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# HOLLINS COLLEGE COLUMNS

Volume Fifty-Five Number Eight



Hollins College, VA 24020

## Lady Liberty celebrates 100th birthday

by Susie Cambria

On October 28, 1986, the Statue of Liberty, originally called *Liberty Enlightening the World*, will celebrate her one-hundredth birthday. The idea to build Liberty, intended to be a gift from the people of France to those of America, was conceived by Eduoard Rene Lefabvre de Laboulaye and engineer Eugene Emmanuel Viollet-le-Duc in 1865. This "colossal monument" of independence was shipped to the United States and placed permanently on Bedloe Island, now Liberty Island.

Liberty's restoration began in 1980, when Jacques Moutard, a French metal-work engineer and iron artisan, was repairing Jean Jacques Millet's *Vercingetorix*, a small copper statue similar to Liberty. Moutard began wondering about Liberty's condition; at the same time blemishes and corrosion were found on Liberty's skin. Soon thereafter, Philippe Vallery-Radot, a French philanthropist who had been involved in *Vercingetorix's*

restoration, established ties with the National Park Service here in the States, and founded the French-American Committee for Restoration of the Statue of Liberty. According to Mr. Grandjean, a Paris architect, "The Park Service wasn't aware of its (Liberty's) actual condition."

The Franco-American team planned to raise \$29 million, without the help of either government, for Liberty's renovation and restoration. If everything proceeds according to schedule, by her centennial Liberty will hold a new torch, be supported by thousands of new structural elements and have a double-deck, clear-walled, hydraulic elevator based in her pedestal. In addition, the stairs leading up to her viewing platforms will be fixed or replaced, new interior viewing platforms will be installed and the inside surface of Liberty's skin will shine like a new penny.

These renovations and restorations became complicated when the engineers

decided it was necessary to strengthen Liberty's upraised arm, since it was at "definite risk of structural failure." Two problems plagued the plans. First, the architects could not decide whether to repair Liberty's arm as it was constructed or to change the structure of her arm to the specifications of Eiffel. Second, if the latter were chosen, what were the original plans? According to Blaine Cliver, overseer of the renovation, no one knows who made the final design—the original plans were destroyed in a fire.

Liberty, torch in her right hand, law book with the date July 4, 1776 inscribed on it in her left, recently has hosted as many as 8,500 tourists a day, an increase of 10 percent in the last ten years. Inside the long, flowing robes surrounded by broken chains, visitors wait 45 minutes or longer for the elevator, preferring the wait over climbing the helical staircase of 168 steps. The temperature inside the Lady reaches 102 degrees with carbon monoxide levels high enough to be unhealthy. Nevertheless, visitors flock to America's symbol of the spirit of independence. Liberty represents freedom and opportunity offered by the United States to arriving voyagers, thereby evoking emotion from the millions of immigrants who sailed past her to Ellis Island. Moreover, she was "regarded warmly" by troops returning from European fronts during both world wars.

By the end of 1981, exhaustive analyses were underway. In May 1982, President Reagan announced the formation of a Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Centennial Commission with Chrysler chairman Lee Iacocca as head. The commission's goal was to raise approximately \$230 million from private sources. Some \$138 million is earmarked for the renovation of Ellis Island, \$20 million for an endowment to cover future maintenance, and \$43 million for administrative costs, fundraising, and two years of celebrations. A nationwide grass-roots fundraising drive was kicked off July 4, 1984.

Swanke Hayden Connell, a prestigious New York architectural firm which was contracted to restore the original U.S. Senate and Supreme Court chambers, has been working diligently with a French architectural firm to restore Liberty which, in 1885, arrived in New York City in 214 crates. Liberty was to be placed upon a pedestal built by the United States; however, the United States lacked enough money to complete the project. An enraged Joseph Pulitzer, a Hungarian immigrant, introduced a front-page campaign in the New York *World* "excoriating America's rich for failing to come through." The *World* ad raised \$100,000 from 121,000 readers, whose names were then printed in the tabloid. The pedestal, finally completed in 1811 according to designs by American architect Richard Morris Hunt and engineered by Gen. Charles P. Stone, later became the home of the American Museum of Immigration. The pedestal

stands on a massive base surrounded by a star-shaped wall, a remnant of Fort Wood, which had previously occupied the site. The site had also been a quarantine station, refuge for Tories, ordinance depot, garrison, and recruiting post.

Frederic Auguste Bartholdi, who conceived Liberty's image, came to the United States in 1871. It is said that Liberty's face resembles Bartholdi's mother, a woman he revered. The firm Gaget, Gauthier & Cie, capitalizing on Liberty's beauty, sold miniatures of The Lady to raise money. These 4-inch miniatures soon became known as "gagets," giving birth to its Anglicized counterpart, "gadget."

Bartholdi's design was first transformed into technical drawings by Viollet-le-Duc. However, le Duc died (1879) before his plan that would enable Liberty to stand up to winds off New York Harbor

See Lady pg.8

## ODK announces new members

by Courtenay Cogan

Hollins leaders, both present and future, should add one more item to their list of things to strive for! Omicron Delta Kappa, a national honor society for leadership, has been a part of the Hollins Campus since May of 1980. ODK was first founded in 1914 at Washington and Lee University and, until eight years ago, only admitted males.

The purpose of the society is to encourage leadership in students, as well as faculty members. Student members must be ranked in the top 35 percent of their class and be actively involved in three out of the five areas of ODK. These areas are: scholarships; athletics; student government, social and religious organizations; journalism, speech and performing arts. Members are selected by a point system based on the types of activities

they are involved in and their positions.

On November 4, nine new student members and one new faculty member will be initiated, which will bring the total membership to 11 students and nine faculty members. New members include five juniors: Martha Terrell Harris, Anna Howe, Jamie Lewis, Caroline Russell and Christina Zimmerman; four seniors: Colette Foster, Meghan Gehman, Ann Givens and Mattie Quesenberry; with faculty member Dr. Roberta Stewart finishing out the newly selected members.

This Spring ODK will hold a leadership banquet, as they did last year, to recognize campus leaders who receive little attention for their hard work. Anyone interested in knowing more about ODK should contact Laura Sim, president, or Susie Houska, secretary/treasurer.

## Who's Who for '85

The 1985 edition of WHO'S WHO AMONG STUDENTS IN AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES will include the names of 23 students from Hollins College who have been selected as national outstanding campus leaders.

Campus nominating committees and editors of the annual directory have included the names of these students based on their academic achievement, service to the community, leadership in extracurricular activities and potential for continued success.

They join an elite group of students selected from more than 1,500 institutions of higher learning in all fifty states, the district of Columbia and several foreign nations.

Outstanding students have been honored in the annual directory since it was first published in 1934.

Students named this year from Hollins College are:

Jenny Lou Begley '85  
Michelle DeRussy '85  
Jan Acela '85  
Helen Hopton '85  
Sara Minnifield '85  
Helen Crumbliss '85  
Martha Terrell Harris '86  
Kay Kerman '85  
Kay Lawson '85  
Mattie Quesenberry '85  
Bettina Ridolfi '85  
Laura Sim '85  
Kendall Johnson '85  
Susie Houska '85  
Anna Howe '86  
Helen Seale '86  
Donna Raley '86  
Colette Foster '85  
Amy Saunders '85  
Mary Catherine Andrews '86  
Val Scott '86  
Jamie Lewis '86  
Caroline Russell '86

# Ice or no ice--E. C. asks

**To the Editor:**

On Wednesday, October 24, the Exective Council surveyed students regarding their interest in the installation of ice machines on campus.

The survey established 384 supporting the idea and 18 opposed to it. 310 said that they would use the ice machine more than 5 times per week. 64 said they would use the machine 1-5 times per week. While 8 said they would use an ice machine but did not indicate how often.

The survey was taken solely for our information; a way to measure whether or not we should proceed with the idea.

As a result, not all of the logistics (i.e. financing) have been finalized. We guarantee that SGA dues will not be used, and tuition will not be affected. According to the result of the October 24th survey, it is apparent that there is sufficient support to proceed with our endeavor.

We ask you to voice your opinion--in favor or opposed. It is important for the Executive Council to hear these views. So, please feel free to contact any of us with your ideas on the ice machine or any other project or interest.

Sincerely,  
Executive Council

# Seniors question traditions

**To the editor:**

What's happening to our traditions? As graduation approaches, we have been reflecting on the last four years, and have realized that many of the events we have enjoyed at Hollins are becoming obsolete.

For example, the disappearing Moody Monday. Let us remind you of the main purpose of Moody Monday, it was a reaction to complaints of the lack of social life here at Hollins. Having more bands and parties was seen as an opportunity for students to stay on campus and encouraged other schools to partake in our social activities. AND IT WORKED! As we understand, the reason given for a reduction in the number of Moody Mondays was that the faculty and administration were dismayed at the high level of absenteeism the following day. Theirs is a valid concern, but we don't think a sufficient one for such extreme measures (i.e. only one per semester as opposed to three in spring 1982). Students supported the event, yet decisions were made without prior warning.

Our second concern is Ring Night. We have received news that the Juniors will not be allowed to be in costume all day or carry out scavenger hunts. Reasons: disruption of classes and study areas. We see no justification in prohibiting costumes all day;

our classes were not disrupted, in fact our teachers appeared to enjoy the change in scenery. As for the scavenger hunt, why not simply proclaim certain areas out of bounds (i.e. the library)? These decisions, again made without consulting us, the Senior class, have taken some of the excitement and fun out of Ring Night.

Sincerely,  
Colette Foster '85  
Kay Kerman '85

# Pamphlets questioned

**To the Editor:**

As members of the Hollins community we would like to express our concern regarding the questionable pamphlets which have circulated through our campus. They were placed, without proper authorization, around campus which emphasizes that whomever placed this material seemed to realize that the misinformation would not be accepted by the people of this institution of enlightenment and higher learning.

As students we understand the need to present both sides of such a controversial issue but not in such a biased manner. The lack of sensitivity presented in these brochures does not allow a woman to make a choice which is right for her. They are

condemned to Hell and eternal damnation. Christ himself forgave the people of their sins. In Luke 23:34-43 Christ asked God to forgive the mass because they did not know they were crucifying the Son of God. He also forgave one of the other men on Calvary with him because he asked forgiveness for his transgressions. Why can't people demonstrate the same compassion and understanding as Christ showed to the criminal beside him to women who have been through this tramatic experience.

We realize this opinion is not held by everyone on campus but we do feel the majority would say the pamphlets were unnecessary and much too one-sided. Thank you for the opportunity to voice one opinion and encourage others to voice theirs.  
(names withheld upon request)



**Dear Editor,**

There are some members of the Class of '85 who we, as Seniors, feel deserve recognition for outstanding service to Hollins. In the midst of last week's celebration, these special people were overlooked. These few people deserve special attention as the unsung heroines of the Class of 1985. These four women have given endless time, energy, talent, and leadership to not only the Senior class, but to Hollins College, as a whole.


Thank you Bettina Ridolfi for your hours in the Hollins Columns office, for unlocking our doors in West, and for giving every free minute of your time to lead, as President of the S.G.A..

Thank you Michelle DeRussy for being there all the time--as our class president for three years, as R.A., and as a friend. Need we say more?

And, yes, thank you Colette Foster for years of understanding and compassion in the midst of chaos. And most of all, for adding a bit of diversity to our days at Hollins.

And, finally, thank you Margaret Carter. Your uniqueness and spirit shines through to us all. What would Hollins' Model U.N. be without you?

You all radiate a special enthusiasm we greatly admire. You have made it all worthwhile. Keep up the spirit, we are behind you all the way.  
Love,  
Four who notice

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## Humor Hollins style

by Kristen Martino

It's Fall weekend time--YEEHA!!! Just think of all those eligible men out there dying for a date with a beautiful Hollins woman--YOU. It is a tricky process, though. One must be sure to choose the proper date; if you have the right questions ready, you should be fine:

1) Do you live to buy extremely expensive meals for women?  
LOOK FOR: a gleaming smile  
ANSWER: Oh, but of course! This is a positive sign, but don't commit yourself, yet.

2) Will he be driving down in his BMW or his Jag?  
LOOK FOR: A casual knod.  
ANSWER: Which one would you enjoy most?!

3) How do you feel about women paying for the weekend tickets?  
LOOK FOR: cringe, pursed lips  
ANSWER: Absolutely not!!! This is the type of thing you

should inquire about; there is no reason to feel uneasy or self-conscience. This gives him the opportunity to tell you a little bit about himself. Perfect, you can really size him up.

Sometimes the "right guy for you" will be wearing a sign (i.e. loose fifty dollar bills hanging out of his Brooks Brothers trousers.) It is pertinent that you pick up on these important messages.

So, you've found the best date, after all. He's a little taller, a little richer, your complexions compliment one another, and his suit doesn't have any, noticable, holes. Well, ask him, right? Wrong! There has got to be a way that he'll call you up and beg that he be able to take you because you are positively marvelous. He might even thank you for giving him the chance to express himself. So, he calls, you say yes, starve yourself for two weeks and the weekend's super!

The Hollins Columns is published on Mondays throughout the academic year except during College holidays and examination periods. Subscription price is fourteen dollars. Letters to the Editor are welcome and must be signed by the author. Letters should also be left on the office door or sent through campus mail. Office in lower level Starkie. Post Office Box 10154, Hollins College, Virginia 24020. Telephone (703)362-6400

# Participation Qua Participation

by J. O. Ra

Professor of Political Science

Some years ago, I wrote an article in this paper (October 14, 1969) and I should like to resubmit it at this time in response to the editor's request for an essay. It is a truism that our thoughts and writings both in their contents and style, reflect the ambience of the times, the Zeitgeist, if you will. That is why it is often uncomfortable and even embarrassing to review one's past writings. Not so with this particular piece. To be sure, the fervor and passion of the sixties have largely evaporated but, *because of that*, I believe it is important to remind ourselves of the perniciousness of our life style today characterized by our obsequiousness to "the tyranny of privacy." There are a number of *public* events that call for our active participation between now and November 6, and it seems appropriate to convince ourselves that our share of the electoral victory has a great deal to do with the extent to which we participate in the process, irrespective of the ultimate outcome. Here then is my old article...

The classical democratic theory (J. S. Mills, A. D. Lindsey and Ernest Baker immediately come to mind) conceives the public interest in terms of both results and process. The theory rests on the conviction that the scope of public participation is, on the one hand, a determinant of the soundness of the decisions reached in the light of the needs and demands of the community and, on the other, a way of achieving the self development of the individual citizens. Therefore, strictly in the terms of results alone, democracy could not be differentiated from the elitist societies managed by Plato's guardians, Veblen's technocrats or Mannheim's intellectuals.

In rejecting the assumption that the privatization of life is endemic to most men, the classical democratic theorists endorse the view which equates the lack of man's engagement in political affairs of his country with the stunting of his intellectual and moral capacities and narrowing and dwarfing of his sentiments. This notion has a common strain with the educational philosophies of such diverse men as Jesus, Freud and Dewey who argued

that man can be freer than before by discovering truth BY HIMSELF. Results are important enough; what is equally essential in democracy is the act of participation.

Unfortunately, this twofold nature of democracy has assumed a rather tenuous relevance for us owing to the modern exigencies of life in the urbanized and industrial age. At best it is often dismissed as a nostalgia for the Greek state system or the New England town meetings of the colonial days. Furthermore, the concept of classical democracy suffered a severe setback and the confidence of the liberals in democracy was badly shaken by widespread mass support of totalitarian movements in prewar Europe and the rise of powerful proletarian based communist parties in post-war France and Italy, of Peronism in Argentina and McCarthyism in the United States.

I think that the October 15 Vietnam Moratorium affords us a unique occasion to revive and implement both of these democratic ideas to a large extent. As stated by the Vietnam Moratorium Committee, the Moratorium is "an effort to maximize public pressure to end the war by encouraging a broad cross section of Americans to work against the war. The method is a recurring moratorium on 'business as usual.'" As a

national movement specifically designed to bring about a concrete set of governmental actions, i.e. an immediate cessation and a unilateral withdrawal, and as a declaration calling for a direct participation by the individuals as a community of citizens, the Moratorium provides us with an opportunity which rarely comes in modern times.

The call for the Moratorium coincides with an unusual occasion of a remarkable popular consensus. The mass consensus which remains fragmented, passive and politically unorganized deserves to be aggregated and articulated through a united front. As a democratic process the Moratorium dictates that we fully and unconditionally participate in the planned activities; as a policy-oriented activity, it necessitates that we bypass certain minor tactical differences and strive toward a symbolic manifestation of our will by achieving a programmatic unity. We are asked to devote a day of carefully organized activities strategically conceived primarily as a measure of maximizing the impact of our message—the message which, if and when delivered, will tolerate no more fabrications, no more procrastinations and which will do away with the kind of nonsense uttered by a public official who declared, "under no circumstances will I

be affected whatever by it." As a movement which goes much further than a mere act of protest, it will call for a far greater strength and support than the separate activities left up to individual conscience. Nor will a day of simple learning process do it. The weight of our expression must be felt far more than that.

The question has been raised as to whether this will discriminate against those who disagree. Undoubtedly, a decision of this magnitude will involve a form of discrimination, but the fact of the matter is that our choice, unlike what some may be led to believe, is not between favoritism for some and discrimination against those who opt for absence for the sake of the cause. Given these two kinds of discrimination, my preference goes for those who will join me in the Moratorium.

Some have expressed their concern over whether the Moratorium, insofar as the instructional staff is concerned, will lead to an act of professional negligence. This raises two specific questions in this case: first, is the kind of learning which takes place in a classroom situation the only and always the best form of learning? and second, are we not, in actuality, asked to choose between the business as usual on the one hand and the learning process which accompanies the self-

developmental approach to a truly participatory democracy on the other? I submit that confinement of learning process within the boundaries of a classroom essentially represents a limited approach. As a member of the faculty succinctly pointed out, an unprecedented event calls for an unprecedented course of action.

There are still others who view the proposal largely as a matter to be settled by a majority of the students in each class. In the first place, I should like to make it perfectly clear that I regard my role as a teacher as more than a mere sounding-board of the students as represented by the numerical strength. Furthermore, I firmly believe that my first obligation is to my own conscience as an individual. Only after I am able to resolve the tension between my own conscience and a given question will I be in a position to consider my obligation as a citizen and as a professional man—in that order.

It is indeed true that all of us agree on the principle of the matter, let us act NOW peacefully and lawfully and LEARN. In the name of love, justice, democracy and true learning, let us stay away from the classes tomorrow and let us not commit the crime of silence or the mistake of scattered murmurs. For the War must end NOW, not one life later.



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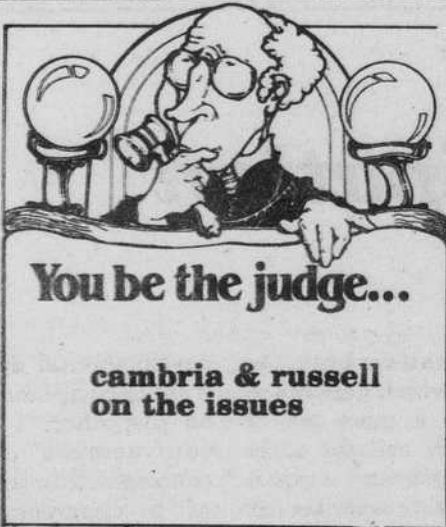




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**Mondale by cambria**

Walter F. Mondale, Democratic Presidential candidate earlier this year was endorsed by John Anderson, who ran as an Independent in 1980 against Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan. The League of Conservation Voters (LVC) gave Mondale a B plus and Reagan a D- for their stands on environmental issues. In addition, the Mondale-Ferraro ticket is supported by NOW. People across the country, from all walks of life, have registered in large numbers to vote for the man from Minnesota. During his years in the Senate, Mondale proposed the Equal Rights Amendment, lobbied for more money for the education of the youth of America, and stood behind America's import-sunshine industries so that they could be more competitive in their respective market. Mondale stands for what Americans across the country do. If elected, he will help those hurt by Reagan's budget cuts; he will restore faith and security to all.

**Education**

Mondale, a long-time advocate of a broader role in education, agrees that schooling is primarily under state and local jurisdiction. Nevertheless, his proposal an \$11 billion program to bolster school quality, increase aid to disadvantaged students, and upgrade basic research, is a move to have the federal government take responsibility for its budget cuts in the past four years.

A broader scheme than that proposed by Reagan (\$50 million for block grants to states to improve math and science teaching, and a \$250 million increase for education block grants to states to help finance school improvement) was made by Mondale earlier this year. His plan includes an ear-marked fund of \$14.5 billion for a "fund for excellence" that would provide aid to communities for locally designed school improvements. The package also calls for \$1 billion to bolster the quality of teaching; one way to do so, is mint pay, an idea Mondale would consider. An additional \$3 billion is to be

spent on a "dramatic" increase in the basic compensatory education program for disadvantaged children.

Mondale's programs are targeted at aiding the disadvantaged as well as middle-income families. He has called for \$1.5 billion for college student aid to "ensure that all American families can afford a college education for their children, not just the wealthy ones." (CQ September 29, p. 2381) Following the same view, Mondale has proposed establishing new fellowships for outstanding graduate students in the sciences. He has also called for modernizing university laboratories and libraries; moreover, he seeks a 3% annual real increase in federal spending for civilian research and development.

**Environment**

While Mondale's environmental plans are sparse, he has focused his campaign around attacking Reagan, he has urged the renewal and beefing up of the superfund toxic waste site clean-up law. This call embellishes upon what the LCV rears to as "firm environmental record."

Mondale also proposes to "reverse the massive (Reagan-era) budget cuts which have destroyed the effectiveness of our environmental agencies." This follows an attack on James Watt and Anne Burford. Mondale has plans to restore the EPA budget to the pre-Reagan levels, if not increase it.

On the subject of acid rain, Mondale is calling for a 50% reduction in smoke-stack emissions of sulfur dioxide to control acid rain. Mondale believes that the "pollutor pays more" approach is the appropriate one as the industry is responsible for the resulting acid rain.

Similarly, Mondale supports the superfund law (one of two laws before Congress), taxing the petrochemical industry to help pay for cleanup of communities like Love Canal and Times Beach that are plagued by improperly disposed-of chemicals. Mondale believes the new

mandatory deadlines and cleanup standards are necessary; they "prod our federal government into doing its job." (p. 2322). The former vice-president urged passage of HR 5640, a renewal of the superfund for the next five years for about \$10 billion. He also supports some form of compensation for victims of hazardous waste incidents in addition to provisions giving citizens new rights to sue in hazardous waste cases.

Clearly, Mondale is looking out for the best interests of the American public, contrary to what President Reagan is doing. Reagan has taken no formal stand on the issue; Mondale thinks the issue is important enough to merit serious consideration and plan formation.

**Social Issues**

Social issues are highlights of this year's presidential campaigns. Issues include school prayer, the Equal Rights Amendment, Affirmative Action, immigration, the Legal Services Commission and abortion.

Walter Mondale vehemently opposes a constitutional amendment on school prayer. He doesn't necessarily do so on the argument that forced school prayer violates the separation of church and state, but because praying is a personal and very private matter. He said: "As a preacher's kid, I was taught that religion is a personal and family matter in which the state has no place. Therefore, I oppose any efforts—including

government-sponsored silent prayer—that recognizes a state mandate requiring prayer in the schools."

While Mondale actively supports the ERA (he was one of the original co-sponsors of the amendment in the Senate), he is flatly opposed to affirmative action quotas to help remedy discrimination. He does, however, support affirmative action goals, timetables, and "other verifiable measurements" to make up for past discrimination.

Contrary to President Reagan, who supported the revision of immigration laws subjecting employers who knowingly hire illegal aliens to new penalties, Mondale, who opposed the changes, supports a "broad" amnesty program. He contends they pose a risk to "equal employment opportunity and civil liberties," characterizing the program as "the only humane solution to the immigration situation in the United States." (CQ, 6 Oct., p. 2451) Mondale's stance parallels his stances on other issues: to quote an ole cliche, "What is good for the goose is good for the gander."

Following the same logic that molded Mondale's beliefs concerning Medicaid is his stance on the Legal Services Corporation. That is, Mondale believes that it is up to the federal government to provide aid to the poor and underprivileged. Mondale, in addition to others, opposes Reagan's appointment to the

corporation; according to *Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report*, leading attorneys complain that the president has appointed people with no background in legal aid to the poor who are interested in restricting the agency's activities. Mondale supports the corporation and would provide enough funding to allow the agency to grow, as it had during the Carter administration. He said: "I support an unrestricted federal program for providing legal services to the poor, and I would reverse the Reagan administration's budget cuts that have been designed to prevent the LSC from doing its job." (CQ, 6 Oct., p. 2451)

As for abortion, although Mondale is personally against abortion, as a public official, he supports the Supreme Court decision permitting it. He is strongly opposed to legislation "curbing funding for abortions; he just as strongly advocates the position that it is a woman's choice. 'I believe the decision whether to have a child is a very personal one, and I agree with the majority of Americans who are pro-choice.'" Mondale's stand on the abortion issue is in line with his stands on other women's issues such as ERA and "comparable pay." (CQ, 6 Oct. pp. 2449-2451 and *U.S. News & World Report*, 1 Oct., p. 32)

**Social Policy**

Mondale, talking up the "fairness" issue in this year's

See Mondale pg. 5

## Student's faith stolen

To the Editor:

*Theft is the general term and larceny the legal term for the unlawful or felonious taking away of another's property.*  
—Webster's New World Dictionary

You know who you are. Sometime between 8:30 a.m. and 9:00 a.m. on Saturday, October 20, you stole my laundry basket. I guess I should have know better than to trust blindly by leaving it in the laundromat. My initial reaction was anger. Your act of theft was an inconvenience to me and now I would have the expense of replacing the basket. Then it suddenly occurred to me. If you were the type of person who engages in petty theft then you probably had no qualms about stealing wallets and helping yourself to things out of open rooms on campus. My reaction quickly turned to sorrow as I realized you had robbed me twice. First you stole my laundry basket. The second theft was much greater; you stole my faith in the Community Trust System.  
Alison McKinney '85

## Apology to campus

To the Editor:

Recently, I unknowingly violated a security regulation. I lent my dorm key to a male guest so that he could go out to the car and return to the dorm without disturbing a friend at the end of the hall by banging on the door. At the time I did not consider the dangers this entails.

I am writing this letter in part as a portion of my punishment but also to remind other students of the rule. Even though you may trust your guest, others in your dorm may not.

I was heard by the Campus Life Committee and they asked me to write this letter as well as sit desk Friday night of Fall Weekend which is a form of social probation. Please remember this example the next time you may be in a similar situation and take the time to escort your guest wherever he needs to go. This is also the safest thing to do and a way of being considerate to others in your dorm.  
(name withheld)

## Mondale con't from pg. 4

presidential election, has criticized President Reagan's domestic spending policies. Mondale charges that Reagan's tax policies have hurt the poor and middle class while lining the pockets of the rich; he contends that poverty has increased over the last four years, blaming Reagan for the trend. "Nothing else reveals more about the utter moral bankruptcy of the Reagan administration than their assault on the social support system." (CQ, 29 Sept., p. 2381)

To help those hurt by the huge cuts in social welfare spending, Mondale has said he would reverse policies that have hurt the working poor thereby restoring funding to certain social programs he believes have been cut too deeply. It is Mondale's commitment to helping the poor and disadvantaged of the United States that has prompted Mondale's actions. One example of how people have been hurt by Reagan's budget cuts was revealed in April in a GAO study; the study found that nearly 500,000 families were dropped by from the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

According to a Congressional Research Service report, some 560,000 people had fallen below the poverty line in 1982 because of changes made in federal social programs for the poor. In 1983, a family of four was classified as poor if it had a cash income of less than \$10,180 a year. Mondale finds this level intolerable and has plans to remedy the situation. His plan provides spending increases totaling \$30 billion for social programs that would "enhance competitiveness and fairness in American life." Specifically, this enhancement would be achieved through a person's participation in job training, and education programs supplemented by nutrition and other domestic programs. In addition, Mondale plans to strengthen such programs as food stamps, Head Start for disadvantaged preschool children, block grants for social services and Supplemental Security income.

While Mondale plans to use increased revenues, he does not plan to use them for new programs, but for cutting the deficit. He plans to increase revenue by revising tax laws so that the top 14 percent of the money earners will pay 75 percent of all taxes.  
**Medicaid**

One major issue in the 1984 presidential election is health care. Walter Mondale has offered a plan to, if not solve, then alleviate the bulk of, the

skyrocketing costs of health care. An early October Department of Health and Human Services report stated that national health spending rose 10.3 percent last year; even though it was the slowest rate increase in a decade it was still above the 7.7 percent rise in GNP. Mondale's sweeping health cost-central proposal would result in a \$12 billion savings for the federal government by 1989 and a savings of several million dollar by the private sector.

Because "the elderly are fearful that Reagan is planning to sock it to them again, just like the last time," (when Reagan reduced projected Medicare spending by \$15 billion in three years), Mondale would set a national limit for health care expenditures, thereby assign-

ing states the role of controlling health expenditures. This "carrot-and-stick" method at the state level would force hospital costs to be more fair to more Americans.

This is but one Mondale plan to aid the health care industry with strong anti-inflationary medicine. Another plan includes limiting medical cost increases to 10 percent a year. Moreover, Mondale would increase incentives for home care, thereby providing necessary health care to those who would be otherwise unable to receive it.

Certainly, Mondale's plan is diametrically opposed to Reagan's, in which savings have been achieved at the expense of elderly, disabled, and poor Americans, this according to Mondale.

Mondale opposes Medicaid legislation effected during the Regan Administration; the policy change permitted states to restrict the freedom of the poor to choose their doctors and hospitals by limiting Medicaid payments to designated sources of medical care. Mondale's proposals run contrary to the policies of President Reagan. Mondale charges Reagan with abandoning the premise that underlies Medicaid: making middle-class medical care available to impoverished Americans. Mondale's plan is to return to the days in which the disadvantaged of this country were taken care of.

**Jobs** While President Reagan hails the creation of millions of new jobs since he

See Mondale pg. 8

# \*\* Showdown '84 \*\*

**W**ith record numbers of students registering to vote across the country, students will have an unprecedented opportunity to shape our nation's course on such issues as arms control, foreign policy, the economy, and others on November 6th, Election Day.

As a service to student voters, the National Student Campaign for Voter Registration offers this guide to the positions of the Democratic and Republican candidates for President, Walter Mondale and Ronald Reagan.



### ARMS CONTROL

	MONDALE	REAGAN
Nuclear freeze.	YES	NO
"Star Wars" program.	NO	YES
MX missile.	NO	YES
B1 bomber.	NO	YES
Increase in defense spending.	3-4%	7.5%

### CENTRAL AMERICA

	MONDALE	REAGAN
U.S. Aid to Nicaraguan rebels.	NO	YES
U.S. Aid to El Salvador.	Tie to human rights.	YES
"Contadora process" for negotiated settlement.	YES	Wavering.
U.S. military in Central America.	Remove all foreign forces.	YES in Honduras.
Mining of Nicaraguan harbors.	NO	YES

### THE ECONOMY

	MONDALE	REAGAN
How to cut federal deficits.	Tax reform, cut military spending increases	Strong economic recovery for increased revenue, cut spending.
Balanced Budget Amendment.	NO	YES
Jobs for youth.	Targetted training programs.	Supports subminimum wage.

### CIVIL RIGHTS

	MONDALE	REAGAN
Equal Rights Amendment.	YES	NO
Equal pay for work of comparable worth.	YES	NO
Constitutional amendment to prohibit abortion.	NO	YES
Affirmative action.	Calls for "verifiable measurements." Supported.	Opposes quotas.
Voting Rights Act of 1981.	YES	Signed after initial opposition.
Busing to integrate schools.	YES	NO

### THE ENVIRONMENT

	MONDALE	REAGAN
Pollution controls to reduce acid rain.	YES	NO
Increase funding for hazardous waste Superfund.	YES	No position.
Compensate toxic exposure victims.	YES	No position.
Tax hazardous waste generators.	YES	No position.

### HIGHER EDUCATION

	MONDALE	REAGAN
Federal student loans, grants, other aid.	Will strengthen.	Cut in 1981.
Abolish Department of Education.	NO	YES

Sources: Congressional Quarterly, 1984 Democratic National Platform, 1984 Republican National Platform, The Washington Post.

National Student Campaign for Voter Registration  
37 Temple Place, Boston, MA 02111 (617) 357-9016



# Tinker Day finally arrives....



Photos by Ellen Smith





# skits, songs, togetherness





**Lady con't from pg. 1**

was implemented. Le Duc was replaced by Eiffel, whose complex structural system was highly acclaimed.

Eiffel's construction technique was complemented by the flame, designed in 1916 by Gutzon Borglum, sculptor of Mount Rushmore. Borglum was commissioned to cut out copper and install 600 pieces of yellow cathedral glass. At that time, the first modern lighting system was installed and frequently improved; the torch light was maintained by the U.S. lighthouse service. Since the time the copper was replaced by cathedral glass, the torch has not been waterproof. Engineers presently working on Liberty prefer gilded gold to the glass, although no announcement for such a change has been made.

Liberty, which originally cost approximately \$800,000, officially became a national monument in 1924; in 1965, Ellis Island was included as part of the Statue of Liberty national monument. Recently, there has been talk about moving the American Museum of Immigration from the base of Liberty to Ellis Island; those who protest the move argue that it would evoke bitter memories from those who emigrated here years ago.

**Mondale con't from pg. 5**

has been in office, Mondale finds the unemployment levels "unacceptably high." And while Reagan's policies have helped upper-middle-class and upper-class people, they have virtually left lower- and middle-class people out in the cold. For this reason, Mondale has called for more aggressive federal action to help the chronically unemployed, particularly in the steel and other related industries where joblessness remains above the national average. (CQ, 2652, 13 Oct.)

Mondale agrees that continued economic growth will create more jobs; the former vice-president, however, charges that if Reagan's policies continue, the result will be that recovery will be choked off and surge in unemployment. Therefore, Mondale has devised a broader plan for promoting economic life. This includes a two-thirds reduction in the budget deficit and steps to reduce the international trade imbalance that he says has resulted in the loss of American jobs in basic industries. At the same time, Mondale plans to increase spending for employment and training to a tune of \$30 million. A portion of this money is to be earmarked for what Mondale calls "competitiveness and fairness"; this money would be used for job-creation and training initiatives, two elements important to creating economic growth.

Mondale, who has described himself as a "pro-full-employment Democrat," believes that the way to decrease unemployment is to get people involved in public service jobs. Mondale says that any jobs program should address "dangerous levels" of unemployment among youth. In his estimation, Reagan's youth subminimum wage proposal would not create new jobs but simply encourage employers to displace more senior workers. Reagan's proposal is in line with his other social service programs: he serves the purposes of the upper middle- and upper-class employees by implementing policies which adversely affect the chronically unemployed and disadvantaged workers.

To attack unemployment among youths, Mondale advocates increasing spending for education programs by some \$11 billion. Similarly, Mondale proposes to increase the \$223 million a year provided under Job Training Partnership Act for a special program for displaced workers. This increase would be the "much more ambitious" plan Mondale is seeking to employ those who are part of the unemployment statistic.

Mondale blames the loss of many U.S. jobs on trade policies implemented by the Reagan Administration. These policies, charge Mondale, have caused record trade deficits, particularly in the steel industry. Mondale supports "domestic content" legislation to protect import-

sensitive industries. Under his plan, foreign imports would be limited to 17 percent of the domestic steel market for five years; also, steel workers and management would be required to restrain prices and reinvest profits in modernizing facilities. As a result, both employers and management benefit; if these groups benefit, economic growth is sure to follow.

On the subject of pay equity, while Mondale shies away from making a firm commitment of enforcing federal laws guaranteeing equal pay to men and women holding the same jobs, he advocates "comparable worth." This

stance is contrary to the ultra-conservative stand of Ronald Reagan; the president's emphatic opposition parallels that of the GOP platform. Certainly the Republican's beliefs concerning pay equity are ill-founded; the platform reads: "We believe that the free market system can determine the value of jobs better than any government authority." Mondale has faced the reality that women across the country, in all sectors of public and private enterprises, are not being paid fairly; as a result, he is taking a firm stand on the issue of pay equity.

**What is a tradition?**

I realize that my editorial this week is not in its traditional place, but oftentimes we must be willing to adapt to situations in order to co-exist with the realities of the time. The reason this editorial is on page eight is because many of you felt the need to voice your concerns and since this is the students' newspaper, I believe your concerns and ideas take precedence over my own.

This brings me to wonder what exactly is a tradition. In my opinion, a tradition is something which has been handed down through the years and brings along with it a certain meaning or significance.

Hollins has many traditions which we, as her students, have a responsibility to uphold—Tinker Day, Matty Cocke's birthday, Founder's Day and Ring Night. However, should traditions be so set in their ways that they can not be changed? This week, some seniors expressed their concern over the changes in Ring Night's tradition. Speaking from the viewpoint of a junior, Ring Night is all about receiving your class ring and sharing this experience with your close friends, the rest of your class, and one special senior who chooses you as her ring sister. The scavenger hunt and costumes are merely props associated with the event; like Santa Claus and presents at Christmas time. Perhaps a better example to use is Tinker Day, was it any less of a tradition this year because President Brownlee was not allowed to climb the mountain with the rest of us? No. Sure, the traditional schedule of events had to be changed, but this year's Tinker Day was just as special and exciting to me as the others have been—in fact, I thought it was the best ever!! President Brownlee was not allowed to physically climb the mountain, but she was there in spirit. Just as she was here this summer to take a stand which enabled us to continue this tradition.

The fact of the matter is, that oftentimes we become so engrossed in outer aspects that we lose track of the inner purpose of things. Isn't it what is inside that matters? No matter how many things are changed about Ring Night, as long as the basic aspects remain the same the tradition still exists. When you think back to your Ring Night, is it the scavenger hunt or the closeness which is experienced that immediately pops into your mind?

Jamie B. Lewis  
Editor-in-Chief

**M SAY CHEESE**



**A AND SMILE**



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**HOPing in  
November**

November 2-4: Horse Packing--Mt Rogers. Leave Friday at 6:00pm after dinner. Cost \$35 (no experience necessary)

November 10-11: Service Project & Hike on Appalachian Trail with Sweetbriar Students. Cost \$15

November 17: Caving. Cost \$10. Mandatory prep meeting, Thursday, November 15 (7pm-10pm)

November 29: HOP Banquet. 5:00pm. Janney Lounge or Sue Wilkin's apartment.

# Guest soprano performs recital

Soprano Neva Pilgrim will perform in a guest recital Monday, October 29 at 8:15 p.m. in Talmadge Hall in Bradley at Hollins College. Pilgrim will be accompanied by harpsichordist James Leland of Hollins College, pianist Robert Kopelson and cellist Jana Ruble. The recital is open to the general public at no charge.

The first portion of the program will feature selections celebrating the 300th birthday of Handel and Berg's 100th year. Following a brief intermission, Pilgrim will perform a variety of 20th century pieces by such composers as Milton Babbitt, Earl George, Robert Gross, Charles Ives, Vincent Persichetti, George Rochberg, Erik Satie and Arnold



Schoenberg.

Pilgrim, who has been described by critics as "a joy to see and hear," who offers "a fantastic display of vocalism," is a graduate of Hamline University with a master of music from Yale University. She is a recent recipient of the Certificate of Merit for Vocal Artistry and Services to the Field from Yale University. Pilgrim frequently appears around the country with orchestras, chamber groups, at major festivals and records for a number of labels. Her appearance at Hollins is supported by the Hollins College Preparatory Music Division, the Music Department, the Sallie Gray Shepherd Fund and the Dorminy Foundation.



**Halloween Grapheon Reading**  
On Tuesday, October 30, at 8:15, Grapheon is sponsoring a Halloween reading featuring Richard Dillard reading horror stories. It will be held in the Green Drawing Room, and refreshments will be served. Everyone is cordially invited to come and be scared out of your wits!



## Recital to Feature Renowned Pianist

Pianist John McCabe will perform in a guest recital Monday, November 5 at 8:15 p.m. in Talmadge Hall in Bradley at Hollins College. The recital is open to the general public at no charge.

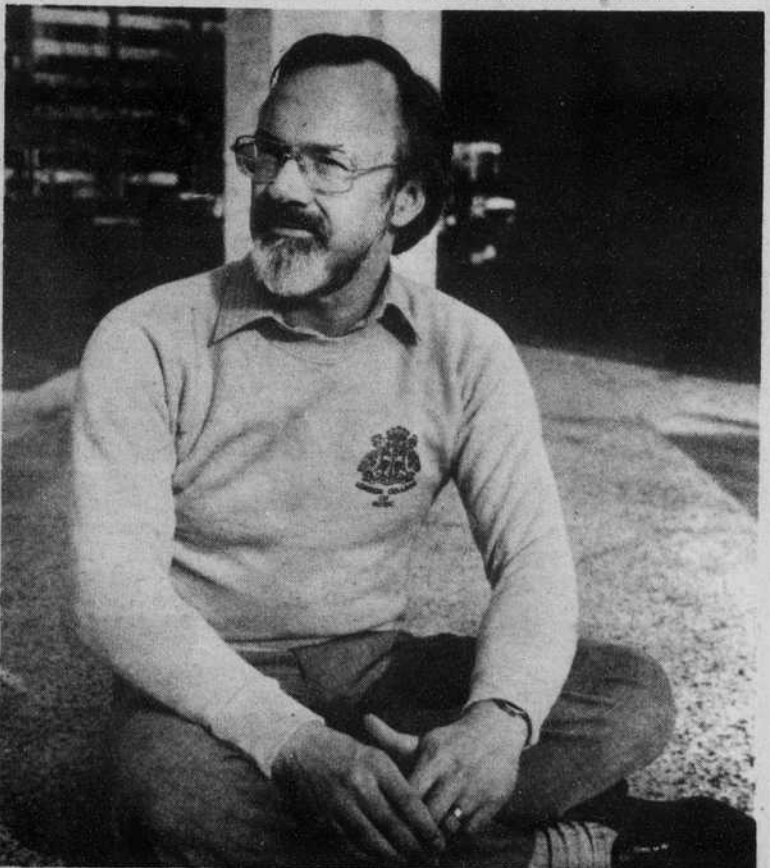
The first portion of the program will feature selections by Haydn, Satie and McCabe. Following a brief intermission, McCabe will perform some of his own compositions and more of Haydn.

McCabe is internationally recognized as a performer with an extremely varied repertoire. He has played in Europe, the United States, Australia and the Far East. In addition,

he has made more than 35 solo piano records, ranging from Haydn to Webern, along with his own compositions.

McCabe has written reviews and articles and has three books to his credit, one each on Rachmaninov, Bartok, and Haydn. In 1983-84, he was appointed President of the Incorporated Society of Musicians and, as of September 1983, he assumed the post of Director of the London College of Music.

His appearance at Hollins is supported by the Hollins College Preparatory Music Division, the Music Department, the Sallie Gray Shepherd Fund, and the Dorminy Foundation.



### The Student Activities Board

of

### Washington and Lee University

invite you to the

Pre and Post Football Game Party

Saturday, November 3

when the



Generals -v-

Stamford

PRE-game party... 12-1:30 pm  
POST-game party... after the game!

(on the upper athletic field.)

Bring your own food and beverage.

# Sit Back and Tune In!

## Bowie displays style in "Tonight"

by Megan Allday

David Bowie just never stops, does he? Having just enjoyed the benefits of last year's "Let's Dance," his biggest-selling album ever, and following with a world Serious Moonlight Tour supporting it, he has emerged from the studio again with a new album, "Tonight." This one is a true mix of styles, reminiscent of Style Council's "My Ever Changing Moods." Bowie kept a relatively low profile with this album. In fact, he doesn't even play any instruments. He sings vocals, and wrote only two of the songs himself—the single, "Blue Jean," (which, by the way, has a great 20 minute video called "Jazzin For Blue Jean," as well as a shorter, live video filmed at London's Wag Club) and "Loving the Alien." Of the other songs, he collaborated with Iggy Pop on three, with Pop and guitarist, Carlos Alomar, on one, and the other three are covers. The opportunity to work with Iggy Pop was one of the main reasons for this album, Bowie states in *Rolling Stone* RS 433.

He went on to say that he hoped their close collaboration would lead to his producing Pop's next album. For this album, Bowie got Hugh Padgham into the studio, who produces the Police.

To begin with, the single, "Blue Jean" is a real rocker. Its opening beats set the driving pace for the rest of the song, and this pace gives it the universal appeal that makes everyone tap their feet, not just Bowiephiles. He's penned some truly unique lines in this song: "Blue Jean—she got a camouflaged face and no money...she got a police bike/she got a turned up nose...she got Latin roots/she got everything." That she does, from the sound of it. In the refrain, Bowie complains, or maybe exalts, "Sometimes I feel like (Oh, the whole human race)." The next song, "Tumble and Twirl," has a rolling beat. Bowie wrote the music and Iggy Pop wrote the lyrics, which are hilarious! "I've seen the city/I took the next flight/for Borneo./They say it's pretty/I like the t-

shirts/in Borneo." Recurring images of "hot juice in coke bottles," tattoos, "dusky mulattos," and the refrain "tumble and twirl" all set the stage for the listener. Bowie, however, proclaims, "I like the free world."

"Dancing with the Big Boys" has a visceral grab; you can't escape it. It's about society and all its implications: "Something's going on in society/(Dancing with the big boys).../One wrong word and you're out of sync/talking about a hands-on policy.../there are too many people, too much belief/where there's trouble, there's poetry." Iggy Pop sings with Bowie on this track. "Loving the Alien" has a dreamlike quality. Its lyrics are a contradiction in themselves; it speaks of prayer, and in the next line, of loving the alien. Its true theme, according to Bowie, has to do with the history of the church and how much power it's always had. The title track is a reggae-influenced number, augmented by Tina Turner's sexy

vocal. It's a smoldering hot song, with lyrics like, "Everything will be all right tonight/No one moves/No one talks/No one thinks/No one walks/tonight./I will love you till I die/I will see you in the sky/tonight." It's a very convincing mood that they get across.

No matter which Bowie you like best, you will like this album. From the jagged purple paint of the cover artwork to the heart of the words themselves, it's one of a kind, yet classic—it's Bowie. "I don't know...this album is quite eclectic, I suppose. What of mine isn't?"

## Looking ahead to fall weekend

by Frederica S. Barney

Yes, the one weekend in Fall semester that you have been anxiously awaiting is finally upon us. Fall Weekend is right around the corner, so now is the time to get a date and make hotel and dinner reservations; however, you may be unsure as to where the best places to go are.

For those of you who prefer elegant dining, The Library and La Maison are highly recommended. But, if your wallet is a bit on the lean side and you would prefer a more casual atmosphere, the all time favorite Macado's is always fun. If you would like to have a change, though, Kabuki is a fine Japanese steak and food restaurant.

Holiday Inn, The Roanoker and Howard Johnson's are but a few of the more inexpensive, conveniently located hotels that are preferred. But, if you

want to go all out, the Hotel Roanoke and the Patrick Henry Hotel are traditional and elegant hotels. Of course, if finance is a problem, one can always resort to Turner, which is right on campus and priced at a low five dollars a night.

For dancing and musical entertainment two fine bands have been chosen. On Friday evening The Waller Family, a rather boppy band, will be playing, and on Saturday evening we will be having Jack Diamond and friends, another popular group. Dancing will be from 9 p.m. to 1 a.m. on both evenings and the tickets will be a mere twenty dollars for the entire weekend.

Fall Weekend will be a weekend of fun and festivities, so if you do not have a date get out the old address book and start calling now.

## Liquid Pleasure brings variety

by Megan Allday

So, how did you like the Moody Monday party? I thought Liquid Pleasure was great. They played everything from beach music to Prince, Michael Jackson to the Romantics, and the dancing never stopped. They were a fantastic stage band—it really looked like they were having fun up there, which got us moving, too. They even gave away two autographed drumsticks for the first time and it was at Hollins!

Although having fun is important, not becoming totally out of our gourds and missing class Wednesday was important, too. After last year's fiasco at the White

Animals Moody Monday party on April 16, several rather important people were doubtful about our (and our guests') ability to handle ourselves at a weekend concert. I am happy to report, however, that Security stated that "We had no problems, probably due to the smaller turnout." This is true; the crowd, although definitely spirited, was much less than last year's White Animals crowd. Liquid Pleasure is an equally great band, but in a different way, and with less of a cult following than the White Animals. Hopefully, we can look forward to another Moody Monday party in the Spring!

**Wednesdays**  
in the

**COCKPIT**

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'Vission'

**October 31**

**all bands begin 9 pm**

**Admission \$2.00**

**(proper ID required)**



# kaleidoscope

## Orchesis Production

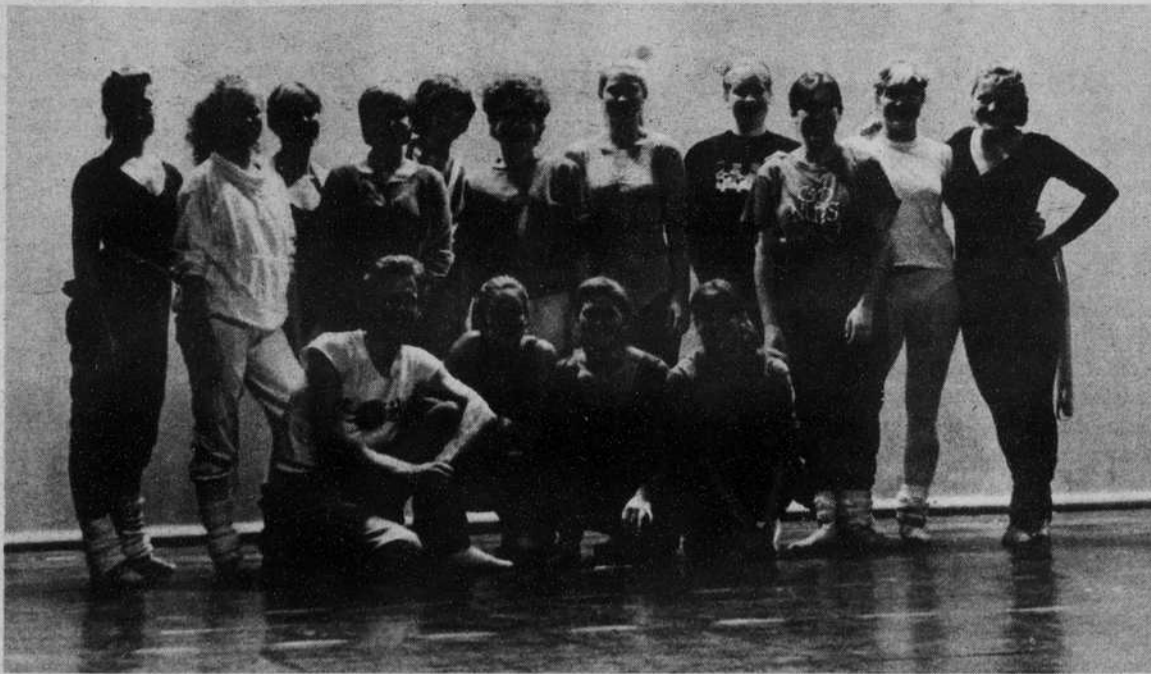


Photo by Ellen Smith

(Back row) Suzanna Wikland, Janine Faust, Mira Kuic, Val Kochy, Jean Stackpole Amber Dahlgren, Louise Faust, Kristen Martino, Parker Cuthrall, Angel Howard  
(Front row) Carl Thomsen, Dee Coleman, Carli Mareneck, Elizabeth Risenhoover

### The Television Pursuit

by Holly Burnett

below are twelve television trivia questions. The first person to return ten correct answers out of the twelve questions to the Columns office will win a cash prize of \$5.00. Some are hard, some are easy, but if you know your television you shouldn't have any problem. Good Luck!

1. Who was the first actor to portray Uncle Charlie on "My Three Sons?"
2. What actress starred in the

movie classic "Citizen Kane" and is now one of the stars of "All My Children?"

3. Who portrayed Sue Ann Nivens on the "Mary Tyler Moore Show?"
4. What show featured Arnold the pig?
5. What soap opera featured the character Elizabeth Stoddard, who lived at Collinwood?
6. What "Dynasty" star also starred with Barbara Stanwyck in "The Big Valley?"

7. Who was the star of "Our Miss Brooks?"

8. What was the home address of "The Munsters?"
9. Who played the title role of "Hazel?"
10. Name the two actresses who were sisters on "Soap."
11. Who lived next door to Vivian & Arthur Harmon and had a husband named Walter?
12. Who portrayed the title roles in the mini-series "Eleanor and Franklin: The White House Years?"

### Hollins College Sigma Xi Club

presents

**Dr. Paula Brownlee**

speaking on

**"Scientific Education: Help or Hinderance in Being an Administrator"**

**DATE: October 31, 1984**

**PLACE: Babcock Auditorium**

**TIME: 8:00 p.m.**

Reception following the lecture.

Everyone is invited, bring a friend along

Questions may be directed to B. Kalra x6542

by Kristen Martino

On October 11th, 12th, and 13th, 1984 Orchesis preformed their Fall program, *A program of Theatre Dance*, in the Hollins College Theatre.

Although the program was put together in a mere 4-5 weeks it showed fine dancing and professionalism. There were six pieces shown, two done by guest artist Carl Thomsen, two done by Carli Mareneck, and two done by Haruki Fujimoto. The two dances done by Mr. Thomsen were quite similar, both being contemporary ballet, but enjoyable; yet, sometimes lengthy. It seems if Thomsen had paid more attention to the length of the pieces they might have flowed through the end; instead, the dancers appeared quite exhausted.

His first piece, a duet done with Mareneck, was somewhat light and airy showing, what appeared to be the existence of two individuals enjoying each others company without feeling threatened; although, one had to pay a great deal of attention to achieve a meaning. His second piece was done with Janine Faust, a graduate student in Theatre Arts. It did not seem to have any meaning, but the dancing was done with precision and grace. Both pieces were enjoyable and the music was pleasant, but neither went into great depth.

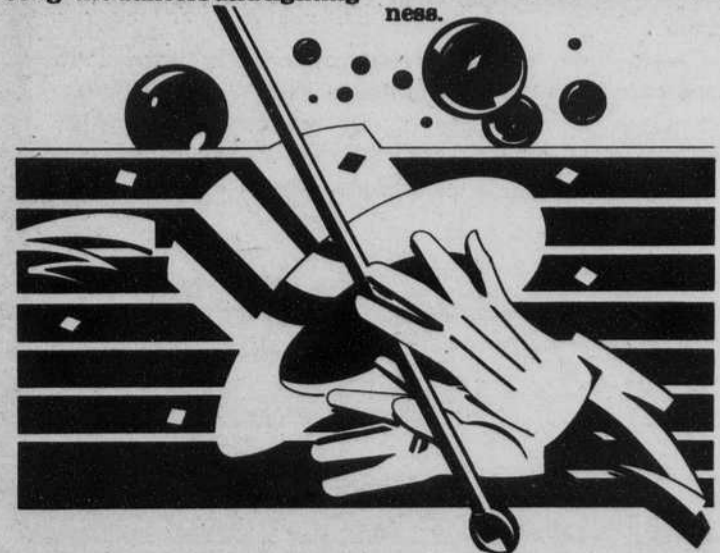
Fujimoto choreographed two fine pieces. The first, *Elastic Gambol*, was a fun and light dance done in two sections. Although, it was a difficult piece in terms of coordination on the dancers part, they performed with spunk and smiles. Bright colored costumes and sparky music aided the audience in finding this piece quite attractive. Here we saw young children at play as well as adults, but it was done in such a way it was impossible not to be charmed. Mr. Fujimoto choreographed the finale, as well, which was done by the entire cast dressed in bright yellow. Entitled *Morning Song* the dancers and lighting

crew brought the theatre to a sun rise. The play of yellow costumes and hazy to bright lighting gave such an effect it was exciting in parts. It was an extremely fast piece incorporating constant movement with difficult steps. The dancers did a fine job.

Mareneck choreographed an intriguing dance done in six sections using nine dancers. The piece, done to Andes Mountain music, covered years of ancestors passing on and leaving relatives. The three "air spirits", performing more ballet than the rest, appeared to carry the air with them. The three women danced beautifully. Although the other six dancers were taking heavier, earthier steps they, too, carried themselves well. In the last three sections the entire group performed together. The combination of earth and air only brought power to the piece which was exciting to watch. The costumes, with their Indian air, kept the piece in perspective. It was well done.

The final piece, also done by Ms. Mareneck, was the story of birth in this frightening time of existing nuclear weapons. Two women, Ms. Mareneck and Beth White, performed to their own singing of a lullaby accompanied by a tape played in bits and pieces. The most frightening aspect of the piece was the horrendous "bombing sound effect." The piece showed great love for the birth of a child and the chilling feeling the mother has, to protect her child. This piece, was by far the deepest in the program; yet, too realistic for some. At times confusion may have arisen unless constant concentration was paid to the dancers and their movements. Although this was not the type of piece most people expect to see, it definitely was done with much compassion and expertise.

Orchesis performed excellently. The group continues to show a style and comradery that enables them to perform with such grace and willingness.



# Volleyball and Soccer wrapping it up

by Sara Minnifield

As the Fall season settles in, Hollins athletics are wrapping up another season of sports activities. Despite the unfortunate outcome of many of the teams, the players have played long and hard to contribute in their own way to their respective teams.

On Tuesday October 23, the Volleyball team played their last away game against Randolph Macon-Women's and Sweetbriar in a tri-match. Unfortunately neither game ended in a victory, but the players played hard despite the defeat. The team will play its last two tri-matches of the season here at home in the Tayloe Gymnasium. On Tuesday October 30 at 5:00 p.m. they will host Roanoke College and Salem College, and Thursday, November 1, at 6:00 p.m. they will take on Bridgewater and Bluefield.

Also on Tuesday, while the Volleyball team was taking on Sweetbriar away from home, the Soccer team was challenging them on the home turf. It

may have been rainy and cold out, but even water couldn't stop the awesome Soccer players from "Burning the Briar". The weather held out long enough in the first half to allow Hollins to score two goals. One of the two goals was a result of the combined efforts of Chase Wagner '85 and sister Sarah Wagner '86, and at half time Hollins led 2-0. ADA, along with team members and fans, echoed cheers and performed stunts during the brief half time. Later, it seemed as if Mother Nature had decided to join in on the game when a heavy down pour of showers marked the beginning of the second half. But even a little bad weather wasn't enough to hold back the Hollins squad, as Sarah Wagner struck again with yet another goal, making the final score 3-0. The team which has only lost one game this season traveled to Richmond on Thursday October 25 to compete in the tournament.

# Positive light shines on field hockey season

by Sara Minnifield

The Field Hockey team, who ended their season on Wednesday, October 24, losing to Lynchburg 5-0, seemed to be having a tough time of things this year, but then again the scores were not always an accurate reflection of the players' performance. It was a long eleven games marked by moments of disappointment and occasional frustration, but there was always the determination to play it out to the end.

The team ended the season with a 1-10 record, beating Mary Baldwin 1-0. Their ability to dominate paid off in this victory, and though this power to dominate always existed, it often failed to work to the team's advantage. Nevertheless the players gave it their best shot, and for Coach McCrory, watching the team improve in the last six games of the season meant more; "...the season just wasn't long enough." Coach McCrory

noted that when the team played Lynchburg earlier in the season they were defeated 9-0, but later, they were able to hold them to only five goals.

Progressive improvement was the name of the game for Hollins' Field Hockey team this season as the defense adjusted to the new rule that allowed for scoring anywhere on the field. This meant the opportunity to score a lot more goals on errors made by the goal keeper. Although Hollins' goal keeper Margaret Reed '86 suffered from injuries earlier in the season, she played a major role in contributing to the defense, and was recognized by the Old Dominion Athletic Conference as the sixth leading goal keeper in the conference. In the face of their losses this season, the Field Hockey team effectively demonstrated that "it's not whether you win or lose, but how you play the game."

# ADA's on campus

by Renee Crist

ADA's been on the campus for quite some time now; we've seen their purple clothes and laughing faces frequently around the Hollins campus. But ADA now has some new faces; fifteen Hollins students have joined the ADA ranks and will become official members on Monday, October 29.

The spirited new members are, from the Class of '85: Beth Bridges, Nancy Driver, Eleanor Ponder, Cricket Ross, Suzi Simons, Bets Wissman and Bradford Wyche; from the Class of '86: Jody Toland; and from the Class of '87: Preston Berry, Elizabeth Bogle, Beth Folger, Susan Japhet, Dottie Moody, Margaret Oldham, and Amy Ware.

According to Anna Howe, an ADA member from the Class of '86, ADA selects its members on the basis of their "outward spunk." Howe said that current members try to picture prospective members yelling at hockey games and standing up singing in the dining room before they decide to invite them to join ADA.

The fifteen lucky (?) members will be initiated Monday night in the Rat at 6 p.m. They will display their purple streaks with skits and Howe said that everyone is invited to watch and enjoy.

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