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Physical Plant petitions to unionize with AFL-CIO

by Laura Miller and Lillian Daniel

According to physical plant workers, on September 21, 1987 Bryn Mawr College at-
torney Phyllis Lachs responded with an em-
phatic “No way” to their request that they be
legally recognized as a union. On the same
day, workers filed an official petition with the
National Labor Relations Board to start pro-
ceedings to unionize as an independent
local chapter of the Amalgamated Clothing
and Textile Workers Union AFL-CIO.

In an otherwise closed meeting for work-
er on October 7 attended by a College News
reporter, physical plant employees voiced
concerns about pay equity, recently de-
creased benefits, excessive outside contrac-
ting, favoritism in promotion and many
other issues. “There seems to be a three-
tiered system within the staff: you have the
campus administration in the top two slots
and physical plant at the bottom,” said
one worker, who like everyone else-at the
meeting insisted upon anonymity.

AFL-CIO union organizer Mike Sott said,
in an September 30 interview, that he came
to Bryn Mawr after receiving an anonymous
phone call from “someone in the Bryn Mawr
community.” After talking casually with
workers who were on their lunch break, he
says “There was interest in the union im-
mediately. Two weeks later organizing began...at a meeting, 21 out of 23
physical plant employees signed member-
ship cards. On September 21, myself
and two-thirds of the physical plant employees went to Cartref to ask Phyllis Lachs, as a
representative of the college administration, to recognize the union based on a majority
interest. She did not even want to talk to us
and we got a flat-out refusal.”

In an October 1 interview, Bryn Mawr Col-
lege President Mary Patricia Mahoney
explained the administration’s position.
“Union membership is down in this country
and they want to build their base. They had been on this campus a number of times, as
they have with other campuses.”

President McNernson referred to the fact
that in 1978-79 the library unionized with a
different union, AFSEM, but then withdrew
from the union during the first year of her
presidency. “The record of unions in col-
deges has not been so successful,” she said.
They have been losing more elections than
they have been winning. It is sad to see what
has happened to a great movement in the
United States.” But she added, “Everyone
legitimately has a right to see if they would
better represented by a third party than by
dealing directly with administrators and
supervisors. If we do that, we think we can
build with unions, but we will bargain very
hard.”

AFL-CIO organizer Mike Sott and many
other organizers at that meeting felt that
after the television documentary, “Women of Sum-
mer” which showed Bryn Mawr educating
working-class women in the 20’s and 30’s.
Out of these historic summers came many
future organizers including Carmen Lucia
and Freddie Paine, who was one of the first
AFL-CIO organizers. “I was seriously disap-
pointed that the Bryn Mawr administration is
doing the exact same thing that large union-
busting corporations do,” said Sott. “They
are not living up to their tradition.”

In response to this charge of hypocrisy,
President McPherson referred to the fact
that John Lewis needs to be rediscov-
red because he was a major factor through-
out the movement. Professor Washington is
excited about the informality of the discus-
sion as it will allow students to talk with
Lewis in a “give and take” relationship,
rather than a lecture situation.

One of the three or four most prominent
figures in the Civil Rights movement, John
Lewis became a known public figure with
his participation in the national student
movement,” according to Robert Washing-
ton. Lewis was one of the founders of the
Student Nonviolent Coordinating Commit-
tee (SNCC—also nicknamed SNIC and
SNICK), of which he was then Chairman
dominantly Black institutions which were
important in incubating and nurturing the
black struggle.

The American Baptist Theological Semi-
lary was funded by black churches as a
baptist theological college. Professor Outlaw
reminds us to recognize the importance
of theological institutions and churches played

Civil Rights Leader John Lewis to speak

by Carrie Wolford

John Lewis, one of the foremost leaders of
the 1960’s Civil Rights Movement will be at
Bryn Mawr on Monday, October 19 at 8 p.m.
in the Cherry. Professor Robert Washington,
also of the Sociology department, said that
people get the sense that Martin Luther King, Jr. was
the only one in the Civil Rights movement,
and that John Lewis needs to be re-discov-
ered because he was a major factor through-
out the movement. Professor Washington is
excited about the informality of the discus-
sion as it will allow students to talk with
Lewis in a “give and take” relationship,
rather than a lecture situation.

Lewis is here as part of a series of lectures and
film showings of "Eyes on the Prize" on the
Civil Rights movement organized by the
Bryn Mawr and Haverford Peace Studies
Program. The main purpose of the Peace
Studies Program’s "From Civil Rights to
Black Politics" series, according to the BMC
Program Coordinator, Political
Science Professor Marc Ross, is to pro-
vide a retrospective look at the Civil Rights
movement in terms of assessing the changes
made in American society, assessing
the political strategies used to achieve
political and social change, and attempting
to make the movement available to this gen-
eration of students.

John Lewis’ Education

Born in Troy, Alabama in 1940, Lewis at-
tended the American Baptist Theological
Seminary for a B.A. in 1961, and Fisk Uni-
versity, also for a B.A. in 1967. Haverford
Philosophy Professor Lucas Outlaw, who
also graduated from Fisk in 1967, explained
that Fisk and the American Baptist Theo-
logical Seminary were predominantly Black
institutions which were important in incubating and nurturing the black struggle.

Alumna Messina joins Admissions

by Margaret Jewett

Susan Messina, Bryn Mawr ’86, has
retired from her fellowship work as Asst.
Director of Admissions. Messina is concerned
with women’s issues, and sees recruiting for
a women’s college as part of that agenda.
Since graduation she worked as assistant to
the director of Women in Transition, a
Philadelphia women’s organization, where
she worked in public relations and develop-
ment.

Now working for Admissions as a full-
time job, Messina has noticed a significant
increase in applications to and interest in
Bryn Mawr. She notes that last year there
were 50% more early decision applicants
than before. This year’s freshman class
shows that more applicants than ever before
were chosen to matriculate. Messina is also
heartened by a greater general interest in
women’s colleges among Bryn Mawr staff,
students and parents. Messina is currently
emphasizing at the same time the advantages
and disadvantages of attending a co-ed school.

Haverford to prospective students, which
some students have felt to be unrealistic.
Messina stressed the real importance of
academic and social cooperation for both
schools. “Cooperation can’t end,” she says.
“It’s too important,” However, she does ask
prospective in admissions interviews about
their perceptions of cooperation, and makes
sure they are aware that attending Bryn Mawr is
not going to be the same experience as att-
tending a co-ed school. She attempts
to emphasize at the same time the advantages
of cooperation and of attending a women’s
college, because she feels that both elements are important.

Messina has had a longstanding interest
in Admissions. While a student at Bryn
Mawr, she hosted prospective students and
weekend visitors, then began guiding tours of the cam-
pus in her junior year. As a senior, Messina was a represen-
tative to the Admissions Committee, a position which included
reviewing applications and discussing them
with the Admissions staff. After graduation she
interviewed prospective students on a part-time basis.

Messina is enjoying her work for Admis-
sions, and she plans to stay for two or three
years before pursuing a graduate degree in
Anthropology or Social Work.
The proposed Diversity Requirement was the subject of hot debate last year. The hopes of many students and faculty were raised at the first vote of the Faculty Committee when the Diversity Requirement was passed by a close margin. At the second vote of the Faculty Committee in May the proposal was not passed and defeated. While many of us invested our hopes for "diversification" of the Bryn Mawr curriculum by the implementation of the Diversity Requirement we have to realize that we now need to look for alternatives to an academic requirement. Perhaps some of us were looking for an easy solution or a first step to correcting the Western bias of our curriculum. But since student mobilization for the proposed Diversity Requirement did not prove to be a viable answer to the problem of the Western bias of our curriculum, we need to look for new solutions.

The diversification of the curriculum to include subjects outside of the traditional Western academic curriculum is one goal. Requiring all students to take a one semester course whose main focus is outside of the Western tradition is another. But a new approach to achieving this goal is to revise, department by department, our current course offerings. When the proposed Diversity Requirement was being considered, the Curriculum Committee reviewed each of the humanities and social science departments. Some departments were better prepared to revise their attention to diversifying the College's curriculum. Students may also make appointments with their Deans, the Dean of the College, Michele Morris, Alison Smith, Charlotte Taylor, Carrie Wofford, Hassner, Margaret Jewett, Sara Johnson, Tania Kendrick, Lorrie Kim, Kora McNaughton, Michele Morris, Alison Smith, Charlotte Taylor, Carrie Wofford.

The focus is on non-Western peoples or traditions and that material needs to be incorporated into the current course offerings. General agreement with the intention of the Diversity Requirement is not enough. Students must use the channels available to them to make their concern for a continued effort towards diversifying the curriculum.

This can be done through the upcoming Trustees meeting this weekend. Students are invited to have lunch with the Trustees on Friday, October 9 at Wynnew. Students can also speak with the Student Representatives to the Board of Trustees, Lynne Bowers and Linda Friedrich. The Student Representative to the Beth Posner, is also able to inform the Faculty of concerns and interest for the purpose of diversifying the College's curriculum. Students may also make appointments with their Deans, the Dean of the College, Michele Myers, and the President of the College to express their concern with the curriculum offerings. Last year's struggle and the intention of the Diversity Requirement should not be forgotten. The controversy generated a lot of positive concern and self-criticism of our curriculum, on the part of both students and faculty. We should not leave what we learned to stagnate at the back of our minds. The goal of diversifying the curriculum should be passed on to incoming students so that the progression toward a more diverse curriculum is a steady one.

**March on Washington**

Sunday, October 11, 1987

In support of Lesbian and Gay Rights

FREE transportation available

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The College News is a Bryn Mawr publication serving the entire College community. People interested in joining the staff should contact the editor. Deadline for letter editor copy is Friday. The College News is published every other week on Wednesdays while classes are in session.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE: The College News seeks to provide a forum for the students, faculty, administration, and staff of Bryn Mawr. Articles on topics of general interest 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.

**Traditions**

The 1987-88 year is off to a great start for Traditions, with a very successful Parade Night and Freshmen Hall Plays. We'd like to thank all the freshmen who participated this year. The plays were very funny and creative and showed much of the enthusiasm that is a trademark of the class of 1991. Thanks again!

Lantern Night is to be held this year on Oct. 18 at 8pm in the cloisters. For all sophomores, freshmen and upperclassmen, the rehearsals are as follows: Either October 7 or October 8 at 4pm in the Great Hall, as well as two mandatory rehearsals after Fall Break; October 14 at 4pm cloisters; and October 17 at 3:30pm - cloisters.

Bathrobe signouts will be publicized at rehearsals, and we'd like to remind you that continuing last year's successful policy, the failure to return your bathrobe will result in a fine of $100!

Please bring all rehearse all rehearse and attend all rehearsals and it is essential that you know all the songs and the routine so that Lantern Night will proceed smoothly.

Sophomores: watch for information from your dorm reps & class presidents regarding tea invitations and the tying party.

All Dorms: the sophomore reps will be holding dorm meetings to teach "Sappho" and "Pallas Athena." All classes are required.

Also, any Bryn Mawr or Haverford upperclassmen who would like to usher, please contact the junior songsmistress. We'll need about 20 ushers to seat guests and keep everyone quiet.

Any Bryn Mawr upperclassmen who needs a lantern, contact one of the Traditions Mistresses. If you did not attend lantern night as a freshman or have since damaged or lost it, you have to pay the present cost and buy a lantern from the bookstore. If you are a transfer and received the wrong color, we may be able to make an even trade. Contact one of us.

Freshmen, remember, don't look at your lantern when you receive it at Lantern Night until you pick it up to leave. It's bad luck! Also, don't blow it out that night either, the one that lasts the longest will indicate the first PhD of the class!

On a more serious note, in light of the current debate about the alcohol policies at both colleges, we ask that there be no alcohol present at either Lantern Night or the Step Sing following it. Deans, alunnae, parents and friends will be present, so please let us not spoil the solemn beauty of the 102-year-long tradition.

Traditionally yours,

Roopa and Amy

Box C-967 X5830, X6042

**Dear Editor:**

The Women's Rugby Football Club of Bryn Mawr and Haverford Colleges very much appreciates the exposure it received in the last issue of The College News. However, the club would like to clarify the issue of the drawing, which was placed next to the article on women's rugby, indicating essentials for the game of rugby. It is essential that women ruggers have cleats, mouthguards, jerseys and shorts in order to play the game. It is also essential that they work to get their bodies in shape and to maintain an assertive attitude and a general sense of mental well being. Unfortunately the general conception of all ruggurs is that they also receive in the last issue of The College News. However, the club would like to clarify the issue of the drawing, which was placed next to the article on women's rugby, indicating essentials for the game of rugby. It is essential that women ruggers have cleats, mouthguards, jerseys and shorts in order to play the game. It is also essential that they work to get their bodies in shape and to maintain an assertive attitude and a general sense of mental well being. Unfortunately the general conception of all ruggurs is that they also receive in the last issue of The College News. However, the club would like to clarify the issue of the drawing, which was placed next to the article on women's rugby, indicating essentials for the game of rugby. It is essential that women ruggers have cleats, mouthguards, jerseys and shorts in order to play the game. It is also essential that they work to get their bodies in shape and to maintain an assertive attitude and a general sense of mental well being. Unfortunately the general conception of all ruggurs is that they also receive in the last issue of The College News. However, the club would like to clarify the issue of the drawing, which was placed next to the article on women's rugby, indicating essentials for the game of rugby. It is essential that women ruggers have cleats, mouthguards, jerseys and shorts in order to play the game. It is also essential that they work to get their bodies in shape and to maintain an assertive attitude and a general sense of mental well being. Unfortunately the general conception of all ruggurs is that they also receive in the last issue of The College News. However, the club would like to clarify the issue of the drawing, which was placed next to the article on women's rugby, indicating essentials for the game of rugby. It is essential that women ruggers have cleats, mouthguards, jerseys and shorts in order to play the game. It is also essential that they work to get their bodies in shape and to maintain an assertive attitude and a general sense of mental well being. Unfortunately the general conception of all ruggurs is that they also
The Future of Financial Aid

by Lisa Arriallano

Employees and Administration clash

(Continued from page 1)

that the administration is so reluctant to see physical plant unite is that they are afraid that housekeeping and food service will do the same.

Stott told the College News, "there is an interest among the housekeepers and food service, but at this point there is just talk about forming a union. They are watching what is happening with physical plant, and they are very supportive of it. And from the administration's side, if they are afraid that if one department gets a foot in the door, all will go.

"Please tell the students to take a look at some of us," said one physical plant employee. "Some of us have been here eight, nine and twenty-five years. We take pride in our crafts and our work. We care about the students and the school a great deal. We take pride in our work, but we are cut out of the students' pockets. We feel like the union would make things better for everyone.

Mary Patieg complained that the "efficiency" works both ways, she said. "They will have to be more efficient too. Our ability to respond to their individual needs will be reduced...it will be a very different way of working: much less human.

Physical Plant workers have a different conception of their current relationship to the administration and how the union will affect it. There is general agreement among the workers at the meeting that the lines of communication run one way, from the administration to physical plant. "The administration is always talking about how we are a big family, and how the union will destroy this," said one family..."Working in the administration the administration are the parents and we're the children. That's not the kind of family we want."

Workers' Complaints

One of the primary issues for physical plant workers is pay equity, for workers claim that Bryn Mawr's pay scale is lower than comparable institutions. In nearby Haverford, Villanova and the University of Pennsylvania.

"In the future," another employee cited several occasions the college's commitment to market adjustment. "Each year we study the same pay scales but we do not get a raise. We feel that the administration is not giving us what we deserve."

A physical plant worker was skeptical, saying, "We are 24% behind the average worker in our craft. As far as we see, they must do their market research in backwoods Georgia."

(Brynmaw Dinning Service employees working in Haffter dining hall)

Cambridge Report oruces meals

by Amanda Hassner

The news evoked the murmuring of curses and grumbling of stomachs. "Just as a reminder, our dining services will be closed to the meal plan during this year's Fall Break," read the memo sent to the student body by Joseph Giamboli, the new director of Bryn Mawr Dining Services. The memo informed students that, should they desire to eat on campus over Break, they must purchase breakfast, brunch and dinner at Rhodes Dining Hall at the prices of two, four, and five dollars respectively. The volume levels of the "mumbles," actually, were quite high as students voiced their outrage, both among themselves and on napkins posted on the boards in the dining halls. For some of them it is too expensive to travel during Fall Break and now they find they will have to pay to eat if they stay on campus. When was this decision made, and why is it that the students were not notified earlier? What is this about a "reminder?"

A discussion with Mr. Giamboli helped clarify the situation and gave an optimistic outlook for the future of BMCDS.

The decision to cancel the meal plan over all of the Breaks—Fall, Thanksgiving, Winter and Spring was made last year by the Administration as a part of the effort to reach "financial equilibrium". In other words, the Cambridge Report once again strikes home. Bryn Mawr College students may consider themselves fortunate that this college has its own food/dining service. This way, the service may offer more to its students since it works to meet costs, unlike private colleges which work to make a profit. Yet, as the college suffers, so must its dining service. The decision was made that, instead of effecting significant changes to the regular meal plan (remember the tuna), budget cuts would be made in other ways, hence the fee for the donuts at Coffee Hour and the lack of meals during Breaks.

As far as informing the students of this decision, Giamboli assumed that students had been informed as a part of the Cambridge Report, but as he was not here last year he did not know how thoroughly this particular decision was publicized. Therefore, he believed that this memo was a reminder, and that this information would not come as much of a surprise to the students. It seems as though, despite all of the discussion about the Cambridge Report, certain specific aspects were not emphasized well enough.

Giamboli pointed out that he is very pleased to be the director of BMCDS, and that Bryn Mawr College students should still feel fortunate, as they have a dining service that hopes to offer as much as it can to its customers. On a national average of college and university food services, BMCDS spends a good forty to fifty cents more daily per student than students, in order to obtain a large selection of foods, including a healthy vegetarian option. It promotes good community relations through the student-identified Food Committee. In fact, Giamboli himself invites students to call him directly and engage in one-to-one meetings with him to discuss any problems or suggestions concerning Dining Services. Despite the amount of cuts that seem to be happening, BMCDS is still planning on enriching the meal plan in the way of special dinners, including the traditional Holiday meal that will be held on Thanksgiving and an Oktoberfest at the end of the month. "Haverford will have an Oktoberfest earlier in the month," stated Giamboli, "but we will out-do them."

Lewis discusses Civil Rights movement

(Continued from page 1)

as "sites of struggle." The independence and freedom which came with control by blacks at Fisk and the American Baptist Theological Seminary created an atmosphere of support for involvement in the black movement. Many young people who passed through these institutions came with control by blacks at Fisk and the American Baptist Theological Seminary were located in Nashville, a city which became a center of participation in the Civil Rights struggle by both black and white people, and particularly by the black middle class—a significant number of which supported the struggle. Also in Nashville were Tennessee State University, Meharry Medical College (one of only two black medical schools), and Vanderbilt Divinity School. These institutions and the persons at the institutions were important in the movement in Nashville. "That city and its configuration of institutions can be considered as "sites of struggle.""

Both Fisk and the American Baptist Theological Seminary were located in Nashville, a city which became a center of participation in the Civil Rights struggle by both black and white people, and particularly by the black middle class—a significant number of which supported the struggle. Also in Nashville were Tennessee State University, Meharry Medical College (one of only two black medical schools), and Vanderbilt Divinity School. These institutions and the persons at the institutions were important in the movement in Nashville. "That city and its configuration of institutions can be considered as "sites of struggle.""

Professor Outlaw, explained that original-
BMC Fiction Writing Professor’s play read in Philly

by Laura Engel

Review

On September 28, The Philadelphia Festival for New Plays sponsored a reading of Bryn Mawr professor Christopher Davis' play, "A Peep into the Twentieth Century." The script was adapted from Davis’ novel of the same title, which was a 1986 National Book Award nominee.

The play is the story of William Kemmler, whose name has been changed to Rupert Webber, the first prisoner to die by the electric chair. Davis remembers when he was a child, his parents knew a man whose wife had been murdered. The convicted murderer was subsequently sentenced to death. "I remember waiting for the word that the guy was dead." The "particular horror" of the situation left Davis with the desire to write about the issue surrounding the death penalty. "Transforming a novel into dramatic form gives me a format to say what I feel about capital punishment."

"A Peep into the Twentieth Century" takes a fascinating look at the feelings and reactions of the people around Rupert: the warden, the guards, Rupert's attorney, the electrician, and specifically the Parson, who tries to get Rupert to "accept his death". "With the Parson's character I wanted to explore the role that religion allows itself to play in aiding the state to kill."

The stage is divided into different sections with Rupert's cell in the middle. "You need to see that Rupert is outnumbered. You can't escape the state."

Rupert is both frightening and pitiable. The audience is aware that he has brutally murdered his girlfriend, but he is still likable. He has a witty, biting sense of humor and a wealth of courage that seems almost strong enough to save him. The Parson's eloquent speech is overshadowed by Rupert's short, powerful phrases. "It don't do. I don't want them to burn me!" Each character's voice is clearly and skillfully defined so that all sides of the death penalty issue are touched upon: religious, humane, political, and irrational.

Although it is difficult to get a sense of the action and "life" of a play in a staged reading, "A Peep into the Twentieth Century" was a gripping and emotional experience. The play is not easy to watch because it asks difficult and relevant questions: When is it right to kill another person? What constitutes an immoral act? How does one escape the power of the state?

"I had a picture of a man who had committed his crime in hot blood, who months later in turn was killed in cold blood. The second killing can be avoided."

Davis has been working on the script for about five years. The play was read and staged at Seattle Repertory Theater in 1986, and read again at the Long Wharf Theater in 1987. Davis is hopeful that the play will be produced in Philadelphia sometime later this year.

Improvements in BMC Theatre

by Lisa Lee

When Franz Kafka wrote, "Aye! A metamorphosis, and such a metamorphosis!" he could have been writing about the Bryn Mawr Theater Department which has undergone a mega-metamorphosis in the past year. All the additions and changes add up to a new theatre that will be more innovative, comfortable, efficient and safer, than ever before.

Carmen Slider, the Designer/Technical Director believes that one of the greatest additions is that of a thrust stage, which decreases the distance of the stage to the audience and "allows the performers to be more intimate with the audience, and no longer will the actors appear as postage-stamp sized people." This stage opens a whole new cosmos of dramatic repertoire and performance style.

For all people who used to complain about the pseudo-seats, alias benches, in the theatre, new seats have been put in, which are set up in modular units. They are comfortable, and more efficient to arrange. "This will allow the crew to best put their creative efforts in other matters, as opposed to mundane menial labor," said Carmen.

Other improvements include rewired electrical systems and the purchase of advanced technological equipment which will inevitably have an impact on future productions.

The sum of all these changes is the exciting evolution of a promising new year in theater.

Davis' play, "A Peep Into the Twentieth Century," was staged at Seattle Repertory Theater in 1986.

The main character in Davis' play is prepared for his execution.
Villella impresses BMC

by Julie Ten Eyck

Edward Villella presented an excellent, entertaining lecture-performance called "An Evening with Edward Villella and Dancers" on Thursday October 1 in Goodhart Hall. Four dancers from the company he now directs, the Miami City Ballet, helped him illustrate the art of ballet while he spoke about it. Together they then performed excerpts and pas de deux from various ballets.

His cast of dancers and the pieces they presented surprised the audience more than what was expected from the program. However, with no apparent loss to the audience. This group of dancers: Kathleen Smith, Dominique Angel, Paola Manso de Sousa, and Tim Melady, all danced beautifully.

Before introducing the dancers Villella talked about ballet technique, describing its foundations and basic principles and revealing the almost scientific physical laws of movement that combine with style to produce such a beautiful effect on stage in performance. All four dancers then performed a quick version of a typical ballet class while Villella explained the logical reason for each exercise.

Villella introduced the first ballet, "Shenandoah", a short, lyrical pas de deux which he danced with Dominique Angel. He originally choreographed this ballet to teach himself how to partner a woman correctly in pas de deux. Set to a traditional American folk song, the piece is reminiscent of Romantic ballets like "La Sylphide", where a young girl alone on stage, gradually becomes aware of an ethereal, other-worldly woman. They dance briefly, then she returns to where she came from and he is left alone, haunted and wondering where she has gone.

In this dance Villella revealed the skill in partnering and consideration for his partner that contributed to his artistry for so many years as a professional dancer. Smith gave a lovely, lyrical performance as his partner.

Next, Villella and Kathleen Smith performed the "Tchaikovsky pas de deux", choreographed by George Balanchine. Villella described this piece as a gestural ballet by Balanchine to Petipa, the great 19th century choreographer. In it, Balanchine gives homage to classical ballet while adapting it to his own 20th century style and vision.

Villella, although no longer dancing professionally, has such control, informing all his movements with such intelligence and clarity, that everything he does appears elegant and effortless. Smith has much of the sharp, fast, clean, attack and energy that characterize Balanchine's ballets, so that her personal style perfectly matches the steps she is performing. The two worked well together.

Timothy Melady partnered Dominique Angel in the third piece, Balanchine's version of the Grande pas de deux from the second act of "The Nutcracker". The dancers appeared well-rehearsed, relaxed, and confident. They performed with the smoothness, grand fullness, and exuberance which this piece demands.

The next piece shifted styles. The "Tarantella pas de deux", also choreographed by Balanchine, is in the true neo-classical style: it is fast-paced, linear, and vivid, with a folk flavor. Smith and Paulo Manso de Sousa danced this colorful allegro ballet with spirit and a real sense of enjoyment. Wearing folk-flavored costumes and using tambourines for part of the piece, the dancers performed with certainty, giving it a sense of freedom and abandon and at the same time a dazzling sparkle. De Sousa's jumps were especially good, as were Smith's turns.

For the next piece, Villella danced the male variation from one of Balanchine's earliest and greatest ballets, "Apollo". Villella introduced the piece by describing how it was for him to prepare the role and work with Balanchine. Balanchine, usually taciturn about his ballets, described for Villella images for many of the gestures and movements of the ballet. Balanchine likened one step to an eagle perching in a crag, looking down.

Villella called dancers "poets of gesture" who must understand the inside meaning of movement. He said of himself: "I don't dance anymore. But I still move." In "Apollo", he moved and danced beautifully, etching every movement and gesture clearly in space, giving every movement dignity and elegance.

In the final piece, the four dancers, this time without Villella, danced a ballet called "Fantasies" choreographed by John Clifford, with music by Ralph Von Williams. A beautiful, lyrical ballet about relationships, it suggests an archetypal story about the nature of relationships rather than a specific story. A man in green and a woman in white begin dancing, then rest while a woman in green and a man in white dance. Gradually the pairs shift so that the two in green dance together as do the two in white. They switch several more times while dancing a quartet.

The meaning of the ballet is amorphous enough that the viewer can make his or her own interpretation of the meaning. Villella called the piece thematic; I was most impressed by the sense of structure, symmetry, and balance, juxtaposed with the flowing movements and lyrical twinings of the dancers.

Villella and his dancers gave a great performance, giving the audience an added understanding and appreciation of dance. Villella's wealth of humor and jokes prove that not taking yourself too seriously does not detract from greatness.

Latin American Film Series

September 22 "El Norte" (with subtitles). Story of two Guatemalan refugees who make their way through Mexico to Los Angeles.

September 29 "Missing." Drama set in Pinochet's Chile, starring Jack Lemmon. (In English and Spanish, with subtitles.)

October 6 "Los santos inocentes" (Spanish, with subtitles).

October 20 "Carmen" (Spanish, with subtitles).

October 27 "La historia oficial." "The Official Story." Drama based on the experience of the desaparecidos in Argentina. (Spanish, with subtitles.)

November 3 "Que he hecho para merecer esto?" (Spanish only).

November 10 "The Kiss of the Spiderwoman" (English). Based on the novel by Manuel Puig.

November 17 "Dona Flor and Her Two Husbands" (Portuguese, with English subtitles). Based on the novel by Jorge Amado.

November 24 "Bodas de sangre" (Spanish with English subtitles). Based on the work of Garcia Lorca.

December 1 "Erendira" (Spanish with English subtitles). Based on the work of Gabriel Garcia Marquez.

All films shown Tuesdays, 8-10 p.m. Thomas 110, Bryn Mawr College.

Edward Villella gave a lecture-performance at Bryn Mawr on October 1.

Pianist Selby appearing Oct. 15

(Continued from page 1)

"Kathryn Selby is a pianist with a future, eminently worth hearing right here and now," says The Sydney Morning Herald. All five of these artists are already revered in the music world and promise to have even more exciting futures. This concert is sponsored by the Bryn Mawr Friends of Music Fund. Tickets are available at the door or in advance at the Office for the Arts, Goodhart (645-6236).

Pianist Katherine Selby will perform at Bryn Mawr on October 15.
CAWS explores women's issues

by Mari Stifter

CAWS, Coalition for Action on Women's Issues, is a non-traditional, non-hierarchical discussion and activist group, attracting a number of diverse individuals with various interests in current issues. CAWS does not have a President, Vice-President, or Secretary, but rather, each month one person is chosen to be the facilitator, recorder of notes, delegate of authority, and one who oversees the many projects that arise because of the broad topics that are presented at the meetings.

Individuals often receive support for ideas at the CAWS meeting, and they are given a direction in which to go to achieve the programs they wish to organize or the awareness around campus they would like to create. Sub-committees include education, professional opportunities, choice, anti-Bork, escorting, marches, pornography, and the portrayal of women in the media.

Current CAWS activities include escorting at the Northeast Philly Abortion Clinic on Oct. 3, Nov. 7, and Dec. 6, and the March on Washington. A speaker will be at BMC Wednesday, Oct. 7 to speak about the March. She will discuss the gay rights problem, goals of the march, and the need for the march. There will also be speakers about Judge Bork. Films against pornography and media exploitation followed by discussions are on the immediate agenda.

CAWS meetings are held Tuesdays at 10:30 PM in the Women's Center. Women who would like to listen, discuss, or contribute new ideas in an informal atmosphere are always welcome. For more information contact either Lucia—5660 or Sae—5663.

Changes at Women's Center

by Rachel Winston

With the fall semester, the Bryn Mawr College Women's Center began its third year. Founded as a result of a conflict of space on the floor of the Campus Center behind the double doors.

In describing itself as "a supportive environment for all the women of the community," the Women's Center serves, in part, as a student-operated research facility, main-

taining its own library, resource files, and bibliographies. Open to all students, the Center doubles as a lounge, study space, and meeting room for various groups, including CAWS, LBSG, WA (Women's Alliance) and others.

In past years, the Women's Center has sponsored "a broad spectrum of events" ranging from film and lecture series to concerts, performances, and social events. A "stress-relieving" Social Hours.

Students have run the Center through a network of collectives, each forming and disbursing in response to student need. The collective process, decided upon by the "founding-mothers" of the Center, is unique in its operation on the basis of consensus and its emphasis on autonomy.

Programming for the Center traditionally was given direction through the steering collective, an informal group responsible for coordinating with and coordinating the work of the other collectives, which included the library, health, and social collectives. In addition, for the past two years, a Dana Intern has been assigned to work with the Center, seeing it through its initial planning stages. Dean Patrice DiQuinzio, Coordinator of Women's Studies, has worked with the Center as "a faculty advisor to the students."

Students, such as Vassallo, last year's Women Center Dana Intern, explains that the Center is currently undergoing a structural change. "There won't be a Dana this year," she says, "Danas were helpful in organizing the Center, but we need to rely on someone other than an intern at this stage. She points out that the funding for Dana scholarships will run out in the next few years.

"Founding mothers" of the Center, is unique in its operation on the basis of consensus and its emphasis on autonomy.

By Lorrie Kün

Every Mawtry inevitably spends time in the Bryn Mawr College Bookshop, located in the basement of the Campus Center. It doesn't take long to notice that it is an unusual bookstore—many things, from the storefront display to the pyramid-shaped arrangement of the new releases (near the clothing section) to textbooks for several courses, are decidedly woman-centered. Working from the simple assumption that what you are asking for what you need, the Bookshop operates to serve a literate female community.

The selection of its merchandise is influenced by student taste, clothing and textbooks representatives, and national meetings for college bookstore management. Ultimately, "we buy what we like," smiles manager Kathrin Platt. She has observed the store's move in 1985 from Rockefeller dining hall to the present location, and says that the resulting increase in display space has allowed the freedom to be more adventurous. The storefront display, which various employees take turns doing, is topical: women's tennis, banned books week, Valentine's Day romances, women in business, Eudora Welty and illiteracy in America, have been some recent areas of focus. Ms. Platt says that different sources keep her updated about book releases, faculty recommendations, and sales ideas.

The pyramid display, overseen by Carol Vassallo (when she has a moment away from her faculty load), is where to look for up-to-the-minute new releases on a variety of intriguing subjects, many of them woman-oriented. The clothing section, which has its own (much overlooked) changing booth in the far corner, is greatly expanded and sports an ever-changing variety of T-shirts, sweatshirts, children's wear and other items. Sally Allison, who orders the clothing, is guided not only by information meetings but also by the unerring taste of two young daughters. Clothing hits include the recent deep-purple T-shirt with white logo, and the perennial Greek and Latin ones that were originally sold by the Alumnae Club in Cleveland. Debbie Caccarino is responsible for stationary favorites such as the Erté postcards of a year ago, the Sara Steele calendar of the current gold and silver college seals.

Carol Vassallo's choices for the women's studies shelves are made on a "hit or miss" basis, but she has certain clues: student special orders (which are done free of charge), faculty recommendations and sales ideas. She stocks highly of small, independent knowledgeable feminist presses, such as Crossing or Seal, as well as more mainstream offerings such as Perigee's Virago Books series. The result is an impressively varied and wide ranging collection of feminist titles, such as Steiner's Gynelab, On Strike Against God, A Passion for Friendship, Good Enough to Eat, Pulling Our Hair, Alma Mater, The Making of a Feminist, The Hungry Self, Beloved, and much, much more.

Vassallo mentions Alice Walker, Adrienne Rich and Gilbert & Gubar among the constant best sellers. "Every March or so there seems to be a sudden interest in Maudnoman in the Atic, and we sell about six copies" she adds, "Sometimes you end up creating the audience. There's no formula—-it's the slant or emphasis the books take that will decide whether or not they will be carried by the bookstore. We try to expand women's studies to reflect the interests of women's colleges."

Other services the bookstore offers include photo developing, UPS, college rings, graduation announcements, lantern replacement, and out-of-print searches. The Dickens, contrary to common opinion, are not sold for profit (any profits go to scholarship funds). Lindt chocolate, herbal teas and espresso, Pepperidge Farm cookies rival the "Far Side" books for all-round popularity. About 85% of Vassallo's books, student-asked book list of the bookshop is a list of books we think sell well. And the bookshop is unique in its operation on the basis of consensus and its emphasis on autonomy.

It is agreed that the structure of the Women's Center this year and in the future depends almost entirely on the students. Says Wilson, "I'd love to see the collective process continue. It was the idea of the founding members and we worked hard to make it function as a collective ever since."

Mormino commented on the unique history of the Center. "It is a typical Bryn Mawr story," she says. "Students came up with the ideas and formed the Center. Members used to meet informally in the Crenshaw Room, now Dean Lefarge's office in Taylor Hall. Students began to evolve and Dean Dunn (now President of Smith College) suggested the space available in the basement of the Smith library. The collection and student interest soon outgrew that space and the Women's Center was formed."

Fast times await you at the Bryn Mawr Bookshop

by Lorrie Kün

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The Haverford Women's Center and Feminist Group are the main resources for the women's community at Haverford. Although these are two separate organizations, their efforts are complementary and together offer much support for women.

The Haverford Women's Center, located in the basement of the Dining Center, is a spacious and comfortable room with plenty of couches and tables for reading and writing. One entire wall is filled with books and periodicals on women's issues, which are conveniently categorized in small groups so that finding a book on a specific issue is not an overwhelming task. A wide variety of issues and points of view are represented in this collection, and some of the books are used in courses at both colleges, making this a good resource for students. Books and periodicals cannot be taken out of the Women's Center, but the atmosphere is relaxing and surprisingly quiet given the room's proximity to the Dining Center dish room, so reading there would be a pleasant experience. In addition to the reading materials, the Women's Center also has a stereo and plans to amassed a good collection of women's music in the near future. Announcements for women's events at Haverford and Bryn Mawr and in Philadelphia are posted near the door.

The Haverford Women's Center is operated by a staff of students, and is supervised by Marilou Allen of the Haverford administration. Several faculty members also help with the Women's Center activities. Some activities being planned for this year are a reading by a lesbian poet, an AIDS awareness day with participation by members of the Philadelphia Gay and Lesbian Task Force, and films on domestic violence and on women in South Africa. A display of photographs will be shown in the Women's Center in conjunction with the film on South Africa. Multi-media events such as this one demonstrate the Haverford Women's Center's strength in being a space with many possible uses, run by an active and creative group of people.

The Haverford Women's Center is open Monday through Thursday from 7:00 p.m. and Saturday and Sunday from 1:00 p.m. There are staff members on duty during these hours who can help with finding specific materials. Some classes are held in the Women's Center, and it is a good place to hold meetings and discussion groups.

One group which meets regularly in the Women's Center is the Haverford Feminist Group. Meetings of this group are used for discussions of women's issues. A topic is discussed each week, and different members of the group lead the discussion at each meeting. In this way, the Feminist Group is run as a non-hierarchical collective. Activities being planned for this year by the Feminist Group include self-defense/assertiveness training and a concert by a black women's capella group from Philadelphia. The Feminist Group also hopes to start a women's magazine, which would come out perhaps annually or bi-annually. The first issue is planned for the spring.

Both the Haverford women's Center and the Feminist Group are hoping for greater cooperation and communication with the women's community at Bryn Mawr. A few Bryn Mawr students have attended meetings of the Haverford Feminist Group, and members of the group hope that this trend will continue. A member of the Haverford Women's Center staff mentioned that the group had attempted to contact the Bryn Mawr Women's Center at the beginning of the semester, but were unable to determine who is currently in charge of the Bryn Mawr Women's Center.

Faculty members teaching courses for the concentration in Gender and Women's Studies at Haverford also hope to combine their efforts with Bryn Mawr professors in Women's Studies so that a joint concentration might eventually be offered. Communication and cooperation between the women's communities at the two colleges could strengthen everyone's efforts for education and support of women in the bi-college community.

The Haverford Women's Center is open 24 hours a day, and is listed in the phone book under "Women's Center." The group emphasizes that it is open to all students, and returning members feel there has been a very good turnout, especially of underclassmen.

The Haverford Feminist Group is not a political organization. They do not campaign in the classroom, but are seeking to establish a "fortress of isolation," a space for their dialogue and action. They are hoping to arrange meetings on the Haverford campus, but hope that their meetings will eventually be open to Bryn Mawr students. The group is receiving a fair amount of support from the student government, though these are two separate organizations.

Professor Porter said that Lewis' career is in a sense "indicative of what happened to the Civil Rights movement." He began with SNCC, a radical student organization, continued his political commitments, and moved on to a more mainstream approach. It is important, she feels, to see his position as a Congressional Representative from the Southern state of Georgia as an indication of the success of his work for Civil Rights.

"We'd never have had him as a Georgia Rep, given that blacks were effectively prohibited from voting in many states of the South," she noted. Lewis at BMC

Lewis is also trying to arrange meetings on the Haverford campus to make itself more accessible to the Haverford student body. If you have any questions, contact Leigh Tamaroff at Box C-116, x5465.

Feminist fiction flows off the shelves of the Bryn Mawr Women's Center's expanding collection. The Center is open to all women of the community as a study space, library, resource room, and gathering place.

Women's resources abound at Haverford

by Margaret Jewett

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The Blessings of Liberty secured to ourselves, and the rights not enumerated but retained by the people are interpreted to mean that there are in fact rights and liberties which belong to the people and which cannot be denied them.

The panel discussion on Bork last Wednesday, September 23, shed light on the strong opinions held by students, but not on the ideological issues that are at the heart of the debate over Bork. Such comments as "How could any rational person support Bork?" were heard, and, although the speakers mentioned the issues, no one explicated from where in the Constitution each side draws its views.

For instance, both Joyce Miller (Director of Editorial Research, Boston Globe) and Carrie Wofford (law school professor and practicing lawyer) asserted that Bork ignores the 9th and 14th amendments, and Virginia Kerr (UPenn law school professor and practicing lawyer) mentioned the issues, no one explicated the knowledge of the facts involved in interpreting these amendments, and that the Constitution is intended to deny or dispense others retained by the people.

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The Borkians scream, "But he never understood the euphemistic phrase 'due process of law.'" Bork understands the intention to be men, women, and homo sapiens. Bork would not allow the expression of "due process of law" to mean that there are in fact rights and liberties which belong to the people and which cannot be denied them.

The blessing of liberty, says Bork, is the right to privacy. To Bork, the right to privacy is the right to do with one's body what one wants. The right to act as one wishes in one's home and bedroom (the fact that contraception and sexual acts usually take place in one's home — which is protected from intrusion without a warrant — adds to the weight of these rights).

Right to Privacy?: Bork
Bork's view on the right of privacy is as clear as the day. He simply finds that the right to privacy is not mentioned, was not intended, and therefore, does not exist. He finds that liberals are interpreting something which is not there, that they are being too broad in their reading of the text.

Bork's Judicial Restraint
His position on the ninth takes as its basis his belief that Constitutional interpretation is a very personal activity. Bork believes that the Constitution is intended to be adaptive. He believes that the Constitution is intended to change with the times, with the changing of the times, with the changing of the society. Bork believes that the Constitution is intended to be a living document, to be interpreted in the light of the times, to be interpreted in the light of the society in which it exists.

But, Bork also believes that the Constitution is intended to be a document that is intended to be interpreted in the light of the times, with the changing of the times, with the changing of the society. Bork believes that the Constitution is intended to be a living document, to be interpreted in the light of the times, with the changing of the times, with the changing of the society.

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**Date Women Make**

**Who after Bork?**

Because recent counts of the Senators' positions indicate that Bork may not receive their approval, both supporters and opposers of Bork are now beginning to ask the question: "Who next?" While no one knows, we can assume that it will be someone who agrees with Reagan's anti-abortion, anti-homosexual, etc., stance.

In "The Week in Review" last Saturday, September 26, journalists began to think about the implications of a new nominee for Bork's opponents. Some good ideas have been brought up:
1. Are there enough people for another fight?
2. Will there be the same level of scrutiny? 3 Can there be scrutiny if the nominee is not as complete a judicial record to judge as that of Bork?
3. The sheer number of people and organizations who contacted their Senators and lobbied against Bork was unprecedented. For instance, never before has there been such a large outpouring of letters to American Civil Liberties Union taking on a stand on a Supreme Court nominee. Could the opposers retain their interest and energy until the next nominee? Are the same number of people going to be available or receptive to another fight?

There has been heavy scrutiny of Bork from the time of his nomination and throughout the hearings. Speeches he gave to law school students were dug up, as were small articles in university law review journals. Will there be the same level of intense scrutiny? Will Senators have enough time to peruse the many bright lawyers be interested enough to track down and study his record?

More importantly, will there be a record to study? Bork's long period as a judge and his many scholarly writings and lectures. Will the next nominee have written so much? Will the next nominee have written any substantial work in the past decade? The discussion on "The Week in Review" surfaced the fact that many nominees do not have enough substantial material to be studied.

However, while Bork is still being considered, write your Senator with your opinion if you wish (although most have decided how they will vote) Honorable (U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510)

**Drop Meeting Times by Rockefeller 41.**

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**Eyes on the Prize**

Professors Washington and Porter urge students to see the Civil Rights documentary, "Eyes on the Prize," because it will serve as a terrific background for the October 19 debate with Professor Jones (he is in almost each part of the film series). Parts I-III will be shown on Wednesday, October 7 from 10:30 p.m., and parts IV-VI on Thursday, October 8, same time. Both will be in Taylor G.

Additionally, on Thursday, October 8, from 4:00-6:00 p.m., there will be a faculty panel discussion on "Eyes on the Prize" as a Portrait of the Civil Rights Movement." Participants will be Paul Jefferson, John Lucier, Judy Porter, Marc Ross, and Robert Washington.

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**Student offers stress tips**

by Laura Engel

As fall break approaches and we all have midterms, tests, and generally more work than we ever imagined, stress becomes our good friend. That’s why I’ve decided to write out some rules, guidelines, and all-around helpful hints on how to survive this pressure cooker situation.

1. The Art of Complaining: Here is how a typical pre-fall break conversation should progress:

   Friend: Hi—how are you?
   You: (roll your eyes upward) Oh my god, I have so much work! (so much should be properly emphasized).
   Friend: Oh, so do I have a . . . (while your friend launches into everything she has to do in the next three days, pretend to listen, you’re next).

   You: Well, I have . . . (remember it is important to include due dates, length of papers, projected difficulty of all exams, the time you absolutely positively have to leave on Friday, and always end with: I am never going to get through this).

2. Social Studying:

   Directions:
   a) Go to the Bryn Mawr/Healdover library
   b) Notice who is talking and who is studying
   c) Sit next to someone who is talking
   d) Listen to the conversation
   e) Join in on the conversation
   f) Be comfortable that all of you are doing no work together.

3. Do not under any circumstances abstain from eating chocolate. (Helpful hint: if it is on your friend’s plate it is less fattening.)

4. Borrow something: a tape, a sweater, a hat, anything. If you are lucky it will not only make you feel better but your friend will probably forget that she’s lent it to you and you can keep it for all of fall breaks.

5. Remember this really has no bearing on the rest of your life. (Don’t you hate it when people say this?)

6. If all else fails, call Mom, she will want to listen to everything you have to do after everyone else has already heard it.

Good luck and happy vacation.

Love,
Laura
Expansions made on Social Honor Code


This year we are celebrating the 200th anniversary of the Constitution. The survival and continued strength of this document is due to its flexibility and the ability of the courts to apply not only the letter of the law, but the spirit of its founders to today's concerns. Likewise, the effectiveness of the Honor Code, more specifically the Social Honor Code, lies in the interpretive nature of the document and its ability to succinctly express the values that make a community such as ours possible. Of course, the Honor Code, like the Constitution, does not and cannot address every issue that might arise.

One such issue is the use of community property in the Computing Center. The drafters of our code could not have foreseen the current situation. It seems, however, that if such a facility has existed at the time, the use of it would be subject to the Honor Code. The library, which is specifically mentioned in the Code, can be considered similar to the Computing Center in that both offer borrowed resources. Indeed, when the word processing facilities were in the basement of the library, their use was subject to the Code. Expanding and relocating the facility does not mean that its use ceases to fall under the Code. Thus, we must remember to abide by the regulations of the Computing Center in signing up for computer time and we must not forget to pay for the use of the laser printer.

The use of Dining Centers is also an issue that the Code does not mention. Whether or not the faculty and students should fall under the Code is a matter for debate. At the present time it does not. This does not give us the right, however, to remove things from the Dining Centers for our personal use. The Code charges us to respect others within the community. Part of that respect is a regard for the Computing Center, whether or not their use falls under the Code per se, are part of the community and their property should be respected.

The Code does not address the distressing matter of student theft (i.e. theft from dorm refrigerators), but it is quite clear to even those who might favor a strict interpretation of the Code that this is a Social Honor Code issue. Perhaps it is not specifically mentioned because it was not a pressing issue at the time the Code was drafted. Unfortunately, with the recent rash of student thefts in Radnor and Rhoads North, it has become a pressing issue, an issue that has raised concerns about the ability of the Code to deal with the matter. If the residents of Radnor and Rhoads knew or had an idea about who might be responsible for the thefts, they would find our system for the thefts, we would find our system most effective. Being totally baffled about the situation, these residents cannot confront directly, but must do so indirectly by putting up signs and discussing the matter in dorm gatherings. Indirect confrontations can be effective in that they serve to remind us that we ought to respect the property of other people in the community. It is the hope of the Honor Board that these thefts can be prevented if people know the other residents of their dorm. The theory here is that one is less likely to steal from someone that they know. To this end, the Board has and will continue to sponsor branchs in the dorms. The Honor Board, however, does not have all the answers, and we welcome the suggestions of other members of the community.

If you have any comments or suggestions about anything that was discussed in this column, or the interpretation of the community, please feel free to make use of the comment board that is up in the Campus Center.

Dear Ms. Hank,

I am an aspiring cartoonist for the Bi-College News and I was wondering if you could give me a few unexplored stereotypes of witches at Bryn Mawr. I had some great ideas over break about this comic strip that shows some Bryn Mawr girls being tortured during Honor Board trials with this great big long knife. There is nothing like this to get a few hyuchs from my friends, and I pride myself on some pretty subtle symbolism.

To tell the truth, I have considered myself a Quaker for the last two weeks and I am generally considered to be a pretty sensitive guy, so I wanted to get it straight from the horse's mouth, so to speak. I think it's fine to make fun of things, as long as you do it to everyone. And besides, the witch in my cartoons usually gets out of the scarms unharmed, because she has these special powers and, to tell the truth, she's a hick. As another feminist witch type, do you think there is anything wrong with my using this one character as representative of your school in my cartoons?

Signed,
 Aren't I Funny?

Dear Ms. Hank,

Funny you should ask! As a matter of fact, senses of humor like yours seem to be the norm in the above mentioned publication this year. Point Mawr seems to be awash with a lot of "jokes" that focus on Mawtrys as witches, radical feminists, man-haters or man-staved.

True, there is a tradition of bi-college banter that goes back a long way, but it has usually been in the spirit of fun. At step sing, which is not by, the demonic sacrificial ceremony set to music, Mawtrys and Mawrs sing back and forth, "You can't date a girl who's a grind," and "You can't get a man for nothing." She explained that one time going on in your thimble. "I was irritated—at least they can clean up after themselves if they have to be there."

According to the tradition, as long as there is one co-ed bathroom in a dorm, if one person feels strongly that her bathroom should be single-sex then it should be. According to Morris: "It's not something you can just vote by numbers."

by Susan Brown

Bellsaid the question at the heart of the discussion in Rhoads South seemed to be whether the dorm was co-ed, catering to men, or single-sex making allowances for guests, and that people assumed it was a co-ed dorm.

Becky Wilson, '88, said a similar assumption was made in Merion. Although several students living on the third floor wanted a single-sex bathroom, the second floor bathroom was the only one voted single-sex. According to Wilson, "Everybody said 'This is how it was last year.' The point that different people live in Merion this year was raised but not addressed, according to Amanda Hanser, '90.

The fact that in Merion the whole dorm voted for each bathroom instead of by floor also angered some students. "Logically, it stinks," Hanser said.

It's also against the rules. According to the 1987-88 Student Handbook, Men's use of bathrooms shall be determined by each corridor in any women's hall (emphasis added).

In one of only a few single sex bathrooms on the Bryn Mawr Campus, men are told on the sign to "walk down the hall."

Students pissed about coed bathrooms in single-sex dorms

Wilson said much of the problem in Merion was that people were coming from very different points of view. Pendrooke West experienced a similar disparity of opinion.

Michele Morris, '91, said "those who wanted co-ed made it into a contest without considering that other people might feel strongly about having a single-sex bathroom."

Juliet Simpson, '90, a Merion resident, agreed: "I'm not anti-men or anything like that, but I didn't come to a single-sex school for nothing." She explained that one time when she went to the bathroom the seat had been left up and there was urine all over the rim. "I was irritated—at least they can clean up after themselves if they have to be there."

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by Susan Brown

September 1, 1987

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This is not the first time in history that smart women have been labelled witches. Bryn Mawr's reputation for having a lot of witches began when its dean's office began using the word "witch" as a euphemism for lesbian. It seems like there is a little of that going on in your thimble full of grey matter too. We do have a few man-haters (whose numbers seem to be growing, coincidentally enough). But is it possible that you and your friends are confusing women who don't think you're funny with man-hating?

This is the paradox of sexist humor. If you don't go along with the joke, men say you have no sense of humor. And if you do, you participate in your own degradation. And you also start feeling like you have no backbone.

This is usually simply a humor column, which you re no doubt surprised to find in a feminist newspaper. As is my usual practice, I have included no spells or incantations that you also start feeling like you have no backbone. This is usually simply a humor column, which you re no doubt surprised to find in a feminist newspaper. As is my usual practice, I have included no spells or incantations that you also start feeling like you have no backbone.
M. Carey Thomas seen through a different light
by Lorrie Kim
Commentary

Bryn Mawr College, as Helen Lefkowitz Horowitz has pointed out, is M. Carey Thomas; word writ in stone. Reading the chapters on Bryn Mawr's conception and early years, one is reminded of me the necessity of history and herstory in our lives: we need to understand the women before us to understand ourselves. We need to see what went into the spaces around us to realize how we are here. And M. Carey Thomas's tenure will live on as long as the buildings of Bryn Mawr are standing; she is the institution.

In her Sweet Death, Kind Death, Amanda Cross (who is not even an alumna) called Thomas "the modern incarnation of Athena." Although this college was founded by a member of The Society of Friends for Friends, we feel as much if not more Greek influence in our crest. Goddesses abound, underneath the library (Hera), within the Great Hall (Athena), in our school cheer (Nike), and in the Greek department.

To me the best emblem of our rebellious peganism is the fact that between Thomas' Great Hall and Taylor Hall the latter, Bryn Mawr's first building, was created by Quaker men to suggest a modest Quaker lady; Thomas was known as Cleopatra (although Horowitz doesn't say). Nobody standing in the Cloisters on a moonlit night can deny the awesome chthonic power of the building; nobody staring into the formidable eyes of M. Carey Thomas' portrait in the Great Hall can avoid feeling slightly unsettled.

Bryn Mawr was partially made for her. She was one of the brilliant Quaker women that Joseph Wright Taylor had in mind when he conceived of this college. When it opened in 1885 she had just received her Ph.D. summa cum laude, and her position, she was rejected on the basis of her sex, her in- cum laude, and applied for presidency. She was one of the brilliant Quaker women that Joseph Wright Taylor had in mind when he conceived of this college. When it opened in 1885 she had just received her Ph.D. summa cum laude, and her position, she was rejected on the basis of her sex, her in-

Perry House, The Black Cultural Center, has a small but growing collection of Afro-American literature which is accessible to the bi-

Administration and Physical Plant Clash

President McPherson explained the use of contractors in this way: "We have increased the staff of physical plant in the last ten years. We have a short time in which to do major work, and that's when we use contractors, to augment and help. We use them when skills are needed that no college could provide. The idea is not to reduce staff by using contractors." One worker suggested that one problem with the college is that there is no union to protect the workers. The contractors were getting $22 an hour, while the workers were getting $8. The contractors were also getting overtime when the college didn't want to pay it. The workers were convinced that the college didn't want to have to pay overtime to regular employees, even though the workers are convinced that the college would still be paying out less money than they pay to contractors.

Outside Contractors

Physical Plant workers complained at the meeting that many jobs on campus are given to independent unionized contractors. "There are fifty-two buildings on campus and we only have one painter, two plumbers, two electricians, two carpenters and two mowers to take care of all that." Physical plant workers claim that if they had a full staff, they could do much of the work presently handed over to contractors for significantly less money.

Referring to an incident during the summer in which the college paid contractors to build a building in Haffner was switched from physical plant to another worker, "Whenever the administration feels like doing at the moment is the guideline. It's hard to work under these conditions... without any kind of order. It's completely chaotic."

Several workers complained that if a raise is granted, it takes an exorbitant amount of time to appear in the pay checks, though when it finally does the difference is made up. "Even though you hear that you've got

BMC Infirmary

(Continued from page 12)

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But we are not as lucky as the physical plant workers who are unionized today, "Bryn Mawr, Raverford, and Swarthmore are three dodos, living in another era," she said. But they are nice dodos," she added.

You just don't overstep the line." This same worker then wondered out loud, "Why is there only one white (non-managerial) employee in housekeeping?" He believes that housekeeping and food service have a greater need for unions than does physical plant.

President McPherson is now preparing for the extensive bargaining process that will take place if physical plant does vote in the official elections to unionize. "A tremendous amount of staff time goes into bargaining. If they unionize, all the things they can now count on must go to sum zero, and be rene-

Meanwhile, President McPherson said that the need for unionization is not the least college staffs are unionized today, "Bryn Mawr, Raverford, and Swarthmore are three dodos, living in another era," she said. "But they are nice dodos," she added.

BMC Infirmary

(Continued from page 12)

know that there is a Student Liaison Com-

riage of communication between management and workers at Bryn Mawr comes from an at-

titude of noblesse oblige' on the part of the

community without getting all that red tape adhesive stuck in your hair. If interested, write campus mail to Madeline Marcus, C-739.1 would prefer freshmen and sopho-

(Continued from page 3)

President McPherson said that the recent high technology boom in surrounding areas dependent on high technology boom in surrounding areas, and the city of Philadelphia has made

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"There are fifty-two buildings on campus and we only have one painter, two plumbers, two electricians, two carpenters and two mowers to take care of all that." Physical plant workers claim that if they had a full staff, they could do much of the work presently handed over to contractors for significantly less money.

Referring to an incident during the summer in which the college paid contractors to build a building in Haffner was switched from physical plant to another independent contractor, a worker said: "The contractors were getting $122 an hour and our guys were getting $8. We went back and looked at their work and our contract ship was ten times better. We could have done the job for a lot less money, with quality that would have lasted the college many more years."

"The college used to pay for workers to go to educational trade seminars," continued another employee, "and instructors would always tell us that we were a highly advanced working unit." Some workers think that the college doesn't want to have to pay overtime to regular employees, even though the workers are convinced that the college would still be paying out less money than they pay to contractors.

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(Continued from page 12)
BMC Soccer beats Haverford and Swarthmore

by Michèle Morris

The Bryn Mawr soccer team traveled to New England in September 17 and 18, specifically to Northampton, Massachusetts, where Smith College hosted the third annual Seven Sisters Soccer Tournament.

Among this year's competitors, Bryn Mawr, Swarthmore, Vassar, Wellesley and Mt. Holyoke were the only official Sister schools to participate, but Haverford, Swarthmore and Mt. Holyoke, through an invitation.

Columbia's team, which played in last year's tourney, was moved up to Division I status, and was therefore made ineligible to compete this year.

Bryn Mawr finished in an admirable fifth place, moving up from last year's seventh place, beating both Haverford and Swarthmore, but losing to M.I.T. Smith won the tournament this year, for the third time in a row. "They're inspiring to watch", says team member Denise Tuggle.

Coach Ray Tharan was pleased with the way the team played, and felt they "represented Bryn Mawr really well both on and off the field".

The team now has a 4-0-0 record, with an impressive 3-0 win over Drew last Thursday. According to second string goalie Dee Warner, "we are on the upswing, and that's what counts". And if they continue to play like they did on Thursday against Drew, that seems inevitable. "We can play really well when we put our minds to it", says starter Tanya Sharon. Let's hope they do.

Other Seven Sisters events include the field hockey tournament, to be held here at BMC, and tennis, hosted at Mt. Holyoke in the spring.

M. Carey Thomas

(Continued from page 8) unhindered by "horrid boys," a curriculum, as rigorous as anything the college offers to regular students, a racism whose legacy is visible in the imbalance of almost-no-black faculty and students. An unabashed snob, Thomas also despised domesticity and would not allow her students to be taught domestic skills—unrealistic for all but the well-to-do.

When I ponder the contradictions of this school I see the contradictions of this woman—how can I hear, from outsiders, "Bryn Mawr is conservative, it's a finishing school for rich girls" as often as I hear, "Bryn Mawr is radical and full of raving feminists with no hair"? The fact is that one side of Bryn Mawr couldn't exist without the other: without the classism that courts rich alumnae our radical voices wouldn't have the power to push in a different direction, yet without the commitment to radicalism the elitist society would create an intellectually stagnant college. "I can do anything I am doing trying to find myself in this often racist, often classist, often patriarchal institution, I realize that there are those prejudices in myself. I can look at all of us Mawtryns—we women of genius and privilege—and remember M. Carey Thomas most important lesson of love, of commitment, to ourselves and other women.