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Hollins Columns (1971 Mar 9)

Hollins College

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HOLLINS COLUMNS

Vol. 46, No. 5

HOLLINS COLLEGE, VIRGINIA

March 9, 1971

Fishburn librarian examines facilities, cataloguing system

In 1967, the Fishburn Library contained 93,000 volumes. With a rated capacity of 115,000 volumes, the library now houses 115,000-120,000 volumes. A survey of seven women's colleges comparable to Hollins shows that the Fishburn Library has the second highest number of volumes.

But quality is just as important as quantity for a library, said one student. When asked the procedure for selecting new books, Richard Kirkwood, librarian, explained that most selections result from recommendations made by faculty members. There has been a recent increase in the number of books being requested, but the library has been unable to make all purchases due to financial limitations. In this case, the lists submitted by individual faculty members are returned to the appropriate departments to determine which books should be given priority, said Mr. Kirkwood.

"In addition, I make some selections through reviewing media such as the New York Times Book Review and the Publisher's Weekly," he continued. Mr. Kirkwood said he would welcome suggestions from students as to specific books that are needed. "We are trying to sublimate rather than duplicate," he added.

Budget

Financial requests to the administration are made yearly by Mr. Kirkwood after he receives individual requests from each department. "I haven't asked for a substantial increase in the past two years because of our space (for shelving) situation," Mr. Kirkwood explained. The library is receiving approximately 3½% of the 1970-71 budget. More of the yearly allotment is now spent on book acquisitions, reports the librarian.

"Grant funds (to the library) have been very valuable," accord-

ing to Mr. Kirkwood, "but it appears we won't receive any funds this year." He attributes this to the general national financial situation. Priority in the expenditure of grant funds has been given to improving the back files of periodicals. There are approximately 610 periodicals in the library.

Books have a way of "appearing to be lost." Students may check books out for a semester, while faculty members may check out a book for an unlimited amount of time. However, a book checked out by anyone may be recalled on request by anyone two weeks after it has been checked out. Only one inventory has been undertaken in the past four years. The current transition from the Dewey Decimal cataloguing system to the Library of Congress system is confusing, according to some students. This changeover will take at least 10 years and \$100,000, estimated Mr. Kirkwood. "The Dewey system is sufficient for a small library, but most college libraries are on the Library of Congress system," he added.

Study Space

Over half of the carrels in the library are reserved. Seventy-five per cent of these are now shared by two people. Next year there will be fewer carrels and table space due to an expansion in shelving. "We are increasing faster in volumes than in space," said Mr. Kirkwood. He explained that he has asked the administration if there is any space available in the science building for closer stack storage of back periodicals rarely circulated, but has yet to receive an answer. Even the availability of such space would not affect the decrease in study space expected next year, he concluded.

Weak and Strong

Contemporary poetry and French literature were cited by Mr. Kirkwood as two areas in which the library is strong. He believes the collection of nonwestern history and literature and colonial American history books are weak.

When questioned about the collection of Black literature, Mr. Kirkwood replied, "We've been buying heavily in this field in the past years." Dean Wheeler pointed out that acquisitions should be applied for through the departments. "The material we do have is not being used systematically," he added.

When asked what library facilities he thought students failed to take advantage of, Mr. Kirkwood listed: "the pretty good reference collection," the rare books collection, and the record collection. Last week all three record players were broken.

Commenting on the extent of cooperation between the Hollins library and the Roanoke College library, Mr. Kirkwood said, "We only duplicate about 25% of our purchases; there is communication between us on major acquisitions. He also said that their back files of periodicals are more complete than those at Hollins."

There is a library committee, consisting of the librarian, who is the permanent chairman, the assistant librarian, and one faculty member from each of the four divisions, four non-voting student members also belong to the committee.

Elections for the first slate of student government offices will be held on March 17. Nominations will be open for the following offices on Monday, March 11: President, Chairman of Steering, Secretary-Treasurer, Chairman of Honor Court, Executive Secretary, Chairman of Campus Activities, Chairman of RLA, dorm presidents of West, Tinker, Main and East and the Editor of Spinster. Nominations should be submitted to Jill Rummel in Apt. 311, ext. 6621. Nominations will close on Sunday, March 14.

Cotillion gets 'name bands'

The Friends of Distinction, Livingston Taylor, and Quarry will highlight Cotillion week-end, April 23-24.

Quarry, a rock group from Massachusetts, will play Friday night at the Roanoke Civic Center. Admission is free for Hollins students.

The Friends of Distinction will give an open air concert Saturday, at 2 p.m. in Victory Stadium. Livingston, younger brother of James Taylor, will sing Sunday afternoon on campus.

Tickets will be available after spring vacation. For the Friends of Distinction concert, tickets for the public will cost \$4 on advance sale and \$5 at the gate.

Hollins students may buy tickets for \$3.50 apiece, or \$5 for both the "Friends" and Livingston. No singles are available for Livingston due to limited space.

According to Amy Johnson, president of Cotillion, the club is trying to appeal to a wider range of people in eliminating the dress requirement and in lowering the cost. "We hope by being more relaxed that people will have a better time," Amy added.

Bernadette Devlin views her society

by Susan Blythe

Bernadette Devlin from Northern Ireland, spoke at Randolph-Macon Woman's College March 6. The 23-year-old Roman Catholic Socialist won immediate fame with her maiden speech in Parliament in 1969, to which she was elected at the age of 21. She has been active in demonstrations and riots for social reform in Northern Ireland, and has been imprisoned for her part in them.



by Cathy Culpepper
Bernadette Devlin

Ac Leg gives course critique

The Ac Leg Committee of the Senate will publish a report similar to the Yale course critique, chairman Mary Beth Hatten announced.

According to Mary Beth, the committee has worked on this project for two years. She commented that the first approach, in which each professor determined how to evaluate the course, was "idealistic, but not of practical value to the college." The committee looked into evaluation processes at other colleges.

The evaluation will stem from three sources: statistical information, general ratings of the course, and critiques of the course.

The form used to gather statistical information will include questions about whether the course is offered by the student's major department, the number of hours per week spent on this course including classes, reading and labs, and the content and presentation of lectures and seminars. The questions also cover the quality of reading and class discussion, the educational value of paper(s) and/or problem sets, the availability of the professor, and the depth of understanding or intellectual rigor necessary to do well in the course.

A general rating of the course will be determined statistically from individual ratings. Individual course critiques will be summarized and compiled by editors, who will be announced this week. Juniors, and seniors will also be asked to write critiques of their majors since the evaluation will emphasize 100 and 200 level courses.

On Thursday, March 11, at 6:30, a discussion will be held in the GDR. All critiques must be written by March 19.

Approach to education varies in Free School

by Gayle Robison

Two Free Schools are presently being planned and prepared for operation in the Roanoke area. One school, sponsored by the Women's Coalition, is in the testing stage and operates, unofficially at the moment, in the basement of the Unitarian Church. It will not open officially until a building can be secured and approved by Roanoke officials.

Norma Harrison, a member of Roanoke's Women's Liberation group and active in the development of their Free School, stated that the school is being established because "public schools are sexist, racist, and detrimental to human beings." She feels the objective of the Free School is to gear children towards "communal behavior."

Every attempt will be made, at the Women's Coalition Free School, to erase the distinction between teacher and student. Commented Mrs. Harrison, "Everybody is a teacher and everybody is a learner." Anyone who is interested and qualified in teaching can come to the school and be involved in the learning experience there. "The activities engaged in at our school are initiated by the people there stemming from the interests of both faculty and students," explained Mrs. Harrison.

Children of all ages are included in the Free School experience. According to Mrs. Harrison, the assumption is that the very small can learn from the older children. Students can also earn regular public school credit for learning done at the school. They will be able to go to college, if they wish, after graduating or completing their Free School education.

The Women's Coalition Free School was originated as an alternative to public school education and day care centers. Many mothers and children were unhappy with the public school situation, so the Women's Liberation Group became interested in establishing a Free School, where children would be able to develop freely. Women's Liberation is human lib-

eration, according to Mrs. Harrison, and since this liberation is not a part-time job, the Free School, once it gets going, hopes to be available 24 hours a day.

A second Free School is also being planned in the Roanoke area. Director of the program is David Knickerson, now a teacher at North Cross High School.

Debbie Abbott, a freshman student at Hollins, is involved in the development of the Free School. According to Debbie, all efforts are being made to open the school next year. However, the school's location has not yet been set.

The original idea for this Free School developed when a group of parents, dissatisfied with public school education, got together and aired their grievances. Meetings were held and a core of interested people began organizing the Free School.

No set curriculum will be offered at the Free School. Students will do things when they get a feeling for them. According to Debbie, "children will be able to get the basic subjects, but will also get experience, excitement and happiness," asserts they were lacking in the public school situation. Debbie visited many Northern Free Schools during the recent short term, and commented, "the best result of the child's outcome is that he is independent, can think for himself, and has self respect."

The school is open to children of all ages—up to 12th grade. The faculty, according to Debbie, will consist of a core of teachers, but will also include "selective" volunteers—parents and students from colleges in the Roanoke area. Tuition will be charged, but partial and full scholarships will also be made available. Every effort is being made to include children from many varied backgrounds. "What they want is as diverse a faculty and student body as possible," stated Debbie.

A meeting of the Free School organizers is being held Wed., March 10, in the Roanoke Rehabilitation Center. Anyone interested is invited to attend.

EDITORIAL

Library

An adequately functioning committee would be the matrix for resolving all complaints towards the library. The Library committee, which is supposed to act as a liaison between the librarian and the faculty, is chaired permanently by the librarian, who has the privilege of calling meetings. The one meeting held this year was during Short Term. The student members of the committee were not notified.

In addition to failing to meet regularly to discuss current problems, the library committee is not exercising one of their major rights as listed in the faculty constitution. Apparently the administration, not the library committee "determines the apportionment of appropriations for books and periodicals among the general and departmental sections of the library." With the fervor being raised by numerous members of the community over the lack of resource material available in certain subjects, the area of departmental appropriations is vitally important. The committee should carefully evaluate the needs of each department yearly and then appropriate the necessary funds. As it is now, the demands of the department that "yells the loudest" are met.

Other problems that need to be dealt with are the advantages and disadvantages of the reserve system and evaluating the distribution of study space and shelving space. Students need the carrels and tables that will be eliminated next year to make room for more shelves. The committee should be actively involved in finding room for storage of closed stacks.

The question of a student orientation program for the library needs also to be discussed. Some complaints would be eliminated if the students' knowledge of what is available was increased.

With an active organized committee, many of these problems could be solved, but until the committee makes use of its potential, the complaints will continue unanswered.

EDITORIAL

Abortion Laws

Abortion is a relatively simple medical procedure for birth control. It has not been regarded as such by the legal and medical establishments. Control over access to abortion has shifted from the state to hospital administrations with the creation of abortion review boards. The decision to abort belongs to the woman alone. Safe and legal abortions should be available on request to all women without any "necessary" conditions such as those listed in reformed abortion laws. Nothing short of complete repeal of all laws affecting the availability of birth control methods, including abortion, should be tolerated.

The Virginia law includes a residency requirement of 120 days, a physician's affidavit stating that continuation of the pregnancy may lead to death, impair the woman's physical or mental health or that the child may be born with an incapacitating defect. The law also permits abortion in reported cases of incest or rape. Any abortion must be performed in a licensed hospital by a licensed physician and approved by the Hospital Abortion Review Board. All of these restrictions are unnecessary.

Abortions could be performed by trained paramedical specialists in clinics or offices under a physician's supervision. The present law only encourages a hospital monopoly in determining who shall receive medical care and adds unnecessary expense for the woman involved. The time of hospital personnel and the actual hospital space need not be tied up in all abortion cases. Regarding cases in which the child is likely to be born defective, the law requires that consent also be obtained from the husband, parent or guardian. This sexist restriction is subject to constitutional challenge.

Single women may find it nearly impossible to obtain a legal abortion in Virginia. This restriction forces women to bear children and implies a judgment on sexual behavior that properly lies beyond the realm of both the law and the medical profession.

It is illegal under Virginia state law to advertise abortions, including abortion referral services. This restriction is certainly questionable under the First Amendment and is being called up at a time when positive legislation should be enacted to increase public birth control facilities and their publicity.

HOLLINS COLUMNS

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PEACE CONFERENCE
MARCH 11

at
WILLIAM AND MARY
9:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.
FREE

Speakers include:

Rennie Davis
John Froines
Leonard Weinglass
Don Gurowitz
David Ifshin
Allen Ginsberg

Benefit concert:

BLACK SABBATH

For rides contact Kathy Grieb
at extension 6347.

Peace draws
group action

To the Students:

There have been many questions about how people can help work for peace in their own way this spring. I hope this letter will cover a few of the many activities available to students and faculty here.

Action for Peace is a group of people concerned about the war in Indochina. We have many different opinions and ideas—there's room for your suggestions, and we're all working together for peace.

We meet for 20 minutes every Tuesday and Thursday at 12:00 noon on front quad to read poems, letters, talk about news and sing. Our newsletter, "Students for Peace," is distributed Thursday at noon. Every Thursday at 4:30 p.m. in West social room, there is a planning and organization meeting for those people actively working for peace. All meetings are open to everyone.

We are selling peace buttons to raise money for programs in Roanoke and on campus, to continue our newspaper, and to distribute information about peace events this spring. Come buy a button for peace!

There are many different projects under way which need people to support them: 1) ratification of the Peoples' Peace Treaty with the Vietnamese, 2) asking department stores in Roanoke not to sell war toys, 3) planning television and radio commercials for peace, 4) workshop on Indochina to be held on Sunday, March 14, 5) information about the telephone war tax, and many other things as well.

The best way you can find out what's happening and what you can do for peace is to come to the peace meetings on front quad or give your name to someone who comes. If you want to help there is a lot to do.

Action for Peace includes many people who want to learn more about the war. Listening, reading, and talking to people is a great way to catch up on national events, foreign policy, and local activities. This could be a great opportunity.

If you have ideas about what needs doing, let us know how you feel. We're interested in your opinion. Let's all work together for a peaceful spring.

Kathy Grieb

Howard Nemerov, winner of the 1971 \$10,000 fellowship from the Academy of American Poets, will begin the 11th annual Hollins Literary Festival tomorrow with a reading at 8:30 p.m. in the GDR.

On Saturday, March 13, at 10:30 a.m., Daniel Hoffman, poet and critic, will present selections from his work. At 11:30, George Garrett, professor of English, will read from his fourth novel, "Death of the Fox."

Line on Liberation

by Lee Gordon

The Myth of Emancipation: So Whatever Happened to Elizabeth Cady Stanton?

American historians seem to have a habit of erasing vital parts of history in favor of more appealing incidents . . .

We know about Scarlett O'Hara and those dear Little Women, Flo Nightengale and Clara Barton, even George Washington Carver and the peanut . . .

So whatever happened to Elizabeth Cady Stanton and the WRM?

By the middle of the 19th century, with industrialization underway, the American Woman's Rights Movement was in full swing, attacking the very cornerstone of Victorian society—family, church and state. The movement was a true grass-roots one: female pioneers who weren't even considered citizens of the land made long journeys through woods and forests to collect signatures for petitions that were laughed right out of the legislatures.

Altruism

The feminist movement, first working with, then separated from the Abolitionist movement, would have posed a serious threat to male power-holders, except that the Civil War offered them an easy way out. Faced with the calamities of the war, the feminists were persuaded to devote themselves to more altruistic causes. After all, healing open wounds was more important than remedying long-time scars . . .

The backbone of the movement was thus broken, and the radical WRM's separated from the middle-road National Woman's Suffrage Association, whose primary concern lie in extracting the vote they needed for future power.

By the 20th century, women had begun to fill service positions in the labor force and were being educated in growing numbers. Like their black brothers and sisters, women had not gained any significant degree of political power but had merely been appeased with a token, segregated place in the public sphere.

But the massive feminine activity of the Progressive Era—including such groups as the Women's Trade Union League, the Women's Peace Party, the National Federation of Settlements—which had as its stereotype the big, brassy and loudmouthed careergirl—had nothing to do with feminism.

With the return of Harriet Stanton Blatch, daughter of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, from England, new pressures were begun to achieve the radical goal of amending the federal Constitution to achieve the vote. American militants of the Congressional Union broke away from their conservative sisters and charted incredible gorilla attacks: mobbings, beatings, public thrashings, with a militancy that dramatized the urgency of the feminine situation.

Suffrage

The granting of the vote sadly co-opted the movement. Mrs. Oliver Hazard Perry Belmont of the Women's Party cautioned the feminists, "Suffragettes did not fight for your emancipation for 70 years to have you become servants to men's politics."

But the warnings seemed to have no purpose. Once the suffragettes had won the vote, sadly they forgot the purpose of voting . . .

YOU'VE COME A LONG WAY BABY—my, how the first feminist movement has been bought off. The 20's saw an obsession with eroticism, style and glamour, plus a feeble attempt to promote "Love and marriage, love and marriage, go together like . . ." First appearance of those famous women's magazines promoting individuality through style rather than through personal achievement . . .

Ah, the 30's—flapperism died, we were liberated women now and if we still felt dissatisfied—we joined the Communist party (always that sympathy for the underdog).

Patriotic 40's—was always seem to absolve personal and/or group injustices. Suddenly right made might, and besides that, for the first time, women filled the labor market. (Are wars our only chance?)

And then there were the 50's—who could have better documented the propaganda and emotional backlash promoted to get women out of the labor force and back in the kitchens than Betty Friedan? But suburbia was souring, breast-feeding really was not ultimate fulfillment, and so "she went running to the shelter of her mother's little helper . . ."

The 60's—their mothers had been lost to Johnny Walker and "Love of Life", and so mini-skirted co-eds everywhere (pushed-out, pulled-in, peroxide, and fully benefiting from the Glorious Age of Technology) joined the mad race to steal a pin from the beer-drinking, ass-pinching frat man. Till the game changed . . .

War and Peace

Boyfriends were being drafted, and Johnny came home with sideburns and a beard after a summer spent in a VW bus in Amsterdam. The name of the game was PEACE, and girls were quick to learn that peace means love, and if somebody's there to do the giving, baby, you'd better take.

Oh, we liberated women!

The standard line between college roommates as they turned off the lights before bed became (no, not wake me at noon) but "Remember your pill?" If the poor girl hadn't and she didn't and he did, anyway, they had to put the baby to bed for the sake of Humanity. And it was always the boy who finally broke things off, for psychological reasons (his own, of course) . . .

Well, women got wise. Maybe it was because of the Black Power movement, which revealed that unity is the first step to breaking through the white man's world on one's own terms. Maybe it was the fact that a soaring divorce rate which forced middleclass women onto the lower levels of the occupational structure revealed fundamental contradictions in women's unequal treatment and exploitation. Maybe it was that one last rotten diaper. And just maybe it was the realization of the promising young college woman that within her there is an essentially creative and self-actualizing human being . . .

Consciousness and communication are the keys to the Women's Liberation Movement of the 70's. How did we get here and why? But we must be careful to avoid the pitfalls that beset the early WRM . . .

. . . Stokely Carmichael was never prone and silent.

Trust Inc. expands, moves headquarters

by Kathy Phillips
 "TRUST is people." And, like any other healthy individual, the many-peopled trouble center is growing. November 5, 1970, TRUST opened so that "young people could have a center where their problems would be heard, understood, and acted upon."

The TRUST ideal still stands, and TRUST, Inc. has moved into new headquarters at 3515 Williamson Road. The larger new house is an outer manifestation of expanding TRUST.

Currently, the organization is experiencing an evaluation process; a review of ideals and means to goals. This is aimed at retaining the present organizational cohesiveness while simultaneously broadening means to established ideals. Acting as business consultants during this re-evaluation period are Bill and Ted, two TAP workers who have independently offered their time "because we're interested in Trust."

Bill, Ted and several TRUST members are reviewing efficient working structures within similar volunteer organizations, and expectations for volunteer workers. The reviewing process has been beneficial in renewing workers' awareness of the individual and community implications of TRUST work.

There are plans to expand awareness of TRUST's work into the Roanoke community, with educational programs to be initiated in Roanoke schools. TRUST actively promoted the educational television series "Turned On Crisis" (WBRA), and there is a drug phone at TRUST, maintained by the Roanoke Area Drug Abuse Council (RDAC). Though the telephone is not a TRUST service, it is manned by TRUST workers.

At present, the Speakers' Bureau provides TRUST's widest contact with the Roanoke community. Four or five times a week, certain TRUST workers speak in local

schools and civic organizations. The Roanoke community has responded well to the sign on TRUST's front door: "Come in, we're open." More than 40 calls come into TRUST each day. Some calls are crises, 'bummers', or run-aways. Other people just call to 'rap' for awhile, or to seek professional referral.

Staff members deal with those questions which do not require extensive research. An extensive referral file is maintained at TRUST headquarters. When necessary, a staff worker can refer a caller with the appropriate agency. As part of the evaluation program, the number of agencies available for referrals is being increased.

The 41 staff members who answer phones and talk with 'walk-ins' are from backgrounds as diverse as those who seek help. Hollins students and faculty, Roanoke College students, and other non-college residents of the Roanoke Valley are among them.

TRUST now has one salaried, fulltime staff member to handle continuing organizational work. By this summer, it is hoped that there will be two more such workers, to help with finances and coordinating of referrals.

TRUST'S income is supplied solely by donations. Money has been given, but more is needed, if TRUST is to continue to grow within the community.

Dr. Vincent Davis predicts policies

The United States will not substantially commit itself in any new military events in the decade of the 70's, predicts Dr. Vincent Davis, Nimitz Professor of Political Science at the U. S. Naval War College.

Dr. Davis spoke at Hollins last Tuesday night on the "Influence of Public Opinion on the Military Dimension of American Foreign Policy". After giving an historical account of our foreign policies since WW II, Dr. Davis predicted our routes for the future.

Due to the unpopularity of wars which utilize ground forces, he believes that the U. S. infantries will practically become obsolete. At the present Nixon is trying to cope with this problem in Viet Nam by asking the South Vietnamese to provide ground forces while we provide naval and air defense.

"Nixon's efforts have not worked and there is not a chance in the world of his proposed volunteer army working," stated Davis.

He went on to say that our army is not equipped to fight in a jungle

SURVEY OF COMPREHENSIVE FEES AT 21 COLLEGES			
1968 - 69	1969 - 70	1970 - 71	1971 - 1972 PLAN
1. \$3850 Bennington	1. \$4325 Bennington	1. \$4625 Bennington	1. \$4950 Bennington
2. 3750 Sarah Lawrence	2. 4300 S. Lawrence	2. 4300 S. Lawrence	2. 4700 S. Lawrence*
3. 3530 Skidmore	3. 3780 Skidmore	3. 3975 Skidmore	3. 4225 Skidmore
4. 3450 Wheaton	4. 3650 Wheaton	4. 3950 Wheaton	4. 4050 Wheaton
5. 3400 Briarcliff	5. 3600 Briarcliff	5. 3750 Connecticut	5. 3950 Connecticut
6. 3300 Wells	6. 3500 Connecticut	6. 3680 Smith	6. 3900 Smith
7. 3290 Smith	7. 3455 Smith	7. 3650 Wells	7. 3880 Vassar
8. 3200 Bryn Mawr	8. 3440 Vassar	8. 3600 Sweet Briar	8. 3850 Mt. Holyoke
9. 3200 Hollins	9. 3400 Sweet Briar	9. 3600 Hollins	9. 3800 Briarcliff
10. 3150 Connecticut	10. 3400 Mt. Holyoke	10. 3600 Briarcliff	10. 3800 Sweet Briar
11. 3140 Vassar	11. 3350 Hollins	11. 3550 Mt. Holyoke	11. 3800 Wells
12. 3100 Sweet Briar	12. 3300 Wells	12. 3525 Barnard	12. 3750 Barnard
13. 3100 Wellesley	13. 3250 Barnard	13. 3500 Goucher	13. 3750 Hollins
14. 3100 R-M WC	14. 3200 Goucher	14. 3480 Vassar	14. 3700 Bryn Mawr
15. 3050 Mt. Holyoke	15. 3200 Bryn Mawr	15. 3400 Wellesley	15. 3700 Goucher
16. 3050 Converse	16. 3100 Wellesley	16. 3400 R-M WC	16. 3600 Mary Baldwin
17. 3000 Chatham	17. 3100 R-M WC	17. 3400 Chatham	17. 3600 Wellesley
18. 2950 Barnard	18. 3100 Converse	18. 3400 Bryn Mawr	18. 3575 R-M WC**
19. 2950 Goucher	19. 3100 Mary Baldwin	19. 3300 Mary Baldwin	19. 3565 Chatham**
20. 2900 Mary Baldwin	20. 3050 Chatham	20. 3100 Converse	20. 3150 Agnes Scott
21. 2735 Agnes Scott	21. 2935 Agnes Scott	21. 3050 Agnes Scott	21. 3100 Converse
\$3200 AVERAGE	\$3407 AVERAGE	\$3611 AVERAGE	\$3821 AVERAGE

* Includes \$500 board fee; actual quoted fee is \$4200 without board fee.
 ** Not Final

Several students offer opinion on current financial situation

In light of Hollins' current financial situation, the rising attrition rate, and the question of moving away from a private girls' school and toward co-education, the Columns questioned 30 randomly selected students on these subjects.

The first question involved optimism or pessimism toward the future of Hollins. Sixteen persons were optimistic, thirteen pessimistic, and one had no opinion. Most

of the pessimists attributed their attitude to the financial problems which they feel Hollins is facing. Several also believed that the recent trend toward co-education would have a detrimental effect on all women's colleges.

Optimists also considered this possibility, but felt that Hollins would be less affected than other colleges of this type. They also thought that the raise in tuition might alleviate the financial problems. Several said that they did not believe the administration would let anything happen, even if they had to go co-ed or merge with another school. Several felt Hollins would be helped by its alumnae and through endowments. Some students pointed to the college's reputation. It was said that "there will always be a Hollins girl."

In discussing the question of co-education, 15 students said Hollins probably would go co-ed, 13 said it probably would not, and two had no opinion. Among the 15 who said it would, one person said it would occur in under 5 years, 12 persons said in 5-10 years, and two persons said in over 10 years. The reason for co-education according to many of them, would be a financial one. Several also said that the decreasing number of applicants and tuition costs would force the college to accept co-eds rather than non-qualified students. One student even spoke of a possible merger with a boys' or a co-educational college.

Other students were more doubtful of a co-educational situation. Most felt the administration would not approve and would use it only as "a last resort." Although one student said it would "help the dating situation greatly," only four of the 30 students wanted the college to go entirely co-ed.

The students were asked to eval-

uate Hollins' standards. Nine people said they believed the standards would go down, and 21 said they would not. Those who answered affirmatively felt that finances would force the administration to accept students not having the quality that they wanted, and thus standards would be lowered. Several felt that this was already true. The result, they said, was a less serious attitude and general apathy among students and even some professors.

The majority, however, felt that standards had not and were not likely to change. Several thought that standards were on the rise. One person felt in view of all women's colleges affected by financial problems and co-educational trends, Hollins standards might possibly go down also, but "only slightly."

"The Guinea" resumes work

"I went poking through some old editions of the Guinea to bring here with me tonight and I didn't realize how many memories I had attached to the paper."

These were the words of Bill Cates, editor of the now-sleeping underground newspaper, *The Wistful Guinea*, when he addressed a group of journalism students on Feb. 16.

Bill started the *Guinea* because he felt the need to comment on issues which received little or no coverage in establishment media. "When you have a strong social conscience you can't stand to see these things ignored," he said. Bill and Gwen Cates, associate editor, named the paper after the guinea birds on their farm. Bill described them as "amazing birds that shriek and howl whenever intruders appear or something goes wrong."

The *Wistful Guinea* has not been published recently due to financial complications. Bill explained that "the paper hadn't been losing money but it hadn't been making it either." He had never expected to make money on the paper. It was more a "labor of love" than anything else.

Another issue of the *Guinea* may be published on March 15.

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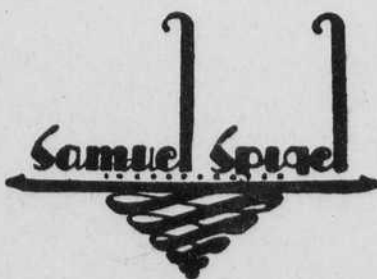
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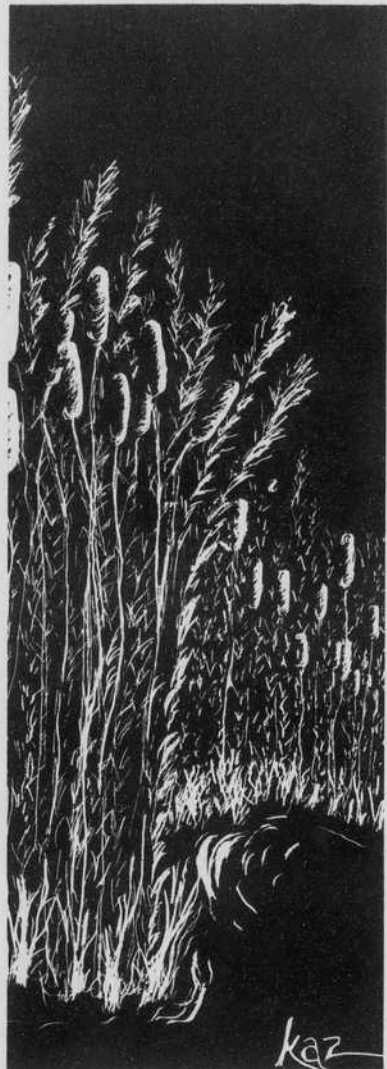
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Girls continue anti-pollution efforts



EDITOR'S NOTE: Twelve Hollins students began working against pollution and over-population during Short Term. With the assistance of Charles Morlang, associate professor of biology, they planned lectures, panel discussions and demonstrations to be given at Roanoke public schools. The group spoke to an estimated 6,000 students about ecological problems.

Several of the girls also appeared on television programs and lectured at hometown elementary and secondary schools.

They are continuing their anti-pollution effort by starting a Hollins branch of PRIDE.

Following are two articles written by members of the group, based on material used in their lectures:

by Beth Hollins

An environmental Short Term and independent study group, under the direction of Charles Morlang, associate professor of biology, has studied the problems of pollution. Various types of pollution were listed: air, water, solid waste, pesticides, lead radiation, noise and vision.

It was brought out in discussion that clouds of smog have been spotted everywhere on the earth, including the North Pole and in the middle of the ocean. Besides rotting stockings and windshield wipers, air pollution kills people. Doctors link air pollution with the

increase in the number of respiratory diseases. In the Los Angeles area, people with these ailments have been advised to stay inside as much as possible.

The problem of water pollution has been increased with the added numbers of people. Sewages are unable to keep up with the demands made upon it. Ground water is affected by the use of pesticides. The pesticides which are unable to be broken down naturally settle in the ground water. Doctors in central California caution mothers against feeding their infants tap water. There is a possibility of the water containing nitrates which in some children is transformed into lethal nitrites.

Solid waste materials are those which people use daily: paper, cans, cars, and waste rock. The average American throws away five pounds of trash each day. Trash is usually deposited in dumpyards or burned. Dumpyards are breeding places of rats, roaches, and flies. Ninety-four per cent of all such locations in the United States are unacceptable by health regulations. Many concerned companies have begun setting up recycling plants for these solid waste materials.

D.D.T. is one of the best known pesticides. By health standards food sold in grocery stores can contain at the most 26 parts per million of D.D.T., while the average American has in his body 5 parts per million of this pesticide. Experiments conducted so far on the danger of D.D.T. have not been valid because they were not conducted properly.

Lead pollution is caused primarily by smelting plants and automobiles. Lead builds up in the human body and can lead to death. The average American consumes 400 millionths of a gram of lead daily.

Radiation is everywhere. It comes from nuclear testing and nuclear energy plants. Radiation can cause leukemia and defective babies. Because the nuclear plants were so unsafe and no insurance company would cover them, Congress passed the Price-Anderson Act which makes the tax payer pay for the liability. The amount of liability is only about seven billion dollars, which is a small sum if a disease did occur.

Vision pollution and noise pollution surrounds everyone. A good example of noise pollution is the noise the machinery makes when a building is being built. Excess noise causes ulcers, loss of hearing, and hypertension. Visual pollution is the destruction of scenery because of billboards and advertising.

by Trisha Rawls

World population in 1650, was about 500 million. Two hundred years later, 1850, it doubled to 1 billion. Eighty years later, 1930, it doubled again to 2 billion. Present world population is about 3.5 billion. It will double to 7 billion by the year 2,000, less than 35 years from now. Think of it—an equivalent of the 1970 population of the United States added to the world every three years! Even if we are not overpopulated here at home, we cannot stand detached from the rest of the world, since the United States with only 1/15 of the world's population, uses over 1/2 of all the raw materials consumed each year on earth.

What do these facts mean? As of today, 1/2 the world is hungry or malnourished—10 million of which are Americans. This is significant in that people are dying because of starvation, but also that undernourished infants have 40% fewer brain cells than nourished children, meaning that when these children become adults, they will be mentally retarded. If this is happening today, what can one expect by the year 2,000 when the world's population will have doubled?

With this doubling of population, can the world also double its amount of food, water, schools, doctors, houses, etc., at the same rate? Undoubtedly, no it cannot. Addeke Boerma, director-general of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations says, "The food demands of the developing countries in 1985, will rise by 140% in 23 years, largely because of population growth. If food production were to continue to increase at past rates, these countries will have to import about \$26 billion worth of food by 1985, to fill their needs, something which would be clearly impossible." Clearly, one can see that the world is headed for severe shortages of food and resources because of over-population.

What is causing this problem? Population growth, which is determined by two factors—birth rate (the number of persons born per thousand per year) and death rate (the number of persons that die per thousand per year). Subtracting death rate from birth rate will equal the growth rate. The problem is that through modern medical technology, the death rate has dropped greatly throughout the world, but the birth rate has remained relatively the same. This causes an increase in the growth of the world's population. The earth reached its carrying capacity (the maximum number of persons it

can support indefinitely) some time ago.

Yet, what can one do about this problem? By supporting ZPG (Zero Population Growth), which means limiting oneself to only two children, one to replace you and one to replace your spouse, one can help to stabilize the population. If a larger family is desired, adopt the number of other children wanted. If people do not take this responsibility upon themselves, someone will eventually have to do it for them. For example, laws making bearing a third child illegal, therefore requiring abortions (failure to do so would be a felony); mandatory sterilization for women after two children; fines or penalties for more than two children; permits or licenses to have children—all of these could be passed by legislature in an attempt to save the world population from self-destruction.

More desired would be tax laws revised as incentives for smaller families; laws forbidding doctors to refuse to perform abortions, sterilizations, or to give contraceptive information; federally supported birth control clinics; mandatory sex education in all schools; and laws to simplify and subsidize adoption. One will agree that ZPG is the lesser of the evils, but if we do not help stop over-population which will eventually lead the earth towards famine, starvation, and destruction, now, who will?

What's On

Wednesday, March 10—P. M.

- 3:30—Odd-Even Basketball Game in the Gym
- 7:00—Chapel: Chelsea Marsh
- 8:30—Spanish Film, Bradley Hall
- 8:30—Howard Nimerov reads his poetry in Green Drawing Room.

ETV—Channel 15

- 7:00—Mission Possible, First of three-part documentary series studying practical solutions to the environmental crisis.
- 8:30—The Great American Dream Machine, a magazine format featuring humor, theatrical performances and commentaries on U.S. life.

Thursday, March 11—P. M.

- 8:15—Philosophy Club sponsors Professor Amelie Rorty "History as Record and Ritual" in Green Drawing Room.

ETV—Channel 15

- 7:00—Mission Possible, second part, focuses on conservationist's fight to preserve Florida Everglades.
- 8:30—Net Playhouse, "Much Ado About Nothing—Part I"—TV adaptation by Allan Cook of 1965 France Zeffirelli production with National Theatre Company.

Friday, March 12—P. M.

- 8:15—George Kaiser's Play "From Morn to Midnight" in Little Theatre.

ETV—Channel 15

- 7:00—Mission Possible, final program, calculates funds and committee needed to repair and prevent damage from technological by-products.
- 10:00—SOUL, causes and solutions to racial tension in Cario, Illinois.

Saturday, March 13

- 10:30 A.M. - 4:00 P.M.—Literary

Festival features Daniel Hoffman, Fred Chappel. Hollins faculty and student poets discussing and reading in Little Theatre.

- 8:15—"From Morn to Midnight" in Little Theatre.

Sunday, March 14—P. M.

- 7:30—Sunday service. The Reverend Letty M. Russell from Manhattan College, N. Y., in duPont Chapel.

Monday, March 15

- 10:00 A.M. - 4:00 P.M.—Bloodmobile in Tayloe Gym.
- 4:30—Dr. Daniel Poirion, French lecturer, will speak in Green Drawing Room on "Le Sans du Tragique, hier et aujourd'hui."

ETV—Channel 15

- 7:00—The Turned On Crisis surveys approaches to and treatment of drug users.
- 9:00—"Face to Face", Madaly Murray O'Hair, whose lawsuit led to Supreme Court decision to ban compulsory prayer in public schools debates "Is Atheism the religion of the future?" with Dr. Edward Bauman, progressive theologian.

Tuesday, March 16—P. M.

- 8:15—Sociology Lecture: Professor W. F. Whyte, "Elements of Social Change In Peru", Babcock Hall.

ETV—Channel 15

- 6:30—"The Young Filmmakers"—rehearsals, shootings, and film techniques shown in film of a man who is driven insane by hectic, impersonal city life.

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FRESHMAN FOLLIES

The publicity committee has declared March 24, 1971, Freshman Follies Day. Follies will be held at 8:30 in the Little Theatre. The script has been written and rehearsals will start as soon as casting has been done.

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