Convocation opens
Centennial weekend
by Karen Sullivan

Last Thursday's Centennial Convocation served as a time for the presidents of Radcliffe, Haverford, Swarthmore, Bryn Mawr, the University of Chicago and Bryn Mawr to reflect back on the College's past one hundred years, particularly upon the early history of the College, and to express some hopes for the next hundred.

After a musical prelude by the Chestnut Brass Ensemble and a colorful procession by the faculty, chair of the Board of Trustees Barbara Auchincloss Thatcher opened the convocation with a moment of silence, in the Quaker tradition, and a reading of "Values in Use" by Marianne Moore '09. President Mary Patterson McPherson would also recall Bryn Mawr's Quaker tradition by recalling the words of Paul Shorey at the College's twenty-fifth anniversary. The ex-Bryn Mawr professor and current Chicago President saw Bryn Mawr as "far more than a women's college in that she has consistently stood for the true ideals of academia."

Gray saw the danger to these ideals primarily in the "special roles" women have been forced to play, as nurturers, as PTAs, members, or as teachers and nurses. Gray found in these roles a "diffuse vocationalization" but not, she believed, a "false career" which would detract from the liberating potential of a liberal arts education.

The symposium concluded with a paper from Hans G. Guterbock, a philologist from the University of Chicago, concerning the evidence of Troy in ancient Hittite texts. Professor Guterbock discussed possible connections between Anatolian and Greek names, including the word Taru-isa found in Hittite texts, which might correspond to the Greek "Troes," or Troy. Unfortunately, no connections were found between the Greek encampment might also apply to Besik Bay.

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By contrast to Thomas. "We admired President Thomas but had no affection for her. The students of Haverford considered照料 to have established "a commitment and a community." They lauded the period of consolidation under the Park administration, observing that "The Quaker in us makes us advance cautiously and often keep old and new together for a long time." In regards to the expansion of the College under Katharine McBride, he stated that "Bryn Mawr has always taken a momentary pride in being outside of its students.

President of Radcliffe College Matina Horner '50 added her talk with "official greetings from five older, and only slightly wiser sisters." She praised her alma mater for always having encourageed women to take their lives seriously and for having established "a commitment and a tradition that binds us together as individuals and a community."

"We at Haverford are conscious of how heavy the responsibility we are to the founding of Bryn Mawr," began President of Haverford Robert Stevens to the laughter of the audience, and proceeded to recount history of the 1870s to prove his point. According to Stevens, it all began with a split in the Quaker community which lead to a commitment between Swarthmore and Haverford. "Swarthmore at that time was little more than a rural school but at least it was coeducational," he stated. An attempt to one-up Swarthmore Haverford considered becoming coeducational, but eventually decided that a connected women's college would be sufficient. In regards to Bryn Mawr's location Haverford was also instrumental. While some Haverfordians wanted the College to be on Haverford's campus, others preferred it in Baltimore. It was a Haverford alumnus, Francis King, who kept Bryn Mawr from being hidden behind "a scenic area, pointing out that "Yesser would never rise to a high position because of its isolation."

The one mile distance between the two Colleges served as a compromise.

The model of Haverford's housing was also considered before the construction of the University of Tubingen, West Germany. Professor Korfmann gave evidence of wind and sea changes in the area, to show that the Greek anchorage would not have been at the mouth of the Skamander river, as scholars have traditionally claimed, but rather in Besik Bay, southwest of Troy. This new theory, however, does not disprove Homer's account, as the poet's description of the Greek encampment might also apply to Besik Bay. The symposium concluded with a paper from Hans G. Guterbock, a philologist from the University of Chicago, concerning the evidence of Troy in ancient Hittite texts. Professor Guterbock discussed possible connections between Anatolian and Greek names, including the word "Taru-isa" found in Hittite texts, which might correspond to the Greek "Troes," or Troy. Unfortunately, no connections were found between these words, and hence the cultures, can be proven, and so Trojan War: myth or reality?

University of Chicago President Hanna Holborn Gray '50 praised Bryn Mawr for combining academic rigor with feminism.

Arch renamed McBride Gateway
by Karen Sullivan

Pembroke Arch, the first collegiate gateway to be built in the United States, was officially dedicated last Saturday to the fourth President of the College Katharine Elizabeth McBride. For the approximately fifty alumnae, trustees, friends and the on-looking at the ceremony, the occasion provided an opportunity to reflect on the importance of both the Arch and McBride.

President Mary Patterson McPherson opened the dedication by recalling how second President M. Carey Thomas valued the Arch for its potential to "exclude all carriages, motors, and unriviled guests" from the College. McPherson then noted that the Arch had served as a "symbol of the independence we held dear," until 1925. At that time the Arch was renamed Pembroke Arch. McPherson declared that the occasion provided an opportunity for the Arch to be "begun again as Pembroke Arch.

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by Sara Snyder

When was the Trojan War? Where was the Trojan War? Was there, indeed, a Trojan War? Over 350 people, including some of the world's foremost classical scholars and archeologists, packed Goodhart Auditorium on Friday to participate in a day-long symposium concerning these questions. Bryn Mawr Archeology Professor Macbeth Mellink led the crowd into the battle, explaining that "...Trojan wars are still being fought by archeologists, philologists, and classicists, many of whom are assembled here today to fight it with you."

The symposium explored Troy and the veracity of Homer's narrative from a variety of perspectives. The first scholar to address the crowd was Professor Manfred Korfmann, an archeologist from the University of Tubingen, West Germany. Korfmann gave evidence of wind and sea (Continued on page 6)

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On the nature of rhetoric

The College News has been to many lectures this week, convocations, symposiums, dedications, and conferences, and has emerged from the fall Centennial Celebration wiser, slightly drunk, but also inundated with rhetoric. We grew tired of people saying things when they had nothing to say simply because the occasion was there. We grew weary of phrases such as "Bryn Mawr's continual dedication to academic excellence" and vague, unsubstantiated praise of College heroes. Despite our love of College history, we even heard enough about how doctors in the 1870s thought higher education was harmful to a woman's health. At certain points, and we hesitate to admit it, we even grew a trifle smug about how some people have to resort to cliches.

This evening as the College News spent a glum ten minutes trying to think up something to editorialize about, the thought came to our mind that we could write about the Centennial, always a worthy subject matter.

How did we feel about the Centennial? Well, we were delighted to celebrate the College's one hundredth birthday because Bryn Mawr has always displayed a continual dedication to academic excellence. We could take advantage of this opportunity to reflect upon the determination and the foresight of M. Carey Thomas. We could even mention the words of Dr. Edward Clark, a reputable Philadelphia physician.

The College News has hence resolved never to become a chair of any board, never to lead a fund drive, and never, in any circumstances, to become the president of any college. Being the College News presents enough of a challenge in avoiding rhetoric.

Please remember to vote Tuesday, November 6, 1984

To all members of the Bi-college community.

The next meeting of the Anti-Apartheid group will take place on Wednesday, October 24, at 7:30 P.M. in Rhoads Living room.

The meeting of October 17 was sparsely attended, and I find it impossible to believe that so few fellow-students cared enough to find the energy to devote an hour to this endeavor. The Anti-Apartheid group hopes to raise consciousness and to educate the community on U.S. ties to South Africa—a country whose past apartheid policies constitute an intolerable insult, and indeed a grave threat, to humanity.

The issues of world racism are cross-racial and cultural, and the group plans to provide a resource centre for the community; however, without the participation and support—whether in the form of suggestions or attendance at meetings—of this community, this purpose will be impossible to accomplish. There is a vast abundance of creativity and energy within the student bodies of Bryn Mawr and Haverford; isn't this a cause worthy of such resources?

Anyone with suggestions is welcome to call co-presidents Elizabeth Crane (645-5990) and Jonathan Jenny (645-5996) with these ideas; all who wish to learn more are urged to attend Wednesday's meeting.

Laura Thomas
Anti-Apartheid Group

Activist doubts effectiveness

Last Saturday, twenty-three students from Bryn Mawr and Haverford went into Philadelphia to demonstrate against U.S. involvement in Central America. Peace Action Project of Bryn Mawr and Haverford joined a medley of other political groups in protesting United States foreign policy under Ronald Reagan.

At the start of the march there were about 480 protesters, and the rank swelled as the march progressed through Center City to Philadelphia. Leftist groups such as the Philadelphia Young Socialist Alliance, and Win and Peace as well as more moderate groups and representatives from University of Pennsylvania and Swarthmore were among the participants. The march concluded outside Ronald Reagan's campaign headquarters. After the march, there were speakers and singers who reiterated the speakers and singers who reiterated the common plea that Reagan cease involve in Central America.

As one of the protesters at this march, I was quite frankly saddened by the entire event. I was not upset by the cause or structure of the march, believing the cause an extremely important one, and the march well organized. I believe that the U.S. foreign policy in Central America is one of the scariest components of the Administration's already frightening foreign policy. The turnout was small for what was allegedly a "coalition" of affiliated groups, but the rainy weather was certainly a factor in discouraging participants. Marchers were enthusiastic and energetic. However, to me the event fell flat.

What depressed me about the march was the vast amount of energy being expended collectively to fight for a cause in which so many believe, and the lack of results for these efforts. Each of us had given up our evenings to come and protest, and would our efforts have any foreseeable results? couldn't see any at all.

It is of course presumptuous of me to expect change in one march, and I am not demanding that. I do think, however, that while not only five hundred in Philadelphia, but hundreds of thousands all over the country continue to march and protest against U.S. involvement in Central America, still involvement has reached terrifying proportions. I also think that a business which would stand if, let us say, the Sandinista government in Nicaragua were toppled, would have much more influence in the financially supporting amenable political organization. And where will those businesses, or private citizens for that matter, give their checks? In this particular example, money is given to the present Administration. It is a nature of a democracy that people be free to spend money as they see fit, and I firmly believe that this right should be encouraged and allowed. However, it seemed to me as I watched so many people singing, chanting and joined in solidarity for a cause, filling garbage bags with change to help defray the cost of the rally, that the system is dramatically skewed toward the rich, and that rallies, despite the energy and efforts for those who participate in them, are an ineffective method for change.

When mulling over these depressing facts, concluding with the relative futility of demonstrations in comparison to monetary influence, a fellow marcher filled my dimmed spirits by bringing up the nuclear freeze movement. Although it is true that, as of yet, no nuclear freeze resolution has been passed, and it seems that none will be passed in the foreseeable future, the movement is not without its victories. Because of voter pressure, cutbacks have been made in Reagan's defense budget proposals which probably would not have been made without the grinding pressure of the nuclear freeze movement. My cohort was right. Eventually, demonstrations do have an effect. I just get upset when I think how many demonstrations are necessary to have any measurable effect. This too is a democracy.

Of course we should continue to demonstrate, to object, to petition, to complain, to criticize, and to participate as best we can, for only collectively can there be change. And I shouldn't feel that my efforts, however feeble, are in vain. That rallies and demonstrations are futile is a depressing defeatist and untrue concept and one which refutes all of my idealistic notions about our political system. It's just that at this rally I realized more than I ever had how weighted the system is towards those who can back up their political beliefs with hard dollars, and this sad truth quelled, but by no means extinguished, my support of political activism.
If Taylor had been drinking in Society of Friends by Amy Friedman

(After Scribner's magazine published a series of articles on science and the humanities, James E. Rhoads, friend of Taylor, was saying. "And I incline that we combine!" coun-
tered James Carey Thomas, cousin of Taylor. Taylor.

Then views will never align between three and men that Rhoads.

"Oh dear," said Rhoads. "As a matter of fact, Shoemaker Taylor, remember that the last set had taken nearly seven hours to evolve. "How we just have another round and come up with another set of minutes. Anybody remember what they said?"

"Um, I have a better idea," interjected Taylor, remembering that the last set had kept this up for hours. It's got to end. But we just throw out some new ideas, make some motions, second them, vote, table, hand over the floor, and adjourn. Sound good?"

"I suppose so," ventured Carey Thomas. "Especially if you consider that we hadn't really gotten anywhere yet."

"Nighly-oah!" said Taylor. He saw the op-
tunity to introduce the radical idea he'd been considering privately for months. "As I remember it, we were discussing a wom-

Amy Friedman

Two cultures compared

by Sherryl Statland

As part of the Centennial Celebration, the Chemistry and Geology Departments sponsored a symposium entitled "Science and the Humanities: Two Cultures or One?" from 3 to 5 PM on Friday, October 19, 1964.

The title of this unusual evening came from C.P. Snow's 1959 book asking precisely this question.


Recently involved with the Colorado River dam project, there were political scientists, hydrologists, geologists and even sociologists, not to mention the largest resource managers and the recreational engineers. Hoffmann described the difficulty in merely getting everyone together, since all these people had to be "baited" by the knowledge that their contributions would be "brownie points" for them back at their institution of higher learning. Hoffmann concluded his address by discussing a cover that appeared on Science magazine; the cover showed how a stained glass window in Washington, DC that depicted the story of Genesis looked practically identical to the enlarged picture of a molecule of DNA.

The final speaker was H. Catherine Skinner, a Lecturer in Surgery and a Research Affiliate in Geology and Geophysics at Yale University. Her main point was that the bar-
rier between science and the humanities may very well be the same barrier that exists between men and women. She thinks that as more women go into the scientific fields, there will be a decrease in the stereotype to a larger extent than men did since they have to risk not being taken seriously in their professional lives.

Another question prompted discussion as to how the sciences and the humanities ever got split up in the first place. Perhaps, as the movie "Amadeus" shows, the idea includes, mediocrity everywhere, but it is the genius who is best remembered.
by Karen Sullivan

"Miss Applebee, the women of America are soon going to be able to vote," declared first dean and second president of the College, M. Carey Thomas, in 1901. "It will be a great pity if they are not strong enough to get themselves to the polls. We must build them up, Miss Applebee, I leave it to you."

From all accounts Constance Applebee, founder and president of the American Field Hockey Association, introduced field hockey to the United States, and director of athletics at Bryn Mawr for twenty-seven years, did not shrink in her duties.

Students fought like cats

Arriving on campus in 1904 from England, Applebee was appalled at the condition of athletics she found. The previous athletic director, or directoress as she was called, was a graduate student who restricted her attention to gymnastics and "corrective work." In these required classes an alumna notes "The odd and even classes, traditionally friendly rivals, had developed a bitter, vicious antagonism, united only by their hatred of the whole system of athletics and of those in charge."

The real athletics was organized purely by students who based their rules on what they knew of men's sports; according to Applebee, they "fought like cats." Records show that in one incident a student bit another in the arm; an infection resulted and a student bit a fellow student. "Miss Applebee, you ash canoe get down the field!"" or "Put both claws on the stick, you one legged turnip!" To the president of the Christian Association she would bellow, "Run! Make those pillars of the church MOVE!"

Women's frailty

"Women's frailty" was apparent to the Philistines. For the past three years the Philistine has listened to the alluring descriptions of the hockey games in the English women's colleges and has formed all sorts of delightful pictures of its joys.

"For the next three decades, athletics, and Constance Applebee, were an integral part of the Bryn Mawr student's experience. Every student was required to participate in athletics from four to six o'clock once a week in the fall and spring and from eight to ten o'clock in the winter. Scheduling was not difficult as all classes ended at four during these years for tea.

Competition was arranged according to class. Each class had five or six teams in hockey and basketball. The class which won the most hockey games had the privilege of hanging its banner outside the gymnasium until the next hockey season. The best players in each class were elected to the varsity, which competed with teams as far away as New York and Baltimore. In 1920 the hockey team even ventured to England where they discovered the extent of America's Victorian ideas. "Our mothers insisted that our skirts be no shorter than ten inches from the ground, and we found our English teams wearing tunics three inches above the knee" one student recalls.

Applebee's retorts

One of the chief reasons the early alumnae had such fond memories of their athletic careers at Bryn Mawr was because of the presence of Applebee. She was renowned for her remarks to players during mandatory classes such as "Haines, you ash canoe get down the field!" or "Put both claws on the stick, you one legged turnip!" To the president of the Christian Association she would bellow, "Run! Make those pillars of the church MOVE!"

When the Queen of the Belgians visited the campus and wanted to see a hockey game, the hour was so late that at one point the players could not find the ball. When Applebee arrived on the spot to see what the problem was she told the students "You silly ass! Lift your feet and play! Act as if you had the ball!"

Elizabethan humorist

Given Applebee's sharp tongue it is surprising that so few alumnae remember her with rancor. Yet as Hawkins relates, "The most devastating criticism from her, far from being a depressing effect, produced a kind of elation, for if the Apple never said anything severe to you, you knew if you had missed the mark.

Responsibility expected

What students cherished most in Applebee appears to be the responsibility she delegated to them and the excellence she expected. As an alumna remembers "My era was impregnated with class spirit, sister-class spirit, hall spirit, college spirit, feminism, and so on; on the whole we were..."
changes of attitudes towards women in society

In 1928 under what are still shady circumstances Applebee was given a year's sabbatical. She never returned. The most obvious hypothesis to make is that Applebee's conception of athletics differed sharply from that of Marion Parks, who succeeded Thomas. Applebee continued to visit the College every year and is said to have outrun varsity hockey players at the age of ninety-one. Despite the warnings of circumstances Applebee was given a year's sabbatical. She never returned. The most obvious hypothesis to make is that Applebee's conception of athletics differed sharply from that of Marion Parks, who succeeded Thomas. Applebee continued to visit the College every year and is said to have outrun varsity hockey players at the age of ninety-one. Despite the warnings of circumstances Applebee was given a year's sabbatical. She never returned. The most obvious hypothesis to make is that Applebee's conception of athletics differed sharply from that of Marion Parks, who succeeded Thomas. 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The colorful procession of the faculty in their academic robes was one of the highlights of the Centennial Convocation.

Trojan War continues in Thomas

(Continued from page 1)

the theory becomes, in his words, "a matter of faith," Following this discourse, Professor Calvert Watkins, a linguist from Harvard University, delved deeply into the details of ancient Anatolian linguistics to show that there were indeed connections between Greek and Luvian, both in the contiguity of various word comparisons, and in the similarity of conventions of usage. Following Dr. Watkins' paper, Professor James D. Muhly of The University of Pennsylvania led a short discussion, after which the symposium convened for lunch.

The afternoon's proceedings began again, with Professor Kofmann, who, in his second paper of the day, presented the very hisal findings in his excavation of Besiktepe, the cape overlooking Besik Bay. He described a graveyard which he has excavations of the city in the early 1930s, and Cavations of the city in the early 1930s, and Professor J. Lawrence Angel of the Smithsonian Institution otherwise known as "The Bone Man", described skeletal analysis as a means to categorize the health and physical composure of the Trojans. Unfortunately, material from Troy in very scanty—fewer than 100 full or partial skeletons from that city have been found. From what Dr. Angel can gather, however, the Trojans were quite a healthy lot.

The Symposium on Trojan War was given by Professor Emily D. T. Vermeule of Harvard University. Professor Vermeule gave an archeological/analytic/historical overview of 1000 Years to Trojan Memories", in which she showed how the Greeks identified the Trojan War as the remembrance and glorification of their heroic past. "Killing them in a thousand different ways" was said to be a "magical" thing for the Greeks, she mused. Dr. Vermeule also claimed that Homer's Iliad was actually written not in the Dark Ages, as most scholars believe, but in the early Mycenaean period.

In the final discussion, Professor Spyros Lakotridis of The University of Pennsylvania expressed a sense of futility regarding attempts to confirm the occurrence of the Trojan War as an event of last date. The participants agreed that "the more we try to read into our poor evidence," he said, "the more problems we have." In closing the symposium, however, Professor Melillo stated that she was optimistic about the progress that had been made through the inter-disciplinary efforts of this symposium. She lauded the participation of scholars' attempts to fit the pieces together, saying, "We have a history to build."
Lysistrata interpreted with feminist slant

by Karen Sullivan

Disguised with men's wars, which they see as motivated solely by avarice, the women unsilence the world; they might be, by so doing, the women of the twenty-first century feminist science fiction? Hardly—the scene of Lysistrata is fifth-century Athens and the author of the play is Aristophanes. Last Saturday Bryn Mawr witnessed a successful production of this play in Goodhart Hall.

The plot, like the plot of all of Aristophanes' plays, makes no sense. Under the leadership of Lysistrata, the women from every part of Greece vow to abstain from sex with their husbands, thereby incapacitating them and drawing the civil war to a halt. A peace is quickly negotiated, and the similarity between the Athenians and the Spartans, seen through their common enjoyment of sex and drink, outweighs their differences.

The play functions through the contrast of "straight" and funny characters. The funny characters make one laugh and the "straight" characters provide the thematic content of the play. While this dichotomy tends to emphasize Lysistrata, Jilliane Ringle dominated the play as the title character far more than Aristophanes ever required. Though the adaptation of Douglas Parker's translation required Ringle to be almost superhumanly imposing, to the point where she makes four soldiers cover by the sheer force of her presence, Ringle managed to carry it off brilliantly. This effect was achieved as much by her height, her stance, and the movement of her eyes as by her speech. Straight lines such as "Never underestimate the power of a woman" couldn't help but endear her to a Bryn Mawr audience.

Ringle also successfully avoided the stereotype of the rigid, humorless feminist by showing wit and a sense of playfulness in her performance. One nice, if un-Aristophanesian touch, was in the scene where Lysistrata convinces Akerkar to remain with them by the use of a fake oracle. When the ruse succeeds Lysistrata and the Spartan Lampito, played by Rebecca Racliff, who is her closest ally, left the stage together with a smile and a pat. Such an addition lessened the impression the play gives that the women's camaraderie is only a device to obtain more of their husbands' time by ending the war.

As the original play abounds in references to contemporary politics and culture as well as in jokes about the individuals who would have been at the play's first performance, Lysistrata cries out to be modernized. The adaptation for the most part succeeded in doing this; Myrline's response to her husband's complaints is "Frankly, my dear, I don't give a damn." In particular, the rendition of Arizona kata during the battle scene and the complaint about Athena's Acropolis, "Those goddamn owls, they're going to hoot me into my grave," delighted the audience.

Despite Bryn Mawr's adaptation of the play, the overly enthusiastic should be warned that many critics suspect that the depiction of women in power would have struck fifth-century Athens as even more bothersome than feminist. Director Margaret Hoag and Produced Steven Albert cannot be blamed for taking advantage of a script that is often astonishingly relevant to feminism, to the peace movement, and ANONYG/OWLS AND Athena's, to Bryn Mawr itself.

**Guide for Perplexed Women**

Karen McCarthy Brown of the department of religion at the Theological School and Graduate School of Drew University will speak on "Mama Lola: A Vodou Priestess in Brooklyn.

Hyapatia will discuss Reagan's response to women's issues.

Mary Gilford will present a dramatized reading on "British Women on British Women": from the sixteenth century to the present.

The Coalition for Action on Women's Issues will show Born in Flames, a film which imagines what life will be like for women after the upcoming revolution.

The History Department and the Undergraduate Dean's Office present John F. Benton, who will speak on "Women's Progress: Women's Medicine in Medieval Europe."


Jo Ellen Parker will speak on "Madonnas and Madness: Typologies and Women in George Eliot's Fiction."

The anthropology department will present a film on "Happiness: Women of a Chinese Village."

Ferron, a Canadian singer, sang the New York Times "One of the most powerful lyric voices to emerge out of...women's music."

The Women's Alliance will meet. The Feminist Group will meet.

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*A pianist since the age of three, Kathryn Seiby '83 performed with the Curtis Institute of Music, while at Bryn Mawr, Seiby practiced the piano at least six hours a day, in addition to taking a full course load.*

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Barbara Mackie as Kleonice had doubts about Lysistrata's (Jilliane Ringle) method of ending the war.
**SPORTS**

**V-ball came close in Seven**

by Anne Robbins

The Bryn Mawr cross-country team felled prey to bad luck and bad timing over the past fortnight, as they ran into both illness and some stiff competition. Over fall break, four members of the team trekked to Van Cortland Park, one of the few open spaces in New York City, and ran in the Seven Sisters' Cross-Country Meet. Unfortunately, it takes five members for a team to score, and since Jackie McDonald was felled by illness, the team could only run for times. Had Bryn Mawr been able to field five runners, the team would have probably placed fairly close to winning. Like I said, big-time frustration.

**Soccer can't swim**

by Snoozer Archer

The Bryn Mawr Soccer Club actually lost two of their matches, which is unusual in that they have lost only one so far this year. But they still have the most incredible record of any sport on campus—on both campuses in fact.

Against Lehigh they lost 4-1, with Tanya Sharon making the point, in a game that co-captain Rachel Baker insists that they should never have lost. It seems that Bryn Mawr bumped two of the Lehigh's goals in themselves, via legs and such, so that Lehigh should have only had two points, and we might have beat them had we scored for our own team. Everyone knows it's not how you go about winning a game.

Against Division I St. Joseph's the team was hit in the head and had to get stitches, torn ligaments and Marie Bruehwiler who teammates, which include Amy Villarejo'spering the balls, and staying in position. Against Drexel they lost 5-0. Really sorry if I spelled your name wrong), Mordhoy, Bruehwiler, and Janet Chestnut Hill which was basically a cream with Bryn Mawr winning 7-0. Goals were made by Nordhey, Brunwhiler, and Janet Dol. Need we say anything more? Against Rosemont they lost 4-0. According to Coach Shillingford they were outplayed, outcoached and intimidated. Sounds pretty bad, but then it was only one game in a string of great ones which included the 1-0 win over Cabrina College. Alexan- dras Williams made the goal in double overtime to add another win to Bryn Mawr's record this year. We not only sound great but I must admit we look great too.

**On the run**

by Anne Robbins

The Bryn Mawr cross-country team felled prey to bad luck and bad timing over the past fortnight, as they ran into both illness and some stiff competition. Over fall break, four members of the team trekked to Van Cortland Park, one of the few open spaces in New York City, and ran in the Seven Sisters' Cross-Country Meet. Unfortunately, it takes five members for a team to score, and since Jackie McDonald was felled by illness, the team could only run for times. Had Bryn Mawr been able to field five runners, the team would have probably placed fairly high, since freshman Jennifer Kraut, in yet another sterling effort, led the Mawrtys over the 9K course in a time good enough for seventh place over all.

Last weekend, the Mawrtys, running as a team for the first time in years past, drew to a close this Saturday, when the bi-College club takes part in the PAIAW championships.

**Tennis, anyone?**

by Snoozer Archer

There is actually a Bryn Mawr Tennis Team out there, somewhere. They have been practicing twice a week in this off-season season. I don't know what else to call it. Due to their lack of practicing they have lost all their matches, and it is not due to lack of talent. Against Rosemont they lost 5-0, against Haverford they lost 8-1, with Isabelle Bella winning the one match (I'm really sorry if I spelled your name wrong), and against Drexel they lost 5-0.

Coach Cindy Hooper is not surprised in the least and simply says that just give her two months in the spring and this team will be one to look out for, with Senior Diana Hunter, Freshwoman Marlene Caldron and Freshwoman Phyllis Fang being the top three. The doubles teams are Monica Reichhoff (who looks really cute in her ten- nis togs) and Kate Parker. The other varsity doubles is made up of Joy Ungaretti and Suzanne Bunstein.

You can watch this team with potential, but just a tad out of shape. On October 27th at Haverford for the PAIAW Championships. This will be one of the last times you will see them lose because come next spring, they will be a terror on the courts.