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Students of Bryn Mawr College

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Dunn will drive van, sex ratio at issue

by Silly Person

Dean Mary Maples Dunn, in an effort to further tri-college cooperation, will soon be behind the wheel of the tri-college van to provide extra runs. The new schedule will be every weekend, for someone who might want to jog on Swarthmore's lovely grounds," Dunn stated, and on Sundays every one and a half hours.

All runs will leave from Goodhart and go directly to Swarthmore. Dunn was somewhat hard-presssed to find the most beneficial time in which to provide more runs. "We really are not concerned with academic cooperation at this point; the male/female ratio is all-important."

"We want to see a greater variety of people at parties," she claimed.

Dunn is eager to begin her new duties, although she has never driven a van before. She is confident that driving lessons with Tex have given her the skills needed to maneuver the van.

"I think we're entitled to watch other people think like us. Our resumes may not be cluttered with activities, but our heads will be together and well like ourselves," she observed.

"I think we've entitled to watch other people do all the work," she claimed.

New Gym must go, parking will rise on shattered pool foundations soon

by Someone, We Forget

In a surprise move Monday, President Mary Patterson McPherson of Bryn Mawr College (next to Haverford but before Villanova) announced that the foundation for the New Gym will be razed to make way for additional parking space.

"We attempt to take student opinion into account in such decisions," McPherson said, "and the three students we asked said: We want places for our converters."

The demolition order countermands several months of work on the edifice, scheduled to be completed sometime next year. The College had in hand or pledged the money for completion of the gym, with its regulation-sized swimming pool and treyly squash courts. The money not expended for the gym will instead now be used to demolish the old Gym and to revise the remaining facilities of the old Gym than forego this possibility for alleviating parking stress.

"Yeah, we're mad," one of the testers said. "They can't even finish anything they start around here. We've been selling prospectives for years that there's this new gym in the works, and they put a model in the library and everywhere, and here we are ready to put up a parking lot."

"We think the additional parking will be a good thing," McPherson emphasized, and added thoughtfully, "Of course student protest will be listened to, but hanging banners is a bit excessive in my view."

There will be an open meeting to discuss the layout of the new parking facility sometime before the end of the semester.
The recent decision to move the path to HPA one and a half feet to the left of its present location should not end simply with construction of the new walkway. The new wayfair is now planned for a position in which it can effect changes not only in the Haverford traffic pattern, but within the entire complex bi-College community as well.

The laying out of the walkway, grading of the surrounding land prior to pouring the cement, the construction of the path itself, and the moving of the lampposts should be accomplished as soon as possible. The current plan to complete the construction at a leisurely pace has its flaws. Students and their guests will be inconvenienced as long as construction is taking place and we believe a short period of greater inconvenience is preferable to a longer period of workmen leaning on their shovels. Rapid completion will safeguard against creating an ugly eyesore and cost overruns, marring both the Haverford campus and the budget lines.

We also believe that the steps at the Fieldhouse end of the path to HPA should be rebuilt. Currently, the ramp alongside the steps is concrete, and we think a nicer material could be found from which to construct it.

And while we're at it, we really don't like crabgrass much and think that you probably don't either. Why can't Haverford set aside some money for a really thorough program by ChemLawn or another reputable company to come in and maintain Haverford's grass, which is better than Bryn Mawr's anyway?

And we're really annoyed that you can't get a knife with a decent edge at the Dining Center. Carving steak with a spoon is not our idea of a picnic.

We think Bryn Mawr would like it if Haverford could take care of all of this. After all, they go to HPA and eat at the Dining Center still. Let's get it together, Haverford, and show ourselves and our "significant other" college what we can do.

Spring, somehow

Spring began a couple of weeks ago, but you could have fooled us. No birds, no flowers, nothing. Just rain, and we wish Bryn Mawr would stop sending theirs to Haverford. All we do is wade around Bryn Mawr in a foot of muck and canoe through the foot ball team is appalling in its scope; when was cricket last mentioned? Please correct this biased and uncalled-for weakness.

A Concerned Sports Fan

Spring, somehow

Spring began a couple of weeks ago, but you could have fooled us. No birds, no flowers, nothing. Just rain, and we wish Bryn Mawr would stop sending theirs to Haverford. All we do is wade around Bryn Mawr in a foot of muck and canoe through the Arch to get from place to place. We've given up going over there. Who wants to die of drowning at a tender age?

Meanwhile the temperature dropped through the floor, and with it our hopes for maintaining the tans we spent all of break of drowning at a tender age? Mawr in a foot of muck and canoe through the foot ball team is appalling in its scope; when was cricket last mentioned? Please correct this biased and uncalled-for weakness.

A Concerned Sports Fan

Perpetual Honor Board Head appointed by cabal at BMC

by No One

In a not unexpected move today, George Rosenberger '83 has been declared Perpetual Honor Board head by SGA President Sara Halflauren with the connivance of Steering Committee and the blessing of the deans. "We're tired of trying to make the election work," Halflauren opined, "and bulletin stuffing was getting to be too much work. We have better committees to form." Rosenberger had little to say for herself. Under the terms of the agreement, hammered out Monday in closed session with President Mary Passeron McPherson, the athletic department, and certain English professors, Rosenberger will remain a student who is paid for by SGA out of its cushion "she may have to go to work or accept bribes when her tuition tops the cushion," SGA Vice President Shorn Gorsted joked, and will take mostly English courses.

Asked whether other SGA positions could become perpetual, Halflauren thoughtful and said, "I doubt it." Gorsted suggested that "SGA is family anyway, and many times successors to offices are hand-picked."

Charges from a minority of SGA members that the move was undemocratic and silly were met with confident assurances by Steering Committee. "We know what we're doing, real-

gy," Gorsted insisted. "George wants to remain involved, which is more than I can say for most of the women at this school."

The administration is equally non-plussed. "Assembly knows what it's doing, we hope," McPherson observed, adding, "If we can stay in office for years and years, why not George?"

Rosenberger has promised to begin taping all trials in academic cases and keeping the rails in a locked cabinet in her room. "I'll only listen with headphones," she reportedly said. "But we need some continuity in this outfit."

Haverford had no comment, but they will.
Retired admiral scores Reagan defense plans

by Cindy Brown

Despite the billions spent and requested for defense in the United States, the emphases and efforts of the Reagan administration have and will result in inefficient weapons systems which will destabilize diplomatic relationships and increase the chances for a showdown between the United States and the Soviet Union.

That was the conclusion of Associate Director of the nonprofit Center for Defense Information Eugene J. Carroll, Jr., a retired Rear Admiral who spoke on "What Are We Getting for Our Defense Dollars?" on Monday night.

Carroll acknowledged that he brought the viewpoint of a military officer to the discussion, that he supported strong defense policies and policies based on "no way that it's time to beat the swords into plowshares."

His military experiences included planning for nuclear weapons. "I don't think of nuclear warfare as an abstraction," he said. "There will be two ash heaps, and possibly no sides can insure destruction of both as well as of the rest of the world."

Limited war

The new weapons system proposed, such as the MX missile and Pershing II, will provide the first strike capability. New tactical weapons, meant for battlefield use, support the concept of limited nuclear war," Carroll stated.

A new wrinkle in nuclear capabilities, the cruise missile, will make a small 21-foot rocket, capable of launching from almost any staging, a new element of unknown danger. Packing the force of a bomb 15 times that of Hiroshima, the cruise missile will add to a new generation of weapons enabling the American States to destroy the Soviet Union a few more times.

Carroll called the newest estimate of Soviet strength issued by the government "one hundred and one pages of paranoia in print," charging that the new weapons are "destabilizing," shortening to minutes the time between alert and launching of missiles, creating unverifiable weapons which could not be adequately controlled by arms agreements.

"No safety"

He sees "no safety or security" in what defense dollars are to buy when this is what we're out to create.

"The security of our nation and our world depend on a conception of mutual security" in which the United States is safer if the Soviet Union is safer. Carroll pro- posed this attitude in contrast to the belief that threat and attrition could deter and if necessary triumph over aggression of any kind, including that backed by nuclear weapons. Our hope is to pursue arms control programs and try to defuse the present situation of arms escalation, he stated.

Carroll believes that based on their previous record of compliance with SALT, I and II the Soviets will abide by new arms agreements. He said the apparent superiority of Soviet civil defense was a "Potemkin village," a facade and propaganda ploy. He told his audience that the Soviets refer to civil defense by an acronym, "Groch," which means "coffin" and in slang "the end" in Russian.

Carroll predicted that if the economy stabilizes and improves by 1984 nuclear arms will be an "extremely important" issue in national elections that year. Carroll stated, "We don't need a draft!"

Vanin to leave Bryn Mawr

by Cindy Brown

Dean Jo-Anne Thomas Vanin will leave Bryn Mawr in July to assume an administrative position at Penn State, President Mary Pat Carroll announced Monday night.

Dean Jo-Anne Thomas Vanin had a baby girl on Tuesday, March 22. Named Francesca Elizabeth, she weighed 8 lbs. 5 oz. Congratulations from the staff of the College News!

Vanin is a graduate of both the Undergraduate College and the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. She received her Ph.D. last year in the Department of Education and Child Development. She also holds the M.A.T. degree from Harvard.

Vanin was recently named Associate Dean by Dean of the College Mary Maples Dunn in anticipation of Dunn's assumption of more duties as Academic Deputy to the President as McPherson begins to widen her travel schedule for the Centennial Campaign. McPherson anticipates that Dunn will name a new Associate Dean and announce a new appointment to the Office of the Dean before the end of the semester.

Vanin has served as dean of the senior class and as pre-law advisor for several years. McPherson stated that Vanin is her most senior colleague, having joined the dean's office in 1970 at McPherson's invitation.

Gwendolyn Brooks reads at Goodhart

by Kris Anderson

"I'm very pleased to see some blacks in the audience, I didn't expect to see many here," poet Gwendolyn Brooks remarked wryly at her reading on March 22 at Goodhart Hall. Setting the tone for her talk, the Pulitzer prize-winning poet commented that "blacks have things to say to other blacks, and I'm going to say some today."

Brooks spoke to a large enthusiastic crowd about the "blackening" of the English language, placing herself in that tradition. She cited poets like Haki (Don L. Lee), from whose work she read, as examples of "blackeners" of the language. She also read her poem "The Mother," commenting that "I believe that motherhood is an elective," which drew applause from the audience.

After reading from her sonnet series "The Children of the Poor," Brooks noted that she doesn't write sonnets any more. They aren't appropriate, she feels, in this "rough, rugged, free verse kind of time."

Brooks read from other poems written for or about children, including "The Life of Lincoln West," about a young black boy. She continued with a poem inspired by her daughter Nora called "Aloneness," which deals with the difference between being alone and being lonely.

Brooks read "We Real Cool," one of her best-known and most frequently anthologized poems, near the end of her talk. She noted that the poem has been banned in some places for its line "We jazzy June," which some censors believe refers to a woman being raped. However, Brooks commented that she did intend the word "jazz" to have any sexual connotations, and June referred simply to a month, not a woman's name.

After the close of her talk, Brooks received a standing ovation from the crowd, and remained in Goodhart for nearly half an hour afterward signing books.

Entry forms are available for the 1983 College Journalism Awards Competition sponsored by Rolling Stone Magazine. The competition, with categories in investigative reporting, general reporting, entertainment reporting, and cartoons, offers cash prizes and a writing assignment from Rolling Stone.

The deadline is April 29, and winners will be announced May 27. The entry form may be obtained from the copy in the possession of the College News. Contact one of the editors.
Peace

Scarcely a day passes that we do not hear more about what the Reagan administration plans in its attempt to expand military power. A few days ago President Reagan announced that he wanted funding for a new defense system designed to shoot down intercontinental ballistic missiles in outer space.

This "Star Wars"-style vision has come under earthy fire, and apparently Reagan announced the idea in opposition to all or almost all of his advisors. He is the President, and he has the power not only to make such pronouncements, but to use the weight of his office to persuade doubters to accept his ideas.

Armed conflicts involving 45 nations are now taking place in countries all over the world. The United States is involved in some or all of them. When diplomats and advisors believe a country is important to the national defense of the U.S., an executive decision can lead to direct interference in what most would see as an internal conflict. To many, this is the situation in El Salvador.

And there are those conflicts, historically based, which seem to drag on no matter who is in political office or what damage is done or undone. Peace never seems to come, and despair over solutions is regularly expressed. Such is the situation in the Middle East, where suspicious nations stand toe to toe and the list of wrongs or alleged wrongs stretches back for generations; or in Ireland, relatively quiet now, but far from harmonious.

It is easy for those of us without a lot of obvious power—without the respect age brings, the economic power money can insure, the political power of friends or public office—to feel resigned to the course the world is taking. Our world, the world of the College, is safe, regulated, and for most of us a haven from what is wrong outside.

We take little time with newspapers and magazines; we seldom read in more detail than what journalists choose to tell us. We don’t like Ronald Reagan, for the most part, but how many of us could discuss exactly what his budget means for the average American, the average woman, the poor?

The College, together with Haverford, has launched its Peace Studies program, a three-year plan to educate the students of the two colleges in the issues of conflict and peace. Like any education, the individual must decide that she or he is going to take advantage of the knowledge being offered. So far, while attendance at the peace lecture series has been solid, it has not been outstanding; yet the issues at hand are crucial ones. We cannot afford to ignore them or to remain ignorant of them.

It is difficult for many of us to comprehend the thinking behind statements like those of Secretary of Defense Casper Weinberger, who has compared the Kremlin leaders with the Nazis, who has all but accused our West European allies of appeasement in their efforts to prevent the U.S. from deploying new missiles in their nations.

For many of us World War II is history, safe in books and a thing of the past. For our leaders, who are almost exclusively men, World War II is a part of their past, a war in which they fought, and the culmination of a series of “mistakes”: appeasement of the Germans, refusal to arm, refusal to cooperate with allies early in the war.

Although it is difficult to know for sure, it is probable that the leaders of the U.S.S.R. are of the same generation, with the same memories; and for the Soviets, though they were in the end our allies, war against Nazism became cold war when triumphant Soviet troops occupied much of Eastern Europe. One must imagine that history in that respect is much more seamless for the Soviets than for Americans, who are apt to separate World War II, the war we won, from the Cold War, the indeterminate struggle with which we still grapple.

What do we have to say to these men, whose instincts are to arm and to intimidate, to prepare again as the means of maintaining peace? We may have nothing to say to them. Their views may be set far past any effort to change them.

Our real options are to work to educate ourselves and others about the facts of arms and conflict, the reality of conflict resolution, and the realization that total war equals total destruction far beyond anyone’s abilities to put the world back together again. It may take another, younger generation of politicians and public figures to effect any real change; but that is no reason to resign oneself to the tough-guy diplomacy to which our present administration subjects us.

To do this we must be educated; we must take time to join the organizations which are working for change. We must understand what we are fighting, and fight it. No one is going to do it for us. When you ask yourself whether you can afford the time to get involved, to go to that peace lecture or take that class on issues of war and resolution of war, remember that time for life as we know it is running out.

Admiral Eugene Carroll, Jr., paraphrased Albert Einstein in his peace lecture on Monday. Einstein said that with the splitting of the atom everything had changed forever—except our way of thinking. Unless we make up this intellectual lag, quickly, there may not be another chance to go back and undo mistakes. It has been 38 years since two atom bombs were dropped for peace; yet we are closer to immolation than ever before.

We must believe we can make a difference. We must be heard. There will be no place safe enough to run to should nuclear war begin. There will be no second chance to bestir ourselves for peace.
Sobmon: Amendment studied
Peace Convocation urges action
Women's studies option

The Board of Trustees has decided to convene a committee to study the possible implications of the Solomon Amendment for Bryn Mawr. The Amendment, now being reviewed by the U.S. House of Representatives, would require that colleges help administer a program designed to require together draft registration and federal financial aid. Those male students who do not register will not receive federal aid.

The Committee will be convened. The School of Social Work and Social Research Richard Gaskins, who is himself. A committee will outline the issues for the College in women's historical studies as well. The department's history are the direct result of student input into the operations of the department. Major representatives like Nehrg '83 and Gina Marinielli '84 petitioned the department for the major's concentration in women's studies.

The department is planning to offer a focus in African-American studies as well. Other focuses may be approved later, depending upon the interests and needs of both faculty and students.

The new requirements are scheduled to go into effect with the class of 1988. Although members of the current junior class may be eligible to major under the new or the old requirements.

Discussion by the department will continue, and a final vote is expected this spring.

by Cindy Brown

The Department of History has circulated new major requirements which include a program in women's historical studies as its third historical focus. Under the proposed requirements a student would choose to have a concentration in women's history and receive major credit within the department. Under these rules a student would satisfy the usual major requirements and focus at least two of the required courses in history. A course may be taught in that area, or it may be tailored to the student's needs in the area of assignment of research topics.

In some instances courses outside the department which have a distinct historical focus would also count toward the women's historical studies major.

Although specific requirements have yet to be worked out, the department expects to offer a minor in women's historical studies as well.

The Women's Studies Program is now being proposed in the U.S. and don't delude yourselves. "Don't make any mistake about it and don't delude yourselves. These weapons, all of them, are designed and deployed to be used," said in his opinion the United States has led the way in escalation of the arms race for conventional weapons. In addition to this, the last weapons system which will somehow, once and for all, restore nuclear supremacy to this country. America has built nuclear weapons into its arsenals. "We are the ones who have made it certain that if there is to be a major war it will be a nuclear one."

by Cindy Brown

Bryn Mawr held its fourth convocation of the academic year Monday, March 20 on the topic of peace. "We are at a turning point in our country's history," said Richard Du Boi. He told the audience, "As long as people continue to exist on earth . . . possess the knowledge and the means for ending all life on earth as we know it, perhaps beyond recall.

Du Boi emphasized the threat posed by "the atomic bomb. He said that today's bombs, with a force 700 to 1500 times as great as that of the bomb which levelled Hiroshima, ought to be called portable Auschwitzes or global Dredens.

He also suggested that a common reaction to the thought of the end of the world through mutual assured destruction was one of "pure numbness." It could not possibly happen because the weapons would not be used. But, he added, there is perhaps "the most fateful illusion in the travels of humanity this time around.

He told the convocation, "Don't make any mistake about it and don't delude yourselves. These weapons, all of them, are designed and deployed to be used."

In Du Boi's opinion the United States has led the way in escalation of the arms race for conventional weapons. In addition to this, the last weapons system which will somehow, once and for all, restore nuclear supremacy to this country. America has built nuclear weapons into its arsenals. "We are the ones who have made it certain that if there is to be a major war it will be a nuclear one."

Du Boi addressed the pragmatic question of what individuals can do by advising his audience "to oppose and reject confrontational ideology," the kind of ideology which "betrays our arrogance, our arrogations, our mistakes, our simplifications, and application of a double standard of behavior to the Soviet Union by the United States.

Du Boi told his audience, "I think it would be unpardonable on the part of all of you to feel that someone else is going to hold yourselves apart from this issue . . . we're asking is that you be committed individuals."

He warned, "You could all be called by humanity's last epidemic." He asked whether despair and resignation were really better than struggle. "What you do about it is up to you," he concluded.

Two representatives who have been involved in campus organizations dedicated to finding peace solutions spoke out against the world's problems. "I don't believe in the 'students-as-jaded-materialists' theory," said Martin Hamburger '85. "I think that people, and that includes students, have lost the realization that they as individuals can have an effect, that they can make a difference."

He told his audience, "I tell them, and you, that they can."

Karen Dorsky '83 stressed the fact that groups can have an effect on the way things are. She added, "The jobs that we will hold in the future will be jobs with some degree of influence. We must begin to examine what kind of influence we want to have and what the implications of taking certain jobs are.

Dorsky stressed that work for peace must not stop with nuclear issues, but must include conventional conflicts such as the war in El Salvador. "Nor can we ignore that many of the poor in this country are young women like ourselves, trying to feed their families."

She warned that the result of non-involvement is tacit approval of "policies being carried out in our name."

Dorsky suggested, "We don't all need to be political activists, but I think we should follow the example of the unions and churches which have integrated working for peace with other goals. . . . There is a role for us all. We must each find our own way to work for peace."

Academic advising for Semester I registration for 1983–84 will take place from April 4 to 13 in the Office of the Dean. Sign-ups are outside the office in Thomas.

Registration for Semester I will be April 14 and 15 in Thomas, 9:30 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 4 p.m.

The University of Pennsylvania is sponsoring a month-long forum called "Toward Policy Studies. Sponsored by the Social and City and Regional Planning Departments.

April 4, 3:30 p.m.: The MX System and Its Medical Consequences. Dr. Richard Garvin, Fellow, T.J. Watson Research Center; Andrew D. White, Prof. at Large, Cornell, Adjunct Prof. at Columbia, Adjunct Research Fellow at Hertz.

April 5, 7:45 p.m.: Nuclear War and Its Age. Tony Wagner, National Director of Education for Social Responsibility, Sorbonne; by the Graduate School of Education, Call 898-7371 to register.

April 11, 7 p.m.: Psychology of the Nuclear Threat: Alterations to Despair. Robert Garfield, Hahnemann University; Dr. Diane K. Perlman, Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania; Prof. John Sabini, Univ. of Pennsylvania; Moderators: Prof. Ingrid Waldron, Univ. of Pennsylvania.

Van Bel College House Piano Lounge, 39039 Spruce St.

April 23, 7:30 p.m.: Nuclear Strategies. Christopher Lehman, Director of the Office of Arms Control and Disarmament; W. Scott Thompson, Associate Director, Arms Control Programs. U.S. Information Agency. Spons-ored by the Lawyers Alliance for Arms Control.

April 14, 7:30 p.m.: Peace Fair. Father Richard K. O'Brien, Super-Fellow Norman Mailer, and a debate on the Peace Fair (386-130) to follow during the next two days. Sponsored by the Religious Foundation; Presbyterian Christian Association. 3601 Locust Walk.

April 15, 7:30 p.m.: Films: "The War Game" (1966): "Eight Minutes to Midnight" (1980). Sponsored by the Graduate Council of the Annenberg School of Communications.

April 17, 3 p.m.: Nuclear War in Evolutionary Perspective. Dr. Jonas Salk, Director, The Salk Institute for Biological Studies.

April 17, 8:30 p.m.: Concert for Humanity. Members of the Philadelphia Orchestra; Ricardo Muti conducting; Arthur Waskow, Menorah Journal; Carolyn M. Craft; Longwood College; workshops sponsored by U.S. Dept. of State. Call 387-3268 for Peace Fair (386-1530) to follow during the next two days. Sponsored by the Religious Foundation; Presbyterian Christian Association. 3601 Locust Walk.

April 19, 7 p.m.: Films: "The War Game" (1966): "Eight Minutes to Midnight" (1980). Sponsored by the Graduate Council of the Annenberg School of Communications.

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April 19, 7:30 p.m.: Address by U.S. Secre-tary of the Navy, John Lehman. Sponsored by U.S. Dept. of State; respondents, Prof. James Ben-nett, Prof. Williams Evan, Prof. Marc Travell of the Univ. of Pennsylvania; George Weings to 200 College Hall, 34th and Walnut Sts.
Ms. editor examines readers through their letters

by Cami Townsend

Mary Thorn '56, an editor of MS Magazine, since its inception in 1972, spoke at Bryn Mawr on March 24 about a decade of changes in women's lives as revealed through ten years of "letters-to-the-editor." She said that in the past 10 years, over 20,000 written responses to the original issue, and the mail bag has contained similar letters. The magazine now receives approximately 300 letters per month, a fraction of which are published in Ms. All are filed in the Arthur Schlesinger Library at Radcliffe College.

The letters, Thorn noted, come in all varieties. Some of the senders are simply referred to as "crackpots" by the Ms. editors, while others have offered "advice" to the women's movement. Thorn commented, for example, the elimination of washing machines and dish washers, which might be called the deplorable serious records of women's lives, true "case histories." The stories—often stories of in-tol-erance and repression—Thorn said, "without exhibitionism." Thorn maintained that the women are writing about their lives in a confident way. They believe that "the personal is political." They also wish to establish communication in that way. They are writing to strangers, but they know these strangers are "friends" and they often discover how much they share through the forum provided by the letters column.

Thorn argued that the letters are a potentially valuable resource for future women's history study. They reflect the confusion and conflict that has marked the past decade. They might be called the deeply serious records that has been lost because people no longer tend to take the time to write revealing letters to each other.

Several examples of positive change can be found by following the letters through the years—increasing discrimination, improved treatment of women by gynecologists, and credit reform legislation. "But," Thorn commented, "issues like credit don't really go away. They just change to other issues, like..."

There has been less change in what women write to the magazine. Embedded attitudes. While working wives still write to describe beginning ads were really good, very feminist. But over the years it seems Ms. has had to take a lot of advertising that is questionable in terms of whether or not it's feminist. How do you feel about that?

CN: I never feel—I don't think we ever felt—that we would get no ads. We're because companies just don't want us. What did we feel—what we said, was that the letters showed that people wanted to see images of each other. We felt it reflected the total flavor of what we did.

MT: Following the beginning, we went exclusively after ads for goods that had never been advertised in women's magazines. We really broke through that market, and now we — not only us, but other women's magazines were doing the same thing for things like stereo. It had never occurred to people in advertising agencies that women bought cars and stereo.

It was an enormous task on the part of the editors to go out and convince them that this was a good market. Now it's the highest market in the country. We want to keep it that way. We want to make sure that we don't lose this market.

We did feel that after we had gone through the process of ---the process of --- the process of making decisions that when they're advertising a shaving product and they're showing a leg. And it isn't appropriate—or skin products that are showing skin. But it's hard and honestly we get a lot of criticism.

We reject ads that we think are dangerous or dangerous tampons, for instance, which are not healthy.

CN: What can we do for us to tell looking through ten years of issues how Ms. itself has changed? And how and what the readers want to hear about has changed. But we noticed that in the very first few issues Ms. really did a good job in covering black women and working class women. And we were amazed to see a huge article on lesbian love and sexuality. I didn't see Ms. publishing something like that right now.

MT: You could? Well, not many of our sisters are so long now. We had a feeling early that we might not be around for another month and if we didn't say it now, we'd never get to say it. There are a lot of keen issues that we pick up on in smaller ways these days. I don't see any lessening in our commitment to have articles about lesbian sexuality and relationships. I think we've had a lot of coverage. Lindsay Van Gelder did a piece just recently that talked about marriage from the point of view of a gay woman.

I think we cover black women as well. In a group we talked to, we made the point that there was an image of black women that they got from reading Ms. was that they are all poor! It is true. We've had a lot of Alice Walker and June Jordan and Audre Lorde. We've been a place where black women activists who see us, pet. It made us think.

MT: What about the working class black women?

CN: A lot of the people we interview for other stories are black, but it's not obvious. We have published articles about working class women — one recently by Barbara Ehrenreich and Karin Stallard. But I think what we're missing is voices from working class women. We do publish reports; the issues are constantly in the pages. But it's hard to translate that, to find the voice. In the past ten years, you've printed several articles on that subject (and towards) you. Do you think that they have changed a lot? They are very different now, and I think it's understandable. Your generation has grown up knowing at least that the outlines of the feminist movement are about, and existing different things for yourselves.

There are two ideas that go with this: One is a comforting feel with things that women older than you have struggled with for a long time. But the other is something of a movement toward passiveness. I don't mean that there's less activism, but I think that younger people may feel that they have been accomplished than I feel has been accomplished.

Bryn Mawr alumna on feminism and Ms.

by Cami Townsend and Kris Anderson

College News (CN): You graduated from Bryn Mawr in the mid-60's. Were you involved in feminist activities while you were here?

Mary Thorn (MT): Well, there weren't many feminist activities. There was a lot of organizing going on which I was involved in. There was something called the Second American Revolution Conference, which was a very large and influential civil rights conference. There were both Quaker protests and student protests in the peace movement.

MT: I was here for the whole of the time. I was here were "students' rights" protests. Students were concerned about what they had in the courses they were taking, and certainly there was an enormous concern about the in loco parentis attitude. Laws governing your life on campus were very stringent. These regulations about where you would go at night.

CN: A lot of that was feminist, because of the feeling that we were being treated as not reasonable adults who could have control over their lives, but as children.

MT: Did you have curfews?

CN: Yes. They weren't completely abolished, but they were loosened to an incredible extent. I think that you had to be in the residence halls by a certain time — could have been after 10:30.

You could sign out till 12, and you could get the extension till 2 if you had a place to go, which usually meant a date. You could sign out any time, except if you were going to a football game, you couldn't see printing.

MT: There was something called the tough real progress in raising awareness for women and certainly there was an enormous concern about the in loco parentis attitude. Laws governing your life on campus were very stringent. These regulations about where you would go at night.

CN: A lot of that was feminist, because of the feeling that we were being treated as not reasonable adults who could have control over their lives, but as children.

MT: Would you reject an ad? Would you say to an advertiser, 'This is not the way to advertise to women? We won't print this ad.'

CN: Yes, we would. It's difficult. There are some ads that are less offensive, we've made decisions that when they're advertising a shaving product and they're showing a leg. That isn't appropriate—or skin products that are showing skin. But it's hard and honestly we get a lot of criticism.

We reject ads that we think are dangerous or dangerous tampons, for instance, which are not healthy.

MT: You could? Well, not many of our sisters are so long now. We had a feeling early that we might not be around for another month and if we didn't say it now, we'd never get to say it. There are a lot of keen issues that we pick up on in smaller ways these days. I don't see any lessening in our commitment to have articles about lesbian sexuality and relationships. I think we've had a lot of coverage. Lindsay Van Gelder did a piece just recently that talked about marriage from the point of view of a gay woman.

I think we cover black women as well. In a group we talked to, we made the point that there was an image of black women that they got from reading Ms. was that they are all poor! It is true. We've had a lot of Alice Walker and June Jordan and Audre Lorde. We've been a place where black women activists who see us, it made us think.

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Thinking about pro-choice

by Kathy Roth

Women and contraception. As the law now stands, the decision to have child-
ren, when, and how many is left to each woman under law. This is a means-
That women do not have abortions, for women have always had abortions. A study by the American Law Institute in 1955 estimated that as many as two million abortions were performed per year, as many as 70 percent of which were illegal. Although many of these "unofficial" abortions were back-alley and coat hanger operations, the Bryce Report in 1968 and the Office of Technology Assessment reports that in 1959 a survey of hospitals indicated a great many abortions, clearly illegal under state's law, were frequently authorized by hospital officials. The abor-

ations were performed apparently by doc-

tors who believed the service was worth the risk of breaking state law.

States made the decision on the legality of abortion before 1973, and before 1973 abortion was a legal practice to all women in only three states. Then, in the 1973 case Roe v. Wade the Supreme Court decided that state abortion statutes deprive women of "due process" under the Fourteenth Amendment. This amendment was more than a measure of reserving the "fundamental right to choose whether or not to have children." It was more significant because of the whole issue of women's rights. Many people in our country, however, would like to reverse that trend.

In recent years much legislation has been introduced, some of which has pass-
ed, which regards birth control as a means to curtail a woman's freedom to choose whether to terminate her pregnancy, in-
ccluding making abortion punishable as capital punishment. As a part of the conservative backlash in this country anti-choice measures are gaining in support both in state and federal legislatures.

The Human Life Amendment is the ultimate goal of the most conservative Right To Life groups. This amendment defines a fertilized egg as a person entitled to the full protection of the Constitution. Under the amendment any woman who has an abortion, and those who assist her, can be prosecuted for murder. Low-
eastern birth control pills and the IUD, both which work by preventing a fertilized egg from adhering to the uterine lining, will be considered as murder. As a part of the conservative backlash in this country anti-choice measures are gaining in support both in state and federal legislatures.

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Swimmers show strong
in national competition
by Snoozer Archer

Hours of training not only in the small, sleepy community of Bryn Mawr College with an incredible group of eaters (except of course Terese Godina), but in decadent metropolitan West Palm Beach with Kenyon College's fanatical swim team, paid off for Margie Martin and Helen Collins who stroked their way to victory at Division III Nationals. Out of 91 teams representing all sections of the great U.S., Bryn Mawr Swim Team came in 23rd at the finish of the 10 to 12 meet.

Part of the credit for their splashing success must go to bizarre coaching that included practices with sharks present (encourages the swimmer to go faster), the constant fear of body-fat testing which encourages the swimmer to go faster), and Social Research; Joyce Lewis was promoted to associate professor in Social Work; and William Vosburgh was promoted to full professor in Social Work.

Wednesday, April 6
Thursday, April 7
Saturday, April 9
Wednesday, April 13
Tuesday, April 19
Thursday, April 21
Tuesday, April 26
Sunday, May 1

by Kristen Steiner

The lacrosse team capped three straight days of action on March 28 with an overwhelming victory at Cedar Crest. All three days pointed towards a successful season.

The first two days of the concentrated action took place in Hockessin, Del. where teams and clubs from all over the country gathered to play. The Sanford Marathon took much of the scheduled two days and featured the U.S. lacrosse team. Bryn Mawr's team was split into varsity and junior varsity squads, one group attending each day.

The varsity squad made the trip on March 26. Instead of full games with two 25 minute halves, the teams played only 20 minutes to a match. Bryn Mawr met up with Smith and a club from Long Island. The team later played Haverford's squad and finished the day against a club from Quebec which fascinated the Bryn Mawr players by constantly rattling on in French-Canadian.

The junior varsity players took the field the next day in a much less accommodating environment. The marathon over, it was possible to separate the squads by just checking the player's demeanor; the varsity squad was sunburned and bubbling with enthusiasm and the JV had mud stains and colds.

After watching the U.S. team play Stanford in a light drizzle, the squad went on to play Lock Haven State and Bucknell back to back in a cold, driving rain.

Players were supportive on the field as some members got their first taste of competition. A third scheduled match was cancelled in view of the deluge, and Bryn Mawr was back to the van and came back to the comforting warmth of hot showers and dry shelter.

Both squads hit the road the next day, the 28, journeying to Cedar Crest College near Allenstown. The varsity went on the field and turned in a solid scoring streak. The demanding 9-4 margin of the final sum was contributed mainly by co-captain Molly Moreno '83 who pipped in five goals. Corny Kietzman '84 led a minor insurgency herself, hitting the back of the goal net three times. To add to the scoring, Heather Steward '85 made the remaining goal.

The JV team showed an improvement in teamwork, but when asked who scored, Kathy Bowers '84 replied, "They did," as Bryn Mawr fell 30-0.