only black member of the all-white cast. Other artists from outside the community include Stephen Smith as the Count, Karen Noteboom from Curtis as Susanna, Richard Liberty as Bartolo, and Steven Albert as Don Curzio. Bryn Mawr math professor Ty Cunningham will appear as Basilio, and Haverford music instructor Nancy Brocklin plays Marcellina.

Members of the production returned from vacation early in order to rehearse rigorously for a full week. With less than two weeks to go now until production, everyone is working furiously to bring it all together. Anne Kish, who is only at Bryn Mawr as a part-time employee, feels like she is doing "three jobs" right now.

The Mozart opera, albeit consuming, is not the only work in progress within the Figaro Project. Since the beginning of the school year, writers and composers have been meeting and working on what will be the finale of the Project, our own original addition to the body of Figaro works. At

the moment two pieces are well under way. The first is a 50's-style musical comedy set on Capitol Hill, with script by Jessica Hynes, lyrics by Anne Myles, and music by Greg Scott (known to Bryn Mawr as "Transportation Coordinator"). This piece deals with a raucous southern congressman who is tricked into becoming an ERA supporter.

The second work in progress is a modern opera comprised of rap, rock, blues, gospel, "wymyn's", and classical music; lyrics are by Sara Snyder, Elizabeth Storz, Annemarie Monahan, and Vivion Vinsen; music is by Sara Snyder. It deals with an incident of rape at a small college, the factionalization of society, and the disillusionment of the Figaro character in the 1980's. The pieces both work off of the original *Marriage of Figaro*, maintaining some of the same characters, the Beaumarchais spirit, and the political emphasis, but reinterpreting them into the 1980's (in two very different ways). They will premiere on May Day and be presented on several subsequent dates, including the night before convocation.

The Figaro Project has been a great opportunity for students at Bryn Mawr to get involved in the arts; it has given academic credit for participation in the arts, and has given students a wide-open palette for their creativity—people have been able to get involved in any element of artistic production that they choose. In addition, the Figaro Project has provided students with a forum for working closely together with faculty, more advanced students, and professionals. For the Mozart opera production, the Project has brought several great artists to Bryn Mawr for an extended period: David Ostwald, an eminent opera director; Helen Vanni, a Metropolitan Opera vocal coach, Jeanne Stark, a Belgian concert pianist, and Anne Kish herself, an important violinist, composer and conductor.

We have been very lucky to have the opportunity that The Figaro Project has afforded us, but unfortunately, few people are aware of any of it. The project has been plagued by poor publicity and the insidious isolation of the Bryn Mawr community.



Rehearsals continue for *The Marriage of Figaro*.

Although many people have become involved in the Figaro productions, few have taken advantage of the class credit or the chance to create the original production. It is not too late, however; directors, composers, instrumentalists (!!!), musical arrangers, actors, singers, dancers, stage managers, producers, publicity managers, set designers, choreographers, and all kinds of assistants are needed desperately for the two original productions mentioned before.

If you have any sort of artistic urge, you are encouraged to get in touch with members of the Project in order to participate. Meetings concerning the final productions are held every Tuesday at 5, either in Anne Kish's office or in Goodhart Common Room; everyone is welcome (urged) to attend. Anyone interested in participating can also get in touch with Sara Snyder at 645-5724.

Arts coordinator to be appointed

by Sasha Torres

The seriousness of Bryn Mawr's commitment to the arts has been a topic for debate for several years. The bi-College appointments of Andrew Lichtenberg, and Steven Lipsitt, the review of the dance program, and the appointment of Anne Kish have been attempts to remedy the inadequacies of the arts program. Now President McPherson, Dean Dunn and the Committee on Appointments propose another solution: the appointment of a full time Arts Coordinator and of Lecturers in the Arts.

According to the draft proposal for organization of the arts at Bryn Mawr, the Arts Coordinator will insure "ample" performance opportunities, bring visiting artists to campus, manage the arts budgets, and maintain "harmonious and cooperative relations" with both Haverford and bi-College student groups. He or she will also supervise and coordinate the work of the lecturers in the Arts, who will receive three-year, non-tenure track positions.

The proposal stresses that there will be no major in fine arts at Bryn Mawr, but also encourages the offering of work for credit in fine arts. No provision is made for the possibility of independent majors in fine arts. It also encourages making Goodhart "a center for the arts" though "graphics will stay in Arnecliffe" and "dancers will con-

tinue to use both the Schwartz Gymnasium and the Pembroke Studio." With this in mind, the proposal suggests the necessity of a technician to design sets, supervise student technical work, and assume "general responsibility for building management" of Goodhart.

Scrutiny of the proposal raises questions about the continuing nature of bi-College cooperation with respect to the arts programs of the two colleges. Despite the provision for "harmonious and cooperative relations," the proposal does not clearly address the relationship between Haverford's offerings (including majors in both Fine Arts and Music) and the offerings at Bryn Mawr. Similarly, there is no indication of whether or not Bryn Mawr will continue to make joint appointments in the arts with Haverford. In addition, the proposal is vague on the question of how many lecturers will be appointed, when these appointments will be made, and in what areas.

Finally, will this series of appointments really make a difference in the opportunities Bryn Mawr provides its students in the arts? Perhaps a dynamic and energetic Coordinator, aided by similarly devoted Lecturers can reverse the effects of the College's decades-old policy of benign neglect of the arts. Only time will tell, and with this proposal still in the draft stage, the amount of time needed may be considerable.



Members of the *Figaro* cast returned early from winter vacation to rehearse rigorously.

Bryn Mawr basketball still shoots to win

by Anne Robbins

Even though the Bryn Mawr basketball team (a) returned a week early from winter break and (b) has the coolest jackets east of the Mississippi River, the squad, which dropped the first seven contests of the semester, continues to struggle.

After three days, which featured four practices, lots of snow and a private screening of *Raiders of the Lost Ark*, the Mawrtys opened the second half of the season against Allentown College, a team that is headed for post-season play. Surprisingly, Bryn Mawr came out on top in the early minutes of the game, as the offense methodically picked apart Allentown's 1-3-1 zone defense while the Mawrtys' defense forced Allentown to rely on outside shooting. Allentown, however, came out in a press about midway through the first half, and the party was over for Bryn Mawr. Allentown dominated the next few minutes and by half-time had a twenty-point lead and the game in hand.

Two days later the team traversed the Northeast Extension of the Turnpike again, this time bound for Cedar Crest College. Cedar Crest, unlike Allentown, did not break the game wide open with an offensive spurt. Instead, they chipped away at Bryn Mawr's defense, which proved to be disappointingly vulnerable, and built a lead off of chip shots from the lane. The Mawrtys' several turnovers effectively squelched any hope Bryn Mawr had of getting back in the game, and Bryn Mawr again left the court empty-handed.

Still searching for a victory, Bryn Mawr next faced Neumann College, a team they handled with ease last year. Neumann wanted to force the Mawrtys into a run-and-gun game, and, unfortunately for Bryn Mawr, the referees showed no inclination to keep control of the contest. Since Bryn Mawr was unable to run its set offense successfully and thereby establish the pace of the game, Neumann, which came away with a twenty-point win, had its way.

The Mawrtys made their debut at the Bern Schwartz Gymnasium against ever-tough Cabrini College, which featured some of the best outside shooting Bryn Mawr has seen all season. Actually, though, the outside shooting was not the deciding factor of the game; Cabrini won the game in the opening minutes as the



Bryn Mawr lost to Haverford in a well-played contest.

Lady Cavaliers parlayed turnovers forced by their half-court press into enough fast break buckets to build a 22 to 2 lead. At that point the Mawrtys dug in their heels and played Cabrini even for the remainder of the half. Cabrini, however, proved too deep for Bryn Mawr, who eventually succumbed by 31 points.

Again at home, the Mawrtys tipped off against Montgomery County College, which dressed just five players. Hoping to exhaust Montco while utilizing her talented bench, Coach Leigh Donato instructed the team to pick up the pace of the game. The strategy backfired, however, probably because Bryn Mawr lacked the poise and experience necessary to carry off an up-tempo game successfully. Montco opened up a twelve-point margin in the first half, and they won going away.

The next game brought one of Bryn Mawr's familiar foes, Swarthmore, to Schwartz Gymnasium. Having already faced Swarthmore at the Seven Sisters Tournament, Bryn Mawr knew what to expect. Unfortunately, that knowledge didn't help very much, as Swarthmore's combination man-to-man and zone defense was as sharp as ever. Even if the offensive production was below expectations, Bryn Mawr had to be pleased with its defense, which forced Swarthmore to take several low percentage shots as the 30-second clock expired. In fact, the sole difference between the teams was Michelle Fowler, Swarthmore's highly talented guard-forward, who, to put it simply, scored when it counted.

The junior varsity teams of Bryn Mawr and Swarthmore also squared off in a contest that, if the truth be told, was more exciting than the varsity game. Beth Workmaster handled the squad masterfully from

the point position, while Alice Charke played a strong game inside. Actually, the whole squad—Charke, Workmaster, Susan Bickford, Emily Fisch, Tondala Cartwright, Emily Murase and Michele Ryan—played excellently, as they put all their hours of practice to good use.

As it is every year, the Haverford contest was attended by a crowd larger and noisier than usual. This year the multitude witnessed a well-played contest that was closer than the final 19-point margin suggests. With the arrival of freshman Stephanie James, Haverford has added the fast break to its offensive arsenal, and, had they converted most of their opportunities, the Fords might have buried Bryn Mawr early. Instead, lots of Haverford's lay-ups bounced off the rim, and by the time the rebound was pulled down, the Bryn Mawr defense was back in position. Haverford gradually pulled ahead in the first half, though, as Elida Wylie rather quietly put in some shots off offensive rebounds while dominating the defensive boards at the other end.

The Mawrtys, who have not shot really well since break, exploded about five minutes into the second half. Center Jean Luscher scored three times on short jumpers, while wings Jenny Ho, Jackie Maurer, Anne Robbins and Andrea Madarassy couldn't miss. In addition, Bryn Mawr's press began to take its toll, as Haverford coughed up the ball several times. However, Bryn Mawr fell just a little bit short, as the Fords sank a couple of timely outside shots and the Mawrtys threw a few too many passes away.

Although Bryn Mawr is still winless, it is too early to write off the season. Recent games, particularly with Swarthmore and Haverford, have demonstrated that Bryn Mawr's defense is much more than adequate, and the offense has shown signs of coming out of hibernation. It also can't hurt that the easiest part of Bryn Mawr's schedule lies ahead. Gwynedd Mercy College, for example, lost last year's high scorer to graduation, and Haverford has already defeated both Rosemont College and Harcum Junior College. Finally, it must be reiterated that Bryn Mawr is an extremely young team, with the bulk of its playing time distributed among freshmen and sophomores—and not all of these players are basketball veterans. Even if the remainder of the season does not yield a win (which is doubtful), the experience the team is gaining is going to be useful down the road.

Vermey discusses publications

(Continued from page 3)

overlap between the schools as we had projected. We never compare applications beforehand with any college. We're particularly scrupulous about not doing that with Haverford.

CN: Have you noticed any pattern in the common applications you do share, with women preferring Bryn Mawr or Haverford?

Vermey: Mr. Ambler and I have agreed not to talk about that publicly.

CN: In view of the recent outcry about the way the Admissions office portrays campus social life at Bryn Mawr, is any effort being made to portray a more accurate image of the social life here?

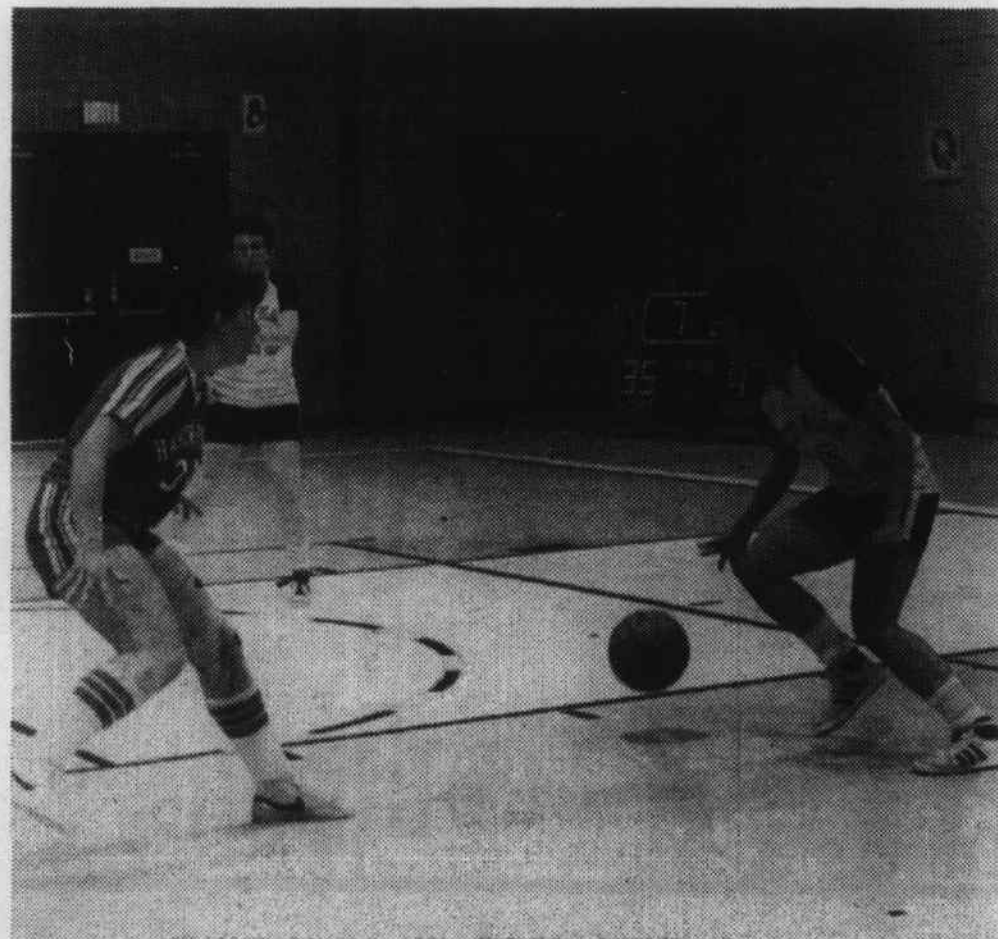
Vermey: We're working on our publications right now for students entering not in 1984, but in 1985, because we start mailing to the students when they're juniors. It takes us about four months to actually do a publication from beginning to end. I want to make the point, when talking about how the admissions office represents the college, that it's inevitable that we are lagging behind the current student body by about two years.

The information that this year's freshmen received was written two years before they entered the college. What freshmen got about Bryn Mawr was written just at the moment when Haverford was first going

coed. That literature reflected a situation that was rather different from what it is now. We are trying very hard to make what we are writing now to reflect the present situation and what we think the situation is going to be like in a couple of years. We're currently trying to depict Bryn Mawr as somewhat less coeducational in future literature. But, certainly, cooperation will continue with Haverford. It's absolutely clear that the two colleges are very entwined, and our literature must reflect that.

CN: It's hard to typify a Mawrtys, but have you detected a character shift in the type of women applying?

Vermey: My perspective is very long. I can think back in the Sixties. I think that in the Sixties the women were a little more eccentric and rough edged. That famous Bryn Mawr "cussed individual" was a little more so then. I think that today's student is more like the student of the fifties when I went here. She is somewhat more conformist and interested in security—although the security takes a different form now. Then, security meant finding a husband right away and being economically secure through your marriage much more than it does today. Today's security means becoming a doctor. I think that this generation is a lot more like the generation of the fifties and forties rather than the sixties and seventies.



Bryn Mawr's Jenny Ho shot well in the game with Haverford.

SPORTS

Mawrtyr gymnastics shows improvement

by Dwyn Harben

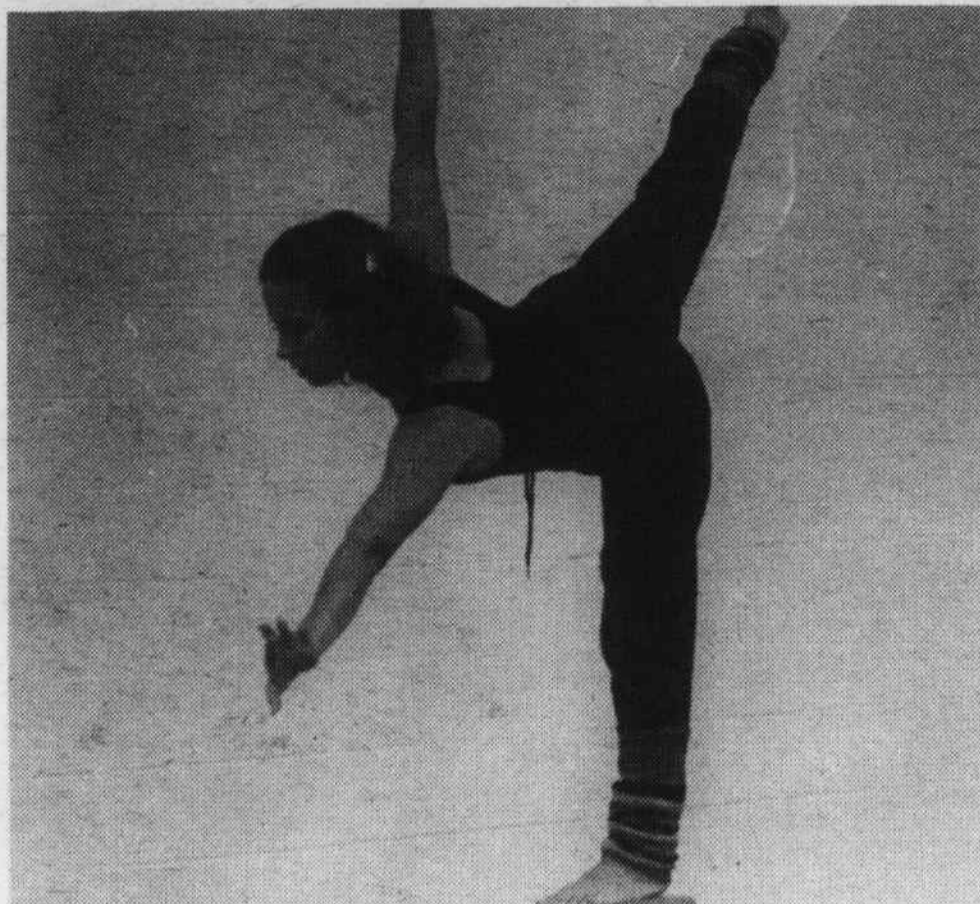
The Bryn Mawr-Haverford women's gymnastics team is off to a very strong start this season. The average team score so far is 129.25, while last year's season average was only 117.0. The increase is quite significant as the outcomes of many meets are decided by a very small margin. A victory over Ursinus College last year was achieved by .45 of a point. This season the team's highest score is 137.4, achieved in the February 1 defeat of Division I competitor Princeton. Bryn Mawr has recorded five wins and three losses to date, with only one of the losses at the hands of another Division III team (Navy, on January 28).

Much of the team's improvement can be attributed to Bryn Mawr freshmen Lori Hess and Rachael Feinsilber, and Bryn Mawr senior Carolyn Friedman, who returned to the team after taking her junior year away. Hess has posted the highest floor exercise score of the season with a 7.5 at the home meet against Army and Navy.

Friedman has recorded the highest scores in vaulting (8.1), uneven parallel bars (7.95), balance beam (7.15), and all-around (30.1).

The opening of the new gymnasium has also contributed to the team's success. The larger practice area provided space for some new equipment so practice time can be more effectively used. Previously, much time was wasted while the gymnasts waited for their turn to use the limited equipment.

Team spirit has been boosted by the tremendous increase in attendance at home meets over last year which was due largely to the new facilities, as there was virtually no seating room in the old gym. Nevertheless, the team is still hoping for even larger crowds. Coach Lisa Novick says she expects even more improvement this season, so future meets should be of interest to old and new fans alike. Look for signs around campus announcing home meets, and come and support this impressive team.



The Bryn Mawr gymnastics team has had an exceptionally strong season.

Swim team battles adversity, improves performance

by Snoozer Archer

What does the Bryn Mawr swim team and the teams of the Winter Olympics have in common? Training in sub-zero temperatures, practicing more than once a day in the pursuit of perfection, and eating the same quantities of food. Back from a month of leisurely activity, the swim team went through an intensive winter sports weekend in a pool with a broken heater, which not only affected the physical abilities of the swimmers, but which

Procrastination techniques reached the pinnacle of excellence. . . thinking of new ways to avoid placing one's body in an ice-bath."

possibly hurt their mental training as well. Procrastinating techniques reached the pinnacle of excellence as the swimmers strained their minds, instead of their muscles, into thinking of new ways to avoid placing one's body in an ice-bath.

But despite such adversities, Coach Lee Wallington feels that the team is "coming along" in its search for the fitness the members had achieved before winter break. After two weeks of being back in the water,

Coach Wallington believes that if times are not starting to come down now it is because of fatigue from the daily practices.

The first of three meets in five days was against Trenton State College, who had spent their break swimming in South America instead of sitting in front of television sets and going to bars, but the meet was so close that the loss of the last event cost Bryn Mawr the meet. Superior efforts and performances were contributed by all members of the team. Unfortunately, senior Helen Collins could not participate due to a long running illness. Senior Claudia Stuart won the 100-Back, the 200-Back and the 100-Fly as well, and though senior Janet Homyak did not win any events she did swim the 200-Fly, an event that has been nicknamed the "burning-lungs-aching-muscles-dropping-legs and let's-hang-onto-the-walls" race. For simply finishing the race that co-captain deserves a medal for finishing above water. Other swimmers who performed above all expectations were sophomore Janet Lewis, sophomore Janna Briscoe, freshman Kim Cline, sophomore Amy Randall, and senior Libby Mellow, diver, all of whom also placed in the top three as well.

Against La Salle College, the team's times showed continued improvement as they gradually get back into shape, but with the overall score being La Salle 74 and Bryn Mawr

55. Briscoe got a second place win in the 1000-Free with newcomer Nicolle Hirschfeld overcoming all odds and finishing third. Annalisa Crannell's times improved with incredible rapidity and against La Salle she did her best 100-Free time of the season with a third place win of 1:03.97. Stuart improved her 200-Back time of the previous meet to get second with 2:34.41; she also finished second in the 50-Back and first in the 50-Fly. Janice Kamrin dove from the 1-meter board uncontested and so was able to try new dives without worrying about the scoring and also did very well. Talent does not just lie with the swim team, but the diving team of Kamrin and Mellow have been leaping to new heights.

The first win of the season was against Glassboro State College which had half their team ill. Sophomores Lewis and Briscoe came in second and third respectively in the 200-Free and both showed time improvements from the first meet just four days before. Stuart continued to dominate almost

all her events winning the 50-Back, coming in second in the 50-Fly and leading off the winning medley relay. Freshmen Serena Jung, Laura LaGassa, Lisa Brennan, and Marla Schwartzman all turned in fine performances that include Jung's second place finish in the 50-Back. Kim Cline's secret strategy of chewing gum so as to help her rhythm seems to be undefeatable as she won the 50-Breast, came in second in the 50-Free and another 2nd in the 50-Fly.

Overall the team's performances have been very good but with another two weeks of practice before the Frostburg Invitational, Coach Wallington is sure of there being "top performances." Until then super-star swimmer Helen Collins will be keeping her yardage up so that she will be swimming tired at the meets but will be ready for the Division III Nationals in March. But the rest of the team is eagerly looking forward to a splashing success at the end of yet another season.

Badminton superb, underrated

by Snoozer Archer

What is the similarity between the Bryn Mawr Badminton Team and Rodney Dangerfield? They both get no respect. The badminton team is the most underrated sports team Bryn Mawr has, and this is unfortunate for many consider it the best team we have (excuse me, Coach Novick). After you see a badminton match, you will never be able to think of it as a simple game for those birdies fly so fast and the amount of concentration needed is incredible. There are still plenty of opportunities to see this team in action, and if your father paid as much as mine did so you could not only learn about Greek vases but about the facts of life as well, one fact you should learn in your four (or more) years here is that badminton is a difficult and challenging sport.

Against Division I West Chester, the team played well but lost against this formidable opponent. But do not lose faith so soon for they then triumphed over Harcum

and Chestnut Hill just a few days later. The rest of the season they have impressive adversaries, but also they have a very big chance of conquering these matches and being the only team with a winning season.

The line-up of this "unknown" group of players: Karen Spencer is the number one player for her second year and is considered a "badminton great." Cynthia Schwartz is number two with Anastasia Ashman and Kristen Steiner vying for positions three and four. The rest of the team consists of Shobanna Ahluwalia, Martha Mason, Mitalee Das, and Guissou Dabiri. The number one doubles team of Joy Ungaretti, who is recovering from back troubles that kept her out last semester, and Sarah Hamlin are also the co-captains. Coach Amy Wolford has helped all her players equally and all are improving under her tutelage, so that only greater victories lie ahead for the badminton team, and since many of their meets will be at home, please come down and cheer them on.

Badminton				
Thu.	Feb. 9	Swarthmore	H	4 pm
Tue.	14	Temple	A	4 pm
Wed.	15	Rosemont/Cedar Crest	H/A	4 pm
Tue.	21	Univ. of Penn	H	4 pm
Thu.	23	Drexel	H	7 pm
Special Tournaments				
Sat.	Feb. 17, 18, 19	William and Mary Open Invitational		
	25	Easterns		
Gymnastics				
Fri.	10	Lockhaven/Glassboro/Swarthmore	BMC	4 pm
Sat.	18	Hofstra	BMC	2 pm
Tue.	21	Queens	Queens	2 pm
Sat.	25	PAIAW Championships	BMC	
	March 2, 3	NATIONALS—Division III National Invitational		
	17	REGIONALS—Radford		
	31	NATIONALS—Springfield		
Basketball				
Thu.	9	Gwynedd Mercy College	A	7 pm
Sat.	11	Columbia University	A	2 pm
Tue.	14	Chestnut Hill College	A	7 pm
Thu.	16	Rosemont College	H	7 pm
Tue.	21	Eastern College*	A	7 pm
Thu.	23	Harcum Junior College	H	7 pm
Sat.	25	Northeastern Christian Jr. College*	H	2 pm
Thu.	Mar. 1	Holy Family College	H	7 pm