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Students of Bryn Mawr College

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The homogeneous community now faces an additional concern; that of AIDS. Civil rights for AIDS victims, an increase in funding for AIDS, AIDS education and patient care are being actively sought, along with an end to discrimination against AIDS victims and those persons with HIV-antibody positive. The present administration in Washington is viewed as being ineffective and indifferent to the threat of AIDS, placing military expansion over human services on its list of priorities. Working together, lesbians and gays hope to fight the lack of concern displayed by the Reagan administration, as recently manifested in Reagan's nomination of Judge Bork and the lack of expertise on the administration's AIDS panel.

(Continued on page 5)

Towing outrages students

by Lisa Arrellano

In the past month, there have been numerous towings on the Bryn Mawr campus. The cars have been primarily those of Haverford students, both those living at Bryn Mawr and those commuting to attend classes here.

Forbs living at Bryn Mawr were allegedly informed that they would not be allowed to purchase Bryn Mawr parking permits but were subsequently towed because they were not "authorized" to be in campus lots. Radnor resident Lane Sawadove was towed, along with a number of other students, under exactly these circumstances.

Outraged by the evident contradiction in policy, Sawadove approached the new director of Bryn Mawr security and complained. Through a petition and a good deal of "yelling" he has since been reimbursed for the sixty dollar towing fee. Ironically, his car was towed again shortly thereafter. Since these incidents, he has been allowed to purchase the required permit.

Allegedly, parking permits are now available for Bryn Mawr guest residents. Ms. Steinbeck calls the towings of Haverford students living at Bryn Mawr "a misunderstanding," and says that all student residents of Bryn Mawr will be allowed similar access to the necessary authorization.

For Haverford students not living at Bryn Mawr, there is no campus parking. Haverford freshman Sean McLaughlin parked in the Bryn Mawr commuter lot and arrived as Radnor Towing Company was in the process of removing his vehicle. He timed arrival so as not to lose the fifty-five dollar fee, but he could not avoid the twenty-five dollar company charges for arrival on a site.

Stewart Brown, Haverford senior, had his car removed from the Physical Science parking lot in early October. For Brown, the

Grad depts. appeal cuts

by Margaret Jewett

Last semester, in response to recommendations made in the Cambridge Report, Bryn Mawr decided to eliminate most of its graduate programs in an attempt to limit spending. The graduate programs in Anthropology, English and French are among those slated for elimination, but these departments have submitted appeals that their petitions not be cut. While again one to those appeals still pending, the French Department is concerned about the immediate and far-reaching effects of such cuts if its appeal does not meet with success.

Last Wednesday a committee was formed for academic planning and considering the three department's appeals will be among its responsibilities. When proposed graduate program cuts were first announced, several departments appealed to the Graduate Council. However, a decision was eventually made that the responsibilities of the Graduate Council as defined in the Faculty Rules

(Continued on page 11)
EDITORIAL

Speak out for Civil Rights

This Monday, Representative and famed Civil Rights leader John Lewis explained that the work of his generation allows us to take for granted the accomplishments of the Civil Rights movement, and to move on to other causes. "There are pockets of Americans who are left out, who are left behind: women, Native Americans and blacks . . . [people who] are growing up and living without any sense of purpose or hope." He stressed that the Civil Rights movement has evolved into an ongoing struggle for "all human rights."

Said Director of Minority Affairs Joyce Miller, "There are other unfinished agendas such as race, imperialism and gay rights. You don't need to totally understand the civil rights movement to move ahead on other issues." Both Lewis and Miller commended all those involved in the recent March on Washington for gay and lesbian civil rights.

Lew is noted that all 23 members of the Black Congressional Caucus support gay rights.

Students can learn a great deal from John Lewis' past. At age nineteen, while attending all black Fisk University, Lewis helped pioneer the crucial student sit-in movement. Lewis was arrested over forty times, and did much of his homework in jail. Lewis went on to form and chair the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, an important mobilizing force in the struggle for black civil and voting rights.

We can all learn from the commitment of young students during the civil rights struggle, who put their dreams of equality before practical personal issues, always keeping the bigger picture in view. They were, as Lewis said, "prepared and willing to put their bodies and beliefs on the line for a just and right cause."

Honor Board elicits questions

by Gina Granelli '88

Honor Board Representative

So, what did you think of the Honor Board synopsis? Did it aid your understanding of the Code? Did it raise questions? Did you read it? If you managed to miss out on the packet, the College News will publish a synopsis along with responses. Watch for more synopses in the coming months.

We are looking for graphics to liven up the look of the paper. If you have any photographs or drawings of scenes at Bryn Mawr and you would like to have them in the College News, please drop them off at Rockefeller 41 before the deadline for graphics. For the next issue, it is Sunday, November 1. We are also looking for decorative graphics (about 2 in.), small sketches or doodles and cartoons. Clearly label all submissions by attaching a small piece of paper with your name, year, box number and the subject matter.

The College News is going to start a new CLASSIFIED AD SECTION in each issue of the paper. Box numbers will be free to all students; to limit submissions to 50 or 50 words. Sections will include "For Sale", "Wanted", "Personals" and anything else that comes up. Send ads to Box C-615 before the deadline for articles (See Dates Women Make each issue).

COLLEGE NEWS

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ARTISTS AND PHOTOGRAPHERS

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Fancy furniture

To the Editor:

While we appreciate the redecoration of Rhodes living room, the new furniture poses some living problems. If the living room is to be used for relaxing, the furniture should be durable and informal. The Rhodes Haloween party is traditionally held in the living room; this year some residents are concerned about the new furniture and are suggesting that the party be held in the campus center instead. While we are not arguing that the party be held in the campus center, we do think that the party be held in the campus center instead. You mentioned the future, we think that the party be held in the campus center instead.

Are we being socialized into ladyhood?

Feminists Who Split

The triangle was first used in an oppressive manner by Nazis to mark homosexuals in the concentration camps. Since that time, however, most gays and lesbians have redefined the triangle as a positive proclamation of our own identities. Thus, placing triangles around campus that Thursdays night was a way for us to celebrate our presence as Lesbians on campus. We thought that by covering the campus with triangles two days before the March, there would be an obvious connection. But, it soon became clear to us that many people didn't know what the triangles meant. This actually had positive results, for it stimulated conversations about what the triangles meant and thus helped in our goal to "break the silence."


Indian official at BMC
by Gina Gandhia

The Time: Wednesday, October 7, 1987
The Setting: Ely Room, Wyndham
The Topic: India’s Foreign Policy
The Speaker: Mr. K. Natwar Singh, Minis-
ter of State for External Affairs of India, and
President of the U.N. Conference on Dis-
armament and Development

The talk began a few minutes late (as Mr. Singh
remarked, “You know the virtue of time among
the Indians.”) after a few pre-
liminary anecdotes about his experiences as
Foreign Minister, and warning the audience
jokingly that he might be “whisked away at
any moment” by his security guards. Mr. Singh
put aside his prepared speech, saying that
he preferred to speak without it.

He began by enumerating some of the
factors which influence the foreign policy of
a country—its economic interests, its his-
tory, and its geography and borders, com-
menting that “You can pick your friends but
you can’t pick your neighbors.” India does
not subscribe to a single ideology, but
rather, adheres to a policy of non-alignment,
in the tradition of Mahatma Gandhi’s ideal of
peace and the vision of Nehru.

In terms of the United States and India, Mr.
Singh was quick to point out that we have
nothing in common. India is one of the largest
democracies in the world, and has good
trade relations with the U.S. In fact, India ex-
ports more than it imports. There is a lot of
multi-national investment in India, which,
with the exception of investment in com-
mercial goods, is welcomed by the Indian
government. 600,000 Indians have settled in
the States, and the speaker joked about what
the reaction in India would be if 600,000
Americans were to take up residence there.

In fact, said Mr. Singh, the main issue on
which the two countries are at odds is that of
U.S. military aid to Pakistan, and the strife
that it causes between India and this
neighbor.

As for India’s relations with the Soviet
Union, Mr. Singh noted that the Russians
trade with India in her national currency,
ruppes, which is much to her advantage.
Also, India’s policy of getting along with
neighboring countries makes for relaxed rel-
lations between the Soviet Union and India.
Mr. Singh pointed out that the attitude in the
U.S. tends to be that “if they’re not with us,
they’re against us,” while India hopes to hold
a more neutral and independent position.

Finally, Mr. Singh talked briefly about the
situation in Sri Lanka, an island off the coast
of India, which is much to her advantage.

The lecture ended with a question and
answer session with the audience. Before
leaving, “whisked away” by security guards, Mr.
Singh concluded by saying that India hopes
in her foreign policy to contribute towards
international peace, believing that “We will
all survive together, or we will all perish
together.”

Parking improvements needed

Parking improvements needed (Continued from page 1)

Parking is a problem for Haverford students living at Bryn Mawr.

Parking improvements needed (Continued on page 9)

Paperworks shows art
by Cindy Stevens

The Centennial Campus Center’s Gallery is
currently displaying artwork of three ex-
ceptional students of Bryn Mawr’s Fine Arts
Program: Kristin Fritzsche-Schwimmer, Cat-
harine Gilbert, and Melissa Orner. The
art show opened October 16 and will run un-
til November 26.

Paperworks is an excellent combination
of Fritzsche-Schwimmer’s, Gilbert’s, and
Orner’s art. The artwork displayed in the
show is done primarily in black and white
(although a few pieces do contain color).
The basic black lets one focus on the other
aspects which make each artist’s work
unique. The viewer can better appreciate
the different styles after also reading the artist’s
statement on the back that describes her art
and professional goals. The show is a great
opportunity to continue her study of architecture after graduation.

Catherine Gilbert, a Bryn Mawr senior, also
depicts scenes of Bryn Mawr College,
among other subjects. Gilbert, however,
portrays more modern aspects of the Col-
ge and her most impressive work, “Four
Views of Erdman,” Gilbert emphasizes geo-
metric shapes. About this and her other
pieces, Gilbert comments that she would
like the viewer to admire a piece for its
geometric, interrelated shapes, its flatness,
and only gradually realize that “volume,” that
is, a subject, is involved in it.

Melissa Orner, a graduate of the class of
1987, also focuses onconcern, everyday
scenes, which is shown in her graphite draw-
ings of her neighborhood in West Philadel-
phia. Orner depicts everyday scenes and
portraits and nudes “so as to avoid the depic-
tion of women as objects” as, unfortunately,
had often been done throughout the history
of art. Orner says that her study at Bryn Mawr
has heightened her awareness of the explo-
ration of women in art.

The Making of the African Queen or how I went to Africa with Bogart, Bacall and Huston and almost lost my mind, “Swimmin’ in The Cloisters” herself may

(Continued on page 9)

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(Continued on page 9)
Pink triangles offensive or symbol of gay pride?

Student confronts symbolism

by Beth Posner, BMC '89

Commentary

As a student in the English department, I am trained to confront symbols, to examine, to interpret, and to determine whether they hold up to scrutiny or, if not, to seek out other symbols that we find remnants of ourselves in symbols; we find the political; and we find beauty.

Therefore, when I first confronted symbols which profess to speak for me, which are certainly political, and which I find far from beautiful.

I found that these triangles made assumptions about an entire community of lesbians on this campus, trivialized the lesbian experience, and, remaining unexplained and anonymous, did little to raise community consciousness, bridge the gap between gay and straight women—quite the contrary, I felt that they offered a view of Bryn Mawr's lesbian community as an insidious group—entirely different from the way I have been taught to share parts of myself which I consider very private, to give of myself and explain themselves and their intent, then the pink triangle will become ineffective—will become a dead symbol.

As a child growing up Jewish, I was told never to forget about the Holocaust and because I am thankful for the Exodus from Egypt. I accept the oppression of my people and confront my feelings daily. As a student of Bryn Mawr, I will do the same. There is more than one way through reliving the histories of these groups are a large part of my identity. I will not have those horrors trivialized and go unexplained. And I will not, nor will I have other people walk on top of a symbol without understanding its meaning.

I would like to relate an important part of my culture to explain my feeling towards the issue. The Torah reverberates the need to pass down the story of the Jewish Exodus from Egypt. The traditional telling of this story takes place on Passover and discusses four different types of people who ask different questions and can hear only certain responses. The wise person asks, "What are the precepts, laws and observances which our God commanded us?" To that person we give a straightforward answer such as, "With a mighty hand God freed us from Egypt, from the house of bondage.

Bryn Mawr, however, is not a confrontational environment. We are all here to learn and to grow and I feel that we must be more aware of the questions of those around us whether they be wise, wicked, or simple. If we can't do this, then we are ignoring our experiences, alienating many who are unable to ask, who don't have the vocabulary or the courage or the awareness. The pink triangle, being an accepted universal symbol of gay pride, signifies universal agreement.

This brings me to another point which I feel should be addressed. This symbol is, itself. I don't think everyone realizes what a horrifying symbol it is, what it represents and reminds us of the grand scheme of things. The pink triangle was originally used, like the yellow star of David attributed to the Jews, to brand in Nazi Germany. It was a tool used to mark homosexuals.

In Europe, homosexuals were marked with pink triangles, which have since become a symbol of identity and strength for the homosexual community. Since heterosexual relationships are daily discussed and celebrated in the media, the pink triangle serves as a silent way of expressing relationships that still tend to be considered taboo.

In the bi-college community, the term "being aware" carries the connotation of being "P.C.", or belonging to that group of individuals devoted to raising social consciousness and promoting liberal doctrines in all aspects of life. However, it was only after I was led to believe while I was applying to Haverford, awareness and consensus are the basis for believing in the bi-college community. Since heterosexuality becomes apparent when students are faced with issues that hit closer to home.

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Triangles' presence defended

by Tamara Winograd, HC '90

Commentary

In the bi-college community, the term "being aware" carries the connotation of being "P.C.", or belonging to that group of individuals devoted to raising social consciousness and promoting liberal doctrines in all aspects of life. However, I was led to believe while I was applying to Haverford, awareness and consensus are the basis for believing in the bi-college community. Since heterosexuality becomes apparent when students are faced with issues that hit closer to home.

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Eyes on the Prize reviewed by Beth Fussell

"We are still in a [Civil Rights] movement. It may be less of a movement, but one's presence in this institution is a continuation of that movement," said Hortense Spillers at the Family Panel discussion of "Eyes on the Prize" as a Portrait of the Civil Rights Movement." This statement set the tone for the discussion of "Eyes on the Prize," a documentary about the Civil Rights Movement. Both students and faculty involved in the discussion expressed concern with how students today view the Civil Rights Movement and how they might continue working for civil rights, the redefinition of institutional racism, and the eradication of institutional racism in American society.

The faculty members on the panel were Professor Dev Sen of the English department, Bob Washington and Judy Porter of the Bryn Mawr Sociology Department, Joyce Caperton, Dean of Minority Affairs, and Marc Ross of the Bryn Mawr Political Science Department and Bryn Mawr Coordinator of the Peace Studies Lecture Series. Xavier Nicolas of the Bryn Mawr English Department, and Lucius Outlaw of the Office of Psychology and Philpot of the Peace Studies Lecture Series.

The panel members agreed that they wanted to be heard in the discussion of "Eyes on the Prize." The faculty members agreed that they wanted the audience to understand how important the Civil Rights Movement was, and that the documentary was a way of understanding that.

The documentary was generally applauded as one of the best portrayals of the Civil Rights Movement, there was some criticism. Hortense Spillers observed that "the documentary gives the sense that it is all over now." Lucius Outlaw pointed out that the documentary sees the Civil Rights Movement as having finished with the 1965 Voting Rights Act and the Civil Rights Act of 1968. Instead, he said that the movement did not actively have these as their ultimate goals, and therefore it is not accurate to say that the Civil Rights Movement ended with the passage of these acts. Both faculty members often implied that students today are not aware of the Movement and therefore don't have the incentive to study it.

One student replied to this by addressing the "gap between people who have gone through the Civil Rights Movement and today's students." After seeing the documentary he said that "Younger people have been taught to be disturbed by the discrimination during the Civil Rights Movement and not think about it . . . but seeing [Eyes on the Prize] was a big step forward for justification.*

Haverford senior Lisa Hodges made a further distinction of the generation difference between the panel members and the students explaining that their parents were raised in the 50's with a less political way of seeing racism. Often students from all over the country came to protest the residential segregation of that town. Often said that this was their turn. His reply is that: "This attitude is a danger because this is not the same place. Many people from the generation today are black but not make us the paradigm."

The faculty conceded that they did not know what Eyes on the Prize was at this point in time. They left that for students to figure out. As Marc Ross said in his closing words, "The discussion is not over. We are just taking a short break."
Dean Tidmarsh remembers Bryn Mawr of the 70's

by Lorrie Kim

Associate Dean of the Undergraduate College Karen M. Tidmarsh recalls some classic reasons for deciding to attend Bryn Mawr College as a member of the class of 1971. "My mother had gone to Wellesley, so I was familiar with the Seven Sisters—I'd grown up close to Wellesley, studied in its library. I liked Bryn Mawr's size, and it was very important to me that it was near a city—Philadelphia was totally new to me. I liked the relationship with Haverford. . . . [Bryn Mawr's] values and personality appealed to me. It seemed like an intellectual kind of place, the individualistic approach, like it would tolerate eccentricity in a way that appealed to me."

Bryn Mawr did not disappoint her expectations. "Freshman year, yeah, I was happy here. I loved it. I mean, not exactly— but I was intellectually stimulated, I was working harder than I ever worked before, I found the community welcoming and interesting. And diverse. I was far less diverse than it is now, but for the kid from Dover, Massachusetts. . . ."

Although she had been quite seriously interested in the sciences, with an eye toward medical research, a semester or two at Bryn Mawr convinced Karen Tidmarsh to switch her focus to English. She names Freshman Composition with Sandra Berwind as the one class that most influenced her thought, which is one reason why she enjoys teaching it now. It gave her "the strongest sense that I was learning to read and write and think, in ways that I had never done before." She also found anthropology "terrifically exciting—really an introduction to whole concepts, ways of coming to think about the world." Bryn Mawr's academic approach inspired her to trust in her own power in a new way: "Through my four years I discovered my own mind and my own voice here."

After graduation she went on to teach secondary school English for three years, spent a year in Cambridge doing research, and participated at the University of Virginia as a professor as well as a Ph.D. candidate. The topic of her doctoral dissertation was the influence in the works of 19th century English author George Eliot, embodied some of that "own voice" discovered at Bryn Mawr by involving both of her interests.

She first came to work at Bryn Mawr in 1979 as a half-time replacement for an assistant dean on maternity leave. In 1986 she was promoted to Associate Dean.

Laveran can't get away from BMC

by Kathleen Crowther and Linda Henig

Dede Laveran can't seem to get away from Bryn Mawr College. She received her undergraduate degree here in 1965 and went to work for the admissions office the following year. In 1978 she received her graduate degree from Bryn Mawr's school of Social Work, and for the past five years she has worked for the Health Services as a counselor. She is now the Coordinator of Bryn Mawr's counseling services.

Laveran's undergraduate experiences were unusual in that she was married during her junior year and gave birth to her first child as a senior. She intended to take time off but the administration was very supportive and convinced her that she could combine education and family.

Although Laveran felt somewhat isolated from the other students and was not as involved as other students, she did have some vivid memories of what Bryn Mawr was like twenty-six years ago. She says social life was largely centered around the dorms, which tended to remain stable year after year since room draw was not mandatory. Once a student got a good room she kept it. Each dorm had its own dining hall so there was little chance, outside of classes, to meet people from other dorms.

The college used to have a 2:00 a.m. curfew, but each student could take unlimited "overnights" and stay out all night. Students who decided once they were out that they would not return had to call and report to a permission giver within the dorm. The permission giver, a student herself, would then change her status to "overnight." Students who came in after the curfew had to call the lantern man and have him unlock the door, and then they had to report to the warden why they were late. Laveran's warden at that time was Mary Patterson McPherson, then a graduate student at Bryn Mawr.

Another rule was that if you had a man in your room you had to keep the door open and three feet on the floor. Although these classmates were interested in today's Mawrters, they were considered quite liberal. In fact, Laveran says that one of the reasons she chose to attend Bryn Mawr was that it was the most liberal of the seven sisters.

Laveran recalls that there were no customs groups when she attended the college. She believes that there is more of an attempt to help the freshmen get to know each other and the college now.

Laveran sees many similarities between the Bryn Mawr she attended and the one today. Food was then, as now, the focus of complaints. However, when Laveran was a student, there was only one main dish served at each meal instead of a choice of dishes, and students were served by table, not cafeteria style as they are now.

The relationship between Haverford and Bryn Mawr was much the same as it is now. Mawrters looked over there for social life, then complained. The two colleges' administrations have grown closer together. When Laveran was here, students could not live on the other campus.

While today's Mawrters are concerned with Contra Aid and apartheid, Laveran's classmates were more interested in the peace movement and devastated by John F. Kennedy's death. Laveran believes, most importantly, that students were not held to the same standards of the college have remained consistently high since she was a student. "I really loved my education, and I loved my classes," she said.

Laveran finds it hard to compare the present students with her classmates, but thinks that homesickness, depression and stress are as common today as when she was a student. Eating disorders are more apparent now, but this is partly due to increased awareness. The counseling staff was not as large when Laveran attended and was not as freely used. She believes there is more support for students now.

Laveran said that she and her classmates felt isolated, worked hard, were under a lot of pressure, and had no social life, but that is all part of Bryn Mawr and will never change. "You can get mad, be disgruntled at Bryn Mawr, but it's hard to get away; something pulls you back," she said.
see about Bryn Mawr

by Laura Miller

As a visiting professor of Anthropology at Haverford, Elizabeth Eames ’78 is frequently reminded of her undergraduate experience at Bryn Mawr. While many things have changed since her five-year stint in the biology department, Eames feels that some of the major issues remain the same.

When Eames entered Bryn Mawr in 1973, “the sixties students were still there.” Long hair and bell-bottoms abounded, along with many “sixties” issues. She remembers that the year before she came, there was a major confrontation at Haverford involving the Black Student League (BSL). “As early as ’72 diversity was a big catchword. The focus then was on having a diverse group of students. The BSL was asking how you can bring people in [to the biology community] from diverse backgrounds and just expect them to homogenize...they wanted to know how the honor code would work with diversity,” Eames remembers.

During her freshman year, Eames lived in Perl West with roommate Caverlee Cary, whom Eames says, “I’m still best friends with. As a matter of fact, she’s happily married to a Ford who she met through me when I moved to Haverford.” Eames lived in Gummere her sophomore year, and then took a year off. When she returned her junior year, she “suspicionally lived in a co-ed suite in Leeds.” Eames explained that co-ed suites were a big issue that year: “Some of the people that were supposed to be living in the suite were actually living in Rhoads. It was really illegal and at the end of the year, we wrote a snarky letter to the newspaper saying that we lived in a co-ed suite all year and it worked out fine.” Her senior year she was supposedly living off-campus, while she lived in HPA with her boyfriend and roommate.

Eames remembers walking around campus hearing the Grateful Dead, the Rolling Stones, the Who and Jefferson Airplane blasting out dorm windows. The late sixties influence was still going strong in ’73, and Eames said that “hallucinogenics were real big. Nobody did coke or anything like that.” She remembers that the infirmary sold amphetamines because “they thought it was better to tell the kids to drive home at Harvard, and not get it off the streets.” Eames remembers a bunch of people who did LSD for four days straight while they were writing their final exams, because they had to stay awake and they couldn’t get any speed. Said Eames, “It was a really important job. Things written on ‘acid’ are not going to come out like you think they’re going to come out.” Eames remembers Bryn Mawr’s May Day as much the same as it is now, although Haverford was a bit different. Haverfest, which was then called Rites of Spring, was Haverford’s counter-celebration to May Day, always held the day after. Eames remembers most students going to both. ”The bi-college cooperation had a different tone when Haverford was still all men. You knew that any woman was a rarity and any man was a Ford. I don’t know why, but that made it very different,” Eames explained.

Eames also described various groups of students on Bryn Mawr campus. “There was an underground, a group of people who were interested in the counterculture. There was another group that was more involved in the women’s movement. There was a group that was more interested in the男人 movement. There was also a contingent of women who hated Haverford. They would print things in the bi-college newspaper like “Haverford could blow up off the face of the earth and no one at Bryn Mawr would bat an eye. It was hard to understand their motives, because you never knew what they were trying to do with feminism or gender issues.”

Looking back, Eames feels that feminism at Bryn Mawr has changed a great deal in the last ten to fifteen years. Eames said that when she was in school, “there was a self-consciously feminist rhetoric in the air...it was dress for success feminism. Everyone seemed more interested in playing the game better than men instead of redefining the rules of the game itself.” Now she sees very little of the supervidicality of feminist attitudes that was rampant at Bryn Mawr in the seventies, and feels that feminism at Bryn Mawr has matured.

Eames now realizes that she took very little of it seriously until she arrived at Harvard and faced a situation in which she was the only woman in her class taught by a faculty 100% male. “I realized that I had passively absorbed a lot of feminist rhetoric at Bryn Mawr, but it was really driven home at Harvard.” During her second year at Harvard, she worked on the Women Students Coalition of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, and was one of twelve women that did a survey on sexual discrimination at Harvard. Eames continued, “I don’t think it’s the same at Bryn Mawr.”

Also, she understands students’ complaints but now sees the “bigger picture” and understands how difficult it is to meet everyone’s needs in the college community.

Eames sees her work here as part of her vision of “trying to change the world and make it a healthier place for men and women.” She feels very strongly that Bryn Mawr is a good place for women.

Eames also described various groups of student on Bryn Mawr campus. “There was every extreme in the book at Bryn Mawr. There was the ‘God squad,’ who all dressed in floor-length gravy dresses and walked around campus playing the recorder and trying to convert people.”

Eames continued, “Then there were the Harlequin Romance Readers, who were just this enormous group of people who were addicted to reading Harlequin Romances and had a whole barter and library system. The Trekkies were also a big deal then, because Star Trek was still on TV nightly. A bunch of people would gather in the dorm living rooms every night and say all the lines with the characters, like Rocky Horror Picture Show. There was also a contingent of women who hated Haverford. They would

COURTESY ELIZABETH EAMES

Messina joins admissions

by Beth Stroud

Susan Messina, a 1986 graduate of Bryn Mawr, is the most recent alumnus to work full-time in the Admissions Office.

While a student here, she majored in anthropology and minored in French, was involved in feminist activities, and edited the College News. Now, she recruits applicants to Bryn Mawr from three regions: the Southeast, New York/northern New Jersey/eastern Connecticut, and Ohio/Indiana/Nichigan/Kentucky.

When interviewed, she said that there was a big difference between serving as an administrator and being a student. Asked what the difference was, she replied, “I have to dress nicely.”

She added, however, that she now experiences a different relation to Bryn Mawr; she is still close to the school, but feels she has gained a much-needed distance by living in Philadelphia. She has had to learn about all aspects of the college, some of which, such as the science department, she may not have been well acquainted with as an undergraduate.

Also, she understands students’ complaints but now sees the “bigger picture” and understands how difficult it is to meet everyone’s needs in the college community.

Messina sees her work here as part of her vision of “trying to change the world and make it a healthier place for men and women.” She feels very strongly that Bryn Mawr is a good place for women.

Eames said that “questions get asked” about roles and stereotypes, and about the ways in which society is structured.

She also emphasized the academic support Bryn Mawr provides, noting as an example that the percentage of women completing science majors here is 2/3 greater than at any coeducational college.

Eames admires the many female role models she admires the many female role models at Bryn Mawr, including the many “sixties” issues. She remembers that the atmosphere was freer at Haverford. “When I arrived here, I was a ‘lonely scholar.’ I think there was more academic pressure at Bryn Mawr than at Haverford,” Eames continued, “I don’t think it’s changed much. The very same thing that I couldn’t handle as a student, I love as a professor.”

Eames feels that this pressure served her well in the end. “Bryn Mawr is a strange phenomenon. They knock you off your feet, give you an impossible load, then you feel like you’re failing. Then you graduate, and suddenly you’re a success,” Eames said. “If you can get through Bryn Mawr, you can get through anything.”

Eames, who did her Harvard graduate work in Economic Anthropology focusing on Gender and West African Studies, says that she was better prepared than anyone else in her class. She says that her reading load at Harvard was significantly lighter than in her junior and senior years at BMC. Eames ended her reminiscing on an encouraging note: “Harvard was a breeze after Bryn Mawr!”
Film portrays odd couple in art world

REVIEW
"I've Heard the Mermaids Singing," now playing at the Ritz in Philadelphia, combines the story of a young woman's search for focus, a perfectionist and ambitious career women's fear of growing old, and a harsh critique of the art world. And after all this, the movie still manages to be extremely funny. While the themes are serious, and the humor often pathetic, the end result is a perverse movie that keeps you laughing, without letting you stop thinking.

At thirty one years old, the young protagonist, Polly, still wears white knee socks to any job she can get through her "Person Fri-day" temporary agency. She has uncomb-able orange hair that had to be a result of a hairdressing school's accident. And due to what one employer called her "organiza-tional impairment," she usually gets fired within a few days.

Yet Polly, finely played by Sheila McCarthy, has a secret hobby that she pursues from water towers, her bike seat and tree tops. Polly is fascinated with people and spends all her free time photographing them. She lives a reclusive life in a little apartment covered with her photographs. Polly appears to be perfectly happy spending her days shuffling from dark room to kitch-en, eating cold peas out of a can.

All this changes when she gets a job with a so-called chic art gallery in Toronto, and is thrust into a world of pretentious art criticism, fanboy artists, Japanese fashion plates or hermits in Canaday. I'm told stereotypes of Bryn Mawr, Haverford and Wellesley's charms are merest myth, only spoiled go to Ann Arbor. Leland Stanford's much too far. We won't teach at any college, we can teach at Bryn Mawr."

"I don't want to go to Vassar. I can't bear to think of Smith, I've no earthly use for Radcliffe. Wellesley's charms are merest myth; Pray don't send me to Ann Arbor, Leland Stanford's much too far: I don't want to go to college. I can't go to Bryn Mawr."

Dear Ms. Hank,

I am a freshman who, despite all advice to the contrary, lurked around and looked at my lantern during Lantern Night. I had an itch on the back of my leg that I tried not to scratch but finally gave in to. I caught sight of my lantern but I didn't worry about it.

What a fool I was. Since then, I have lost sight in my right eye, the computer ate my freshman English paper (which was already four weeks late) and a giant man-eating cockroach has been following me to social events. I ate the guy I had a crush on at a Dinner party, and I have since been banned from all bi-college parties.

What can I do to get rid of this horrible curse?

Sincerely,
Hooded

Dear Ms. Hank,

At least you are sorry for what you have done. For all the freshmanwomen who think they can just disregard tradition, this is a fine example of what happens when you succumb to the pleasures of the flesh during as solemn an occasion as Lantern Night. You may be a mawrtry in the true sense of the word.

But there is one thing you can do to allevi-ate this curse. First prostrate yourself in front of Pallas Athena in Thomas Great Hall dur-ing the next three coffee hours, and beat yourself on the head with a cream doughnut until you are senseless with remorse. Then ask your dean, depending on what letter you last name begins with, to pour coffee over your head while reciting the dinner menu for Tuesday night. Finally, call your mother and ask her to send a large check to the College News.

All this will obviate you, but make sure you have learned your lesson. Just in case Pallas Athena is not appeased, come and help at lay out every other Monday night if you want to see your prospective significant other alive.

Sincerely,
Ms. Hank

Dear Ms. Hank,

I am a freshman and I have a lot of stereotypes of Bryn Mawr, Haverford and Swarthmore women thrown at me every day. Bryn Mawrtys are supposed to be intellectual fashion plates or hemlets in Canada. I'm told that Haverford women are the faces you see on Life cereal boxes and the Swarthmore women are the contents themselves. Are we really so different? Don't you think all this is a little ridiculous? I know I don't fit into any of these categories. Do you?

Sincerely,
Trying not to categorize

Dear Ms. Hank,

Feel free to categorize, but first get the right categories. There are in fact two types of women I have noticed and heard about.

First there are people like me. They are charming, sensitive and play well with others. These I have always assumed are the Bryn Mawrtys. Everyone who is not like me I assume goes to Swarthmore or Haverford. Unfortunately, by my calculations, Bryn Mawr presently has four students. This is no doubt part of the great devastation wreaked by the Cambridge Report and I urge every-body to hold prospective teas in their home-towns and invite all the people like you you can find.

In solidarity,
Ms. Hank

P.S. Death to the patriarchy!

"If I can't go to Bryn Mawr..."

I.

Once there dwelt captiously a stern papa. Likewise with him sojourmed daughter ma, Daughter's minority tlely was spent. To a prep boarding-school glumly she went. One day the case cried, outcome of years, Father and mother stand, daughter in tears. With her progenitors hotly she pled, Lined up her arguments; this is what she said:

Chorus.
"I don't want to go to Vassar. I can't bear to think of Smith, I've no earthly use for Radcliffe. Wellesley's charms are merest myth; Pray don't send me to Ann Arbor, Leland Stanford's much too far: I don't want to go to college. I can't go to Bryn Mawr."

II.

Once in a college town over the sea, Six nice young gentlemen took a degree. Quoth they: "From learning's path we'll not digress, Now that we've trained ourselves let us profess. One day the summons came out of the West, "Get Ph.D.'s and come," ran the request. Quickly they bestirred themselves at the command, Lined up their arguments, took up their stand:

Chorus.
"We refuse to teach at Vassar, We can't bear to think of Smith, We've no earthly use for Radcliffe, Wellesley's charms are merest myth, Only spoiled go to Ann Arbor, Leland Stanford's much too far. We won't teach at any college, we can teach at Bryn Mawr."

—C.R.F., M.H.R. 96 (Lantern Night Song of 1895)

Dear Ms. Hank,

I am a freshwoman and I have a lot of stereotypes of Bryn Mawr, Haverford and Swarthmore women thrown at me every day. Bryn Mawrtys are supposed to be intellectual fashion plates or hemlets in Canada. I'm told that Haverford women are the faces you see on Life cereal boxes and the Swarthmore women are the contents themselves. Are we really so different? Don't you think all this is a little ridiculous? I know I don't fit into any of these categories. Do you?

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In solidarity,
Ms. Hank

P.S. Death to the patriarchy!

"If I can't go to Bryn Mawr..."
Katherine Hepburn during the filming of "The African Queen." 

(Continued from page 3)

Adventures recaptured, Hepburn style

(reviewed by Amanda hassner)

The Seven Lady Goddias, by Dr. Seuss. 70 pages. Random House, $4.95

After almost fifty years, Random House publishers have reissued Dr. Seuss's book, The Seven Lady Goddias. Yet it is not a reissuing of the traditional legend of Lady Godiva, but a retelling of it, as it has never been told before. As the author states in his introduction, his "historical research" had led him to discover that the "true" figure of Lady Godiva was not that of a woman who rode naked on her horse, covered for discretion by her long hair, and who was followed by the notorious Peeping Tom. According to his story, there were seven daughters of Lord Godiva. After the death of their father in an equestrian accident, they vowed to turn their hair into straw. Here it is sheer heaven."*

(Continued on page 12)

Dr. Seuss classic retells legend with imagination

REVIEW

by Elizabeth Kushner


It is difficult to talk about Anna Livia's Accommodation Offered without wanting to quote the whole book, just to show how good it is. A mere synopsis of the plot doesn't come near to doing it justice, and not only would be the best place to start. A general list of themes might be better: Accommodation Offered is a novel, set partly in London and partly in a botanical haven called Hortus about lesbianism, the London housing situation, feminist scholarship, whites in Africa, foreigners in England, pornography, imperialism, socialist men, gardens, buses, insanity, Ireland, classism, budleia trees, and what to do when your lover leaves you, the stair carpet is blue, the furniture is too big, and all you can do is iron the satin sheets, and despair.

Such is the dilemma, at the novel's opening, of Polly (one of the three central human characters) when she unknowingly interpets The Liberty Boddesses of Hortus (a bunch of plant goddesses in a sort of horticultural Mount Olympus) with her unseemly lack of research. Yet the Lilac Buddleia is dispatched to discover what her problem is, and remains in her garden for the duration of the novel, providing commentary for the other Boddesses.

While the humans never become aware of the fact that they are causing in Hortus, they do manage to have occasional conversations with the Buddelia, without ever seeming to notice the incongruity of a speaking (not to mention lesbian feminist) tree.

This dual perspective accounts for the novel's occasionally confusing structure, in which we are given background sometimes through the characters themselves, sometimes through the Boddesses, and usually out of chronological order. (In her acknowledgments, Anna Livia thanks different people for reading the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth drafts; it is easy to see why she needed to write so many.)

The constant shifting from Earth to Hortus also makes for a whimsicality which keeps the author's strong political statements from becoming didactic or boring, and you feel more as if you are watching a theater as reading a lecture.

Dr. Seuss's classic retelling of the Lady Godiva story gives the reader a fresh view of the history. This treatment of the Lady Godiva story reminds us how we can tend to write history for truth. Why shouldn't the "truth" be challenged by the imagination?

Theodora Seuss Geisel has awakened the interest of millions of children in his literature that has aided in teaching children how to read. This book and You're Old, Old Once! are the only two books claimed to be written for the reading of some of the fine and popular works in children's literature, such as Dr. Seuss's, one may wonder whether they were not written for children, but for the adults who read to children, especially adults who have an appreciation for language. The Seven Lady Goddias is a wonderful example of Dr. Seuss's mastery of subtle alliteration, witty asides, and tongue-in-cheek tone. It would be a joy to read this book aloud, to a child of any age.

accommodate each other, and learn from each other, is neither steady nor predictable. Like real life, it has its crises, its moments, in flashes, in bits of conversation, through crises, while the characters aren't thinking about it.

By the novel's end we and the Boddesses have learned not only why Polly's lover left her, but (among other things) why Kim fed her mixed house for Polly's flat, and why Sadie, who grew up in Africa, tries to retreat to a sexual primitiveness which, to her, is itself schizophrenic.

Although Sadie's breakdown is the crisis around which the novel is based, we can see which Polly and Kim must suddenly base their own lives, it isn't really what Accommodation Offered is about. It is equally about Kim, who works as a bus conductor and spends her breaks at the same time that she can be alone to think, and about Polly, who leaves her first wealthy family in Ireland, and then her socialist husband in a search for a definition of "human" which will include her. And, of course, it is about the Liberty Boddesses, who can finally leave their human charges to their own fates. (Not to give anything away, but there's a romance in it too.)

Accommodation Offered is a good read; it's also a good way of finding out about the lives of women in a different, though similar, culture.

(Continued on page 12)

Verney describes '91

courtesy Office of Public Information

Elizabeth G. Verney, Bryn Mawr's director of admissions, has compiled several noteworthy facts about the class of 1991. The 347 freshmen are the largest class ever to enter Bryn Mawr; 15 of them are citizens of 10 foreign countries. One quarter of the class has already earned college credit through high scores on the advanced placement, International Baccalaureate, or A-level exams.

The freshmen come to Bryn Mawr from 305 secondary schools; 71 percent from public schools, and 29 percent from independent and foreign schools. The College's science department attracted 28 percent of the class. Many expressed interest in the social sciences, particularly political science and economics.

The ages of the class range from five 16-year-olds to one 20-year-old; the median age is 18 years. Sixty-five percent of their mothers have earned a bachelor's degree or higher; 36 have doctoral degrees. Seventy percent of their mothers work for pay. Among the class, 35 percent are members of religious congregations, 71 in business, a priest, 14 medical doctors, and a store detective.

In extracurricular activities, many of the freshmen excel at tennis, swimming, field hockey, and soccer. A considerable number were class officers and student body presidents, newspaper editors, actresses, singers and ballet dancers.
The Dates Women Make

Wednesday, October 21
College News Editorial Board meeting, Room 210. Centennial Campus Center, 9pm.
Lesbian Bisexual Support Group (LBSG), CCC, Room 210, 10 pm.
Haffner Italian Table, 11:30-1:30.
Haffner Spanish Table, 11-1.
Student Investment Committee, CCC, Room 210, 7 pm.
French Film Festival "Les Riveaux," CCC, Room 105, 7 pm.
Women writers at Bryn Mawr: Josephine Jacobsen, CCC, Room 105, Reading: 1:15, open workshop: 2:30.
Writing clinic, Thomas 251, 7 pm.

Thursday, October 22
History Department lecture: "From Weimar to Hitler" German documentary films. Thomas 110, 4:60 pm.
BMC Film Series: "The Bicycle Thief." Thomas 110, 7:30 and 9:30 pm.
Hilled Foundation film "Beyond the Walls" and discussion. CCC room 105, 7:45-10:30 pm.
Writing clinic, Thomas 251, 7 pm.
Residence Council meeting, CCC 200, 9 pm.
Toril Moi, Thomas 110, 3:30 pm.
Peter Amott, puppeteer, presents Aristophanes' The Clouds. Goodhart Auditorium. Sponsored by the Greek Dept.

Saturday, October 24
BMC Parents' Day, including Bryn Mawr/Haverford Symphony and Chamber Singers Parents Day concert. Thomas Great Hall, 8 pm.
1987 Seven Sister Field Hockey Invitational Tournament. On soccer and field hockey fields. BMC plays at 10:30 am and 3:30 pm.
Sunday, October 25
Finals, Seven Sister Field Hockey Tournament. Morning.

Monday, October 26
Field hockey game vs. Cabrini College. Field hockey field, 4 pm.

Tuesday, October 27
CAWS meeting, BMC Women's Center (in the CCC), 10 pm.

Thursday, October 29
White Women Against Racism (WWAR) meeting. CCC, Room 105, 9 pm.

Saturday, October 31
Halloween

Sunday, November 1
College News articles due in Rockefeller 41.
SGA meeting, CCC, Room 105, 7 pm.
College News graphics and photos due in Rockefeller 41.

Monday, November 2
College News Lay out in Merion coke room, 4-9 pm. All are welcome.

Tuesday, November 3
CAWS meeting, Women's Center, 10 pm.

Wednesday, November 4
"Macfest" sponsored by Academic Computing and Apple Computer. CCC 11 am to 4 pm.

The "Paperworks" exhibit in the campus center gallery, room 204, will be displayed until November 23.

IF YOU WANT ANYTHING INCLUDED IN "DATES WOMEN MAKE," DROP MEETING TIMES BY ROCKEFELLER 41.

Lectures in Women's Studies
Sponsored by the BMC Faculty Committee on Feminism and Gender Studies

Friday, October 23
Toril Moi
Director, Center for Feminist Research in the Humanities, University of Bergen, Norway
Visiting Professor, The Graduate Program in Literature, Duke University
author of Sexual/Textual Politics (Methuen, 1985)
Post-Feminist Theory: Feminist Post-Modernism in the United States
3:30 p.m. in Thomas 110
Co-Sponsored by the English Department

Thursday, November 12
Marfell Perez Stable
Assistant Professor, Program in Political Science, SUNY, Old Westbury
Women and the Struggle for Equality in Revolutionary Cuba
4 to 6 p.m. in Thomas 110

Tuesday, November 17
Lila Abu-Lughod
Assistant Professor of Anthropology, Williams College
Modest Veils and Subversive Songs: Bedouin Women and the Problems of Powerlessness
4 to 6:00 p.m. in The Computer Center, Room 210
For further information contact Patrice DiQuinzio, Coordinator of Women's Studies, Bryn Mawr College (645-5374)

Asian Awareness Week events

Oct. 26
Principal Speaker Ida Chen, Esq. speaks on Asian American Women. Campus Center Rm. 105. 8 pm

Oct. 27
Documentary films "Talking History" and "Four Women." Campus Center Rm. 210, 8 pm

Oct. 28
Panel Discussion on "The Interaction between Minority Groups in the U.S." Panelists include: Ed Nakatawase, Daryll Jordan (American Friends Service, Phila.), Matt Hamabata (Director of Minority Affairs, Haverford), Joyce Miller (Director of Minority Affairs, BMC), Professor Holaday (Haverford), Professor Washington (BMC). Patricia De Carlo (Norrn Square Civic Association, Inc., Phila.), Srilata Gangulee (Director of Financial Programs, Alumnae Assoc., BMC). Campus Center Main Lounge, 8 pm.

Oct. 29
Culture Night—presentations by students. Thomas Great Hall, 8 pm.

Oct. 30
Party—"The Wave." Erdman Living Rm., 10 pm—2 am.
Questions? Contact Eun Min (x5463). Olivia Sye (x650).

WOMEN WRITERS AT BRYN MAWR SERIES OF LUNCHEON READINGS

presents

JOSEPHINE JACOBSEN
Wednesday, October 21, at 1:15pm, Campus Center, Rm. 105
Open workshop follows

We are happy to present Baltimore poet Josephine Jacobsen as our first reader in the 1987-88 Women Writers at Bryn Mawr Series.

In 1982, Ms. Jacobsen, on receipt of an Award in Literature, was cited as follows by the American Academy and Institute of Arts and Letters: "Her works arise from springs of wide experience, deep feeling and keen perception. She shows penetrating insight into all of nature, human and inhuman. To read a work of hers is to be mentally and emotionally nourished and refreshed, and to taste as well the rare mint of art."

Ms. Jacobsen has published six collections of poetry, most recently, Chinese Insomniacs and The Sisters (1987), in addition to two books of criticism (The Testament of Samuel Beckett and Ionesco and Genet: Playwrights of Silence) and two of short fiction. She has served as a consultant to the Library of Congress and as a panelist for the National Endowment for the Arts.

STUDY SKILLS FOR EXAM-TAKING

a mini-course covering
—notetaking and reviewing
—time management
—reading and remembering
Nov. 9th and 16th 6:45-8:15
Campus Center 101

LIMITED ENROLLMENT—CALL 5375 TO RESERVE A SPACE
Cuts in French Department

(Continued from page 1)

did not include considering such appeals. According to French Department Chairman Grace Armstrong, the Graduate Council did not feel authorized to distinguish among departments in the quality of their programs. Since some representatives to Graduate Council were from affected departments, the task would have been even more difficult.

In the interest of fairness, the Graduate Council directed that the second round of appeals on to another committee with more impartial members who would approach the questions of considering the appeals in mind. However, since the academic planning committee has just been formed, it will probably take some time for the committee to get the appeals and respond to them. In the meantime, the departments of Anthropology, English and French cannot accept new graduate students into their programs for the '88-'89 academic year.

Since the French Department can not consider new applicants to its graduate program at this time, Armstrong is concerned about the ramifications of the suspension in admissions to the graduate program in French. Even if the graduate program is reinstated, there probably will be no new students entering next year. Also, since the graduate program is currently suspended, Armstrong is hesitant to send information about it to prospective applicants.

These necessary hesitations on the part of the French department might cause some confusion among future applicants, possibly resulting in a decreased applicant pool. Armstrong says that the French Department has had "a strong crew of entering graduate students" this year and last year, and that it seems a shame that the cuts are coming now, when the department has such momentum.

The loss of student participation in Graduate Council and while preparing her department's appeal, Armstrong has reaffirmed her opinion that the French Department at Bryn Mawr is quite strong and an asset to the College. The Graduate Council as a whole, after reviewing the first round of appeals last spring, seems to agree with her.

In their response to those first appeals, they noted with interest that in the past two years the French Department has had many graduate students, thus costing the College very little. Armstrong feels that the French Department attracts highly motivated and dedicated students who are capable of handling the rigorous French curricula.

In their second round of appeal, they challenged the performances to change styles completely and with ease from one piece to the next. This they accomplished successfully.

The Mozart was light and airy while the Bartok took on a more angularity. The Dvorak is also the most difficult piece. At this time, she is concerned about the possible resulting interruption in the department if the French graduate program is eliminated. Undergraduate students taking French, especially students in advanced courses, would be directly affected by the absence of graduate students. There are both graduate and undergraduate students in 300-level French courses, and the graduate students make important contributions to class discussion because of their previous preparation at a wide variety of institutions. Graduate students bring many insights and approaches to class discussion which undergraduate students could not otherwise encounter.

Armstrong also worries about the effects of the French program. In undergraduate programs, in which undergraduates can receive both degrees after four or five years of combined undergraduate and graduate study, Armstrong feels that the College is losing a great deal of the classroom time. An undergraduate program could have been created with 150-level classes and additional work, which would not allow for the exchange of ideas between graduate and undergraduate students that now exists.

Armstrong feels that the French Department is unnecessary destruction of parts of my favorite vacation spot.

Question 5: If I were financially indepen
dent, what would I do with my time, the unques
tionable support of all of my friends and my parents' friends, and the racketball courts would all be yours. Would I get involved in this political cause on weekends . . .

a) the violent overthrow of the patri
archy
b) mediation and sensitivity workshops for both the players and management of the NFL
c) the establishment of an American aristocracy whose members would be appointed by the Daughters of the American Revolution
d) union busting within the NFL

Question 6: The most serious problem fac
ing us in the eighties, that I would strongly urge people with more time than I have to work on, is . . .

a) imminent war in the Middle East
b) the build-up of nuclear weapons
c) the fact that many popular records reveal messages from Satan when played backwards

d) Michael Jackson's secretiveness

SCORING:
First give yourself one point for every question you answered. Good for you for taking the time out to address such important issues. Clearly you are already in the top percentage as far as ethics go for your generation. Thanks for sharing.

Second, give yourself a few points for how you were feeling about yourself while taking the quiz. Did you feel good about yourself? Good, 4 points. Did you feel any guilt? That's not just healthy, but give yourself a few points anyway. Was taking this quiz part of any work you are doing in your therapy? Give yourself 10 points.

Well, that's the end of the scoring. If you are feeling dissatisfied because there are no particular scores for particular answers, shame on you. Lose one point. You are assimilating this quiz so well and our generation is just not into that. It's called being judgmental, and it is probably indicative of our generation's lack of support.

Give yourself 20 points. You are in the top percentage as far as ethics go for your generation. Congratulations.
Triathlon: hours of fun

by Laura Stamp

Sunday, October 18 dawned bright, crisp and beautiful. As fifty-four athletes scrambled down to Bern Schwartz Gymnasium at 8:00 am, their thoughts ran along the lines of “What a beautiful day to do a triathlon.” Lucky them, for this day marked the occasion of the second annual team triathlon. The event began with an informational meeting in the gym. The atmosphere was charged as the teams gathered together. The reality of competition, after weeks of training (or days, or maybe hours, or maybe just thoughts of training), was beginning to hit, and people were getting psyched. The bikers stretched out, the runnersJumped nervously, and the swimmers headed for the pool for a little warm-up.

Finally, at 9:00, after long minutes of agonized waiting, the triathlon officially started with the 50 lap swim, and the crowd went wild. The swimmers swam the first 50 laps, two or three to a lane, cheered on by their teammates. As soon as the swimmer finished, the biker of the team grabbed the team tag, and took off for a 15 mile ride up and down the scenic hills of Western Pa. This was when the adventures began.

Despite a very well marked route, some bikers got lost, taking a wrong turn at the one corner where there was no marking. Another biker had his chain fall off a couple times, on top of getting lost. Elizabeth Skokian’s bike got a flat tire, which was fixed before the finish line, so she, being the dedicated cross-country runner, ran the rest of the route. At this point, all the swimmers and runners and various friends of athletes were hanging out near the finish line, cheering madly whenever any biker finished and runner started on his/her 4.5 mile jaunt.

Karen Lewis, organizer of the triathlon, commented, “It’s excellent to see so many people out here—there are 54 people racing, plus 20-some people who volunteered to help out. It’s great to see so many people psyched and screaming and having a good time—four hours of fun!”

Even after most of the runners and bikers had finished, people still stayed around, cheering for every last person who sprinted across the finish line. Official comments from participants were “This is great,” “This is everyone’s so supportive,” “This is so mellow, everyone’s just here to do it and to have a good time.” “I’m exhausted, but this was fun!”

The morning ended with an informal awards ceremony. There was a raffle, where several people won things ranging from funny water bottles to t-shirts to little pink bags for their bikes. Then finally, the first and second prizes for each division (women’s, men’s, mixed) were awarded.

The second place women’s team was Kate Lowerre, Emma, and Zana Bryant, with a time of 1:51:43; and the first place men’s team was J. Scott Currie, John Capen, and Barry Gilbert, who finished in 1:28:27.

The second place women’s team was Meredith Miller, Shannon Heath and Sarah Elsing; second place mixed team was Karen Lewis, Chris Breen and Janet Lewis, and two teams tied for second in the men’s division: J. Scott Currie, John Capen, and Barry Gilbert, who finished in 1:28:27.

Everyone who participated had a good time, and, speaking as one of the participants, it was a great atmosphere to compete in. For those of you who missed it this time, start training now for the individual triathlon next spring.

Livia novel: a good read

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Anna Livia has written another novel, Relatively Norma (published by Onlywoman Press, another British feminist publisher) and a collection of short stories, Inoculating Warmth, but this one is my favorite. (It also enjoys cult status in England: what can you say about a novel which has inspired women all over London [well, at least two]? To plant buddleias in their gardens?)

Livia’s novel: a good read