Old jokes but context is changing

by Sarah Allen

NOT TO EXCEED
POUNDS OR PASSENGERS
2500 or 2 Bryn Mawrters
900,000 Hav’s

—from the Certificate of Operation in the Bryn Mawrt Gamakay Library elevator

The jokes are old, but the context has changed, and the implications may be more unsettling. When Haverford in its fourth year of coeducation, there appears to be a growing feeling among Haverfordians and Bryn Mawrters alike that something is going wrong in social relations between the two colleges.

“Disillusionment” is a word used by several Bryn Mawrters to describe the feeling; members of both sexes at both colleges speak of a “must market” atmosphere. New stereotypes are appearing, while old ones are becoming more entrenched and less easily broken.

The basic problem, succinctly stated by one Haverford freshman who wished to remain anonymous, is that “when there were just guys here, you had to go to Bryn Mawrt to see women, and now that there are girls here, why go to Haverford – except to eat?” (Or, as another freshman puts it, “We have our own supply at hand.”)

The decline in room exchange, the failure of the co-frequency program, the resentment and the tension—all are cited by students as reflections of this simple fact, which in combination with the three-to-one ratio often inspires unhealthy analogies: “In terms of sex, you are supply and we are demand,” says Haverford junior Matt Roazen.

A change in the personalities of the two institutions also seems to be taking place. When Haverford Vice President for Student Services and Administration David Foster speaks of a smaller dorm exchange leading to a “stronger sense of college identity,” when Haverford President Robert Stevens asserts that “we have a balanced community on this campus,” they are referring to a Haverford identity or community very different from that of five years ago. Bryn Mawrt consulting psychiatrist Margaret Temels is expressing a common view when she says that Haverford is becoming “a much more self-contained universe.”

Meanwhile, according to Bryn Mawrt Director of Admissions Elizabeth Venney, “People are thinking of Bryn Mawrt more as a women’s college and are applying to it as a

(Continued on page S2)

Money concerns behind administrative cooperation

by Penny Chang

Helping each other to expand, saving money, or just plain necessity—these are among the top reasons cited by Bryn Mawrt and Haverford administrators for cooperation between their offices.

From the dean’s offices to the libraries, from the infirmaries to the libraries, bi-college cooperation has been enacted in various ways, and at least considered in almost every other administrative office.

Directors of libraries at both Colleges say they think cooperation between their departments has been one of the most successful administrative cooperative ventures.

Library cooperation actually goes three ways, since it extends to Swarthmore. The directors have been meeting monthly for 12 to 13 years, Haverford Librarian Edwin Bronner said, to discuss acquisitions and exchanges.

That means, Bryn Mawrt Acting Director Elizabeth Foster said, if one school makes an expensive purchase, the other two libraries may not have to. Or if two schools put a periodical on microfilm, then the third school may keep it as a bound copy.

Sometimes the libraries actually make a purchase together. Last Fall, all three libraries bought a book containing pictures of Michelangelo’s work in the Sistine Chapel. That one volume cost approximately $3900, according to Bryn Mawrt’s Associate Library Director Tom Song. It is being kept in Swarthmore’s library.

The three libraries which share borrowing privileges hope to be much closer in the future when they go “on line” in one computer system, Foster said. That system would allow borrowers to not only know, from one library, what all three libraries own, but also if an item is checked out, classified missing, etc.

A joint book approval program between only Bryn Mawrt and Haverford allows the two Colleges to obtain new books from several publishers, look at them together and buy only the ones they want, thus avoiding unnecessary duplication. Bronner said purchasing duplication through this program is approximately 10 percent. “We used to overlap 60 to 75 percent,” he said.

The two libraries also share an employee, Bronner said, who spends half of the day at Bryn Mawrt and half of the day at Haverford. All in all, he estimated very roughly that cooperation saves his library between $75 and $100 thousand a year.

The two recorders’ offices at both Colleges cooperate because “we have too,” says Bryn Mawrt Recorder Julie Painter. The bi-College course exchange, she said, would not work unless the two offices cooperated.

 Cooperation has become much easier, she said, since the Colleges updated their computer systems.

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Changing perceptions of Haverford

From an all-men's College...

Photos courtesy of Haverford College Relations

Administration

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neither Painter nor Bryn Mawr Dean Mary Maples Dunn were sure when the course exchange began, but Painter said the two schools began paying up imbalances to each other in 1949. The College whose students were taking more classes at the other College paid $67 per student per course, which at that time was the tuition for a semester course.

That figure did not change until 1981, when Dunn and Provost Robert Gavrin got together and devised a new system based on a percentage of a three-year average imbalance, which allows each College to budget more accurately.

This year, Bryn Mawr will pay Haverford money for its students who took more classes at Haverford than vice versa.

Other major departments that actually are funded jointly include: College transportation, tri-College transportation, the infirmaries and the performing arts programs, Dunn said.

The Colleges share one appointment in Russian, she said, as well as joint appointments in orchestras, chorale and theater. Next year, she said, they are jointly hiring a guest professor, Kenneth Lue from Swarthmore, who will teach elementary Chinese. The course will meet at 8 a.m. at Bryn Mawr first semester and at Haverford second semester.

Haverford Provost Robert Gavrin and Dunn talk quite frequently, Dunn said. "He's very interested in the quality and the economy and efficiency of bi-College cooperation," Dunn said. "I'm going to miss him." (Gavin is leaving to become president of Macalester College.)

Dunn added that the two Colleges often do joint departmental reviews, such as the review of philosophy this year. "We used to have a combined computer committee," she said, adding that, like many of the cooperative efforts, it never accomplished great things. "You only have so much energy and so much time after the day-to-day grind," she noted, to plan for bi-College cooperation.

Bryn Mawr and Haverford infirmaries rely heavily on each other, Mary Ann Scott, Haverford's Health Care coordinator said, exchanging all services except gynecological services.

The latter is managed by each College separately, Scott said, because these services are set up by appointment, and each College hires their staff based on past experience of "how many women are going to use it." It's just much easier, she said, for each College to do their own separately.

At night, the infirmaries at Bryn Mawr becomes completely bi-College, since it is the only infirmary that stays open 24 hours a day. Since Morris Infirmary closes at 8 p.m. Haverford students that need in-patient care have been going to Bryn Mawr since the mid-1970's, Dunn said.

The physical plant and purchasing departments at both Colleges have considered cooperation, but the distance between them makes such cooperation difficult, say members of these departments.

"We discussed the possibility of purchasing heavy equipment with Haverford," Parsh Lash, Bryn Mawr's Operations and Systems supervisor said. "That equipment is expensive and it's "easier to justify," she said, "if you're going to share it with someone." Those discussions, which took place earlier in the year, did not lead to much, yet, she said, but she expects they will continue in the future. Meanwhile, she said, the two departments work mostly together just when transporting equipment for orchestra and chorus performances.

Paul Vassallo, Bryn Mawr's purchasing agent, said, being able to work with cooperation if the College wanted to but was cautious about its potential success. "I foreseen problems in each campus agreeing on buying the same materials," he said.

The extra administrative costs might cut up the savings, he added. It's up to the provider to deliver to two Colleges and bill two Colleges, Vassallo said, the charge may be as much as two separate purchases.

"In certain instances, it would work." Vassallo said. "In other instances, it would be more trouble than it's worth.

He added that he has to remember "I'm very grateful to the other Colleges that I don't want to be a leg of Haverford.

The Security offices at both Colleges "don't talk," Dunn said. "They don't know what the other's doing," Dunn said. "A lot of the two campuses are two miles apart, but the two directors meet regularly and have similar policies." Dunn said.

Just two months ago, DeCherchio and Haverford director of Safety and Security Detail Turton agreed on a joint security program.

"I don't mean to say that there isn't a problem between the Colleges. From now on, DeCherchio said, Bryn Mawr Security will provide all Bryn Mawr and Haverford students living at Bryn Mawr with emergency transportation, and Haverford security will do the same for Haverford and Bryn Mawr students living at Haverford.

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Bi-College

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women's college," whereas formerly they would apply to Bryn Mawr as "the only women's college to which they applied." Now, she says, "We are seeing a greater overlap with Wellesley and Smith.

There has also been more of a tendency at Bryn Mawr to reach out to other colleges in the area, which Stevens sees as a positive indication. "I often joke that our other campus is there sufficient looking outward," he explains. Verney points out that "in the '70s, we were afraid to talk about cooperation, we talked about it almost exclusively as being with Haverford; now, we talk also about Swarthmore and U-Penn. On the social level, says Haverford freshman Kathy Holmes. "You can see first steps being taken as far as U-Penn and Villanova being invited to their parties goes.

Several Bryn Mawr upperclassmen are unhappy about this change. "The women at Bryn Mawr no longer think of themselves as going to a college that has an all-male flavor," says Bryn Mawr senior Carolyn McKnight. "It's just kind of sad to compare the Step-Sing that I was part of at the end of my freshmen year, when there were a lot of Haverfordians there who were just as into it as their Bryn Mawr girls, to the way things are now. "And it's a shame," says McKnight. "I think it's a shame that there are no Bryn Mawr now." Stevens however is not worried. Some disagreement exists as to whether the amount of resentment or tension between Haverford and Bryn Mawr has increased or diminished. Mamelak contends that the "situation has improved 100 percent," on the other hand, Herrman finds that "all the people I know have
Haverford women find their niche

by Kate Shatzkin

Haverford women, as a relatively recent addition to the bi-College community, are still adjusting to their new position and attempting to reevaluate their roles in a community which is predominantly male.

Haverford did not make it easy for women to integrate themselves into life at the College, according to senior Barbara Henderson, head of the Haverford Feminist Group.

"The College should have been more sensitive to women coming in," she says, mentioning that there were "few, if any," structural changes made to provide for the arrival of women at Haverford. "We came in with some professors openly opposed (to women attending the College) and others with sexist attitudes. What do you do with tenured professors who are deeply sexist?"

Positive changes that have since been made, according to Henderson, are the institution of the Women's Center, which was a "fight" to achieve and is now part of the College budget, and the institution of channels for rape, physical assault and sexual harassment.

Henderson says that the College "is still essentially an all-male institution," however, and that Haverford is still deficient in terms of tenured women faculty, women's studies and women in administrative positions at the College.

Henderson noted that recently two English tenure-track appointments had gone to men, while the appointment of visiting professor Ellen Rose, who was "very popular and an important role model for feminists" was not renewed.

Kristen Steiner, president of Bryn Mawr's Self Government Association (SGA), echoed Henderson in saying the problem "is one we've inherited."

Steiner hopes that the Women's Workshop of last Saturday reinforced the notion "that we're all fighting on the same side" as women and that "not bad but good differences" between Bryn Mawr and Haverford women can provide "another area of opinion and education in feminism and in the world in general."

Steiner specifically mentioned Customs as an area for an improvement in bi-College relations, saying that "we should drop the popsicle night image" of co-customs groups solely as a Haverford male meets Bryn Mawr female concept. She hopes that next year's customs people can be educated not to pass on their prejudices to freshmen.

Henderson chooses to look at the majority of women in the community as positive. "There is a lot of energy and good things that happen... it's unfortunate to focus on ratio. It's important to recognize our commonality and the power that can come out of women self-consciously coming together because we are women."

Mary Ann Scott, director for Women's Health Services at the College, said her job began when Haverford first admitted women as transfers. She says that the decision to institute special health services for women came from Margaret Gieddendt (director of the Morris Infirmary), the dean's office and students. Scott said that since coeducation, all nurses at the Health Services have been trained as rape counselors.

Scott said about female students at Haverford, "What I hear from the women for the most part is that they see themselves as being equal individuals." She spoke with optimism about the attitudes toward women on campus, saying, "The philosophy at Haverford very much relates to the dignity of all human beings. Many things occur because of the empira from students."

Nancy Lewis, a Haverford senior, says that attitudes of Haverford men have changed during her four years here. "At first, it was 'Hey, freshman girls, let's date them' to being able to be just friends with women," she said. "Right now everyone's equal."

Overall, Lewis said she has "really enjoyed" her years at Haverford, adding, "I feel bad that some people have had a bad experience."

As a transfer from Boston University, Haverford sophomore Carol Basie said she feels she's been treated "more like a person than a number at Haverford. I don't even sense sexist attitudes either, and as far as I can tell my friends don't," she said. "My professors treat me just as they would anyone."

Basie finds that Haverford men socially relate to Haverford women "as friends" but "not in a dating situation. The academic atmosphere is just not conducive to that," she said.

Haverford freshman Shari Novic said she thinks Haverford "is working very hard" to create more structures for women at the College. She said she finds that men tend to take women more seriously intellectually than they do other men. "That's a problem with dating here," she added. "I think the men are overwhelmed by the number of intelligent women here."

From another world: Bryn Mawr students lead cheers at Haverford's homecoming game against Swarthmore in 1975.

Complicated inner social dynamics create complex questions

by Kelly Helm

Social dynamics in the bi-College community have gradually made a substantial change since 1980, when Haverford admitted its first coeducational class. As single-sex institutions, Bryn Mawr and Haverford used to look almost exclusively to the other for the right girl. The consensus among students, faculty and administration is that now that Haverford is coeducational, it has lost its driving force.

As the ratio of women to men in the bi-College community levels off at three to one, new social patterns are being established. One complaint among Bryn Mawr undergraduates is that admissions materials are misleading about the degree to which "the best of both worlds advantages" (benefitting from the support of a women's college without giving up the prospect of a coeducational social life) is still applicable.

Within the next few years, as the two Colleges' reputations begin to catch up with reality, Bryn Mawr will continue to balance the size and quality of its applicant pool against the need to provide single-sex education for women.

Bryn Mawr President Mary Patterson McPherson stated that she does not believe the College would go coeducational because of inside pressure from students. She said that in her regular conversations with students, she frequently asks them whether they think that Bryn Mawr should admit men as undergraduates. "I haven't found one yet who thinks that we should," she noted.

While Haverford's going coeducational has affected the community internally, McPherson said, there was a greater impact on admissions when Yale and Princeton began admitting women in the mid-1960s.

According to Haverford President Robert Stevens, it was this trend towards coeducation in the nation's most prestigious institutions which finally made the College's Board of Managers...
Senior Schwartz cites benefits, enjoys College community life

by Penny Chang

Haverford and Bryn Mawr have very different atmospheres, and together they make a good combination. That's what Nina Schwartz, a Bryn Mawr senior who has lived at Haverford for three years, says about the two Colleges that have both been a part of her life.

Coed schools, she said, "have a more boisterous, immediate, raucous atmosphere" that she enjoyed at Haverford. On the other hand, Schwartz said, she prefers the academic atmosphere at Bryn Mawr. "I always felt more comfortable," she said, "speaking out in classrooms at Bryn Mawr."

Schwartz said her first year as a freshman at Bryn Mawr was not a good one. "We were called "class of misery" in an article in The News," she recalled. "I don't want to speak for everyone, but I think there was probably a lot more unhappiness than in other classes.

She put much of the blame on Customs Week. The fact that Haverford's freshman class was its first coed class, she said, meant that a lot of "Customs people," Schwartz said, "had no idea how to handle Bryn Mawr and Haverford.

Schwartz remembers that co- Customs group was all women. As a result, she said, they did not get to know the men. "Neither of our groups wanted to meet women," she said.

At that time, she said, "Friendly relations between Bryn Mawr and Haverford were very slow to develop. There seemed to be a lot of hostility.

Time has done a lot to change relations between Bryn Mawr and Haverford women who are now seniors, Schwartz said. Now some of her closest friends are Haverford women, including a woman who was in her original co- Customs group.

"I think that the problem in the relations between Bryn Mawr and Haverford stems from fear of the unknown," Schwartz said. "I think it stemmed from the individual character of the school." Women who make the choice to attend a women's or co-educational college, she said, are going to wonder what the motivations of the other group are.

She said it seems to her that relations between underclassmen at Bryn Mawr and Haverford are "more relaxed" now, "I am not as impressed, I don't know," she said.

Schwartz moved to Leeds at Haverford her sophomore year. "Everybody socialized with wanted to live at Haverford," she said.

"I'm really glad I lived at Haverford sophomore year," she says now. "I didn't have any sophomore slump."

Once at Haverford, she said, she found the coed environment more challenging than Bryn Mawr. The difference was not the presence of "men qua men," she said, but rather the more open, social atmosphere. "At Bryn Mawr, people were more timid," she said. "The dorms at Bryn Mawr were more quiet. In some ways, it's more relaxed."

Schwartz, a double-major in English and History of Art at Bryn Mawr, has taken classes at both campuses even since freshman year. "There are big differences in the ways courses are taught," she said. In general, she said, she prefers the attitudes of professors to students at Bryn Mawr.

A co-chairman of the Bryn Mawr Social Committee last year, Schwartz says that Bryn Mawr has begun reaching out to other colleges besides Haverford, such as Swarthmore and the University of Pennsylvania. People had been complaining, she said, about the ratio of men to women at parties. "The complaint was," Schwartz said, "there wasn't enough men to dance with. Men didn't think it was too fun with too many women either."

In general, Schwartz said, she thinks the social atmosphere needs to be opened up. "The presence of "men qua men," she said, "doesn't have any sophomore slump." She added, "There's no reason," she said, "we can't have local bands play at our parties."

She suggested that the College hire an administrator to plan social events, as many colleges do. "To do the job really well, she said, takes more time than a student has to give, unless there is "monetary compensation."

In terms of academic cooperation, Schwartz said, it can almost be taken for granted that one school needs the other. But Bryn Mawr especially needs to look beyond Haverford for social cooperation, she said. "In the social sense," she remarked, "Bryn Mawr cannot fool itself into thinking that it can just depend on Haverford or even Swarthmore."

Schwartz said she gets upset when she sees examples of the two Colleges not trying to cooperate. She cited an example of signs posted for a Haverford Park Apartments toga party last weekend. Pembroke East at Bryn Mawr was holding a "Bacchical Reel" the same night. "Forget the moose, cut loose," Schwartz said the sign read.

"That's upsetting me too much," she said. "Why should there be competition? Why should they want to hurt a party at the other school? These campuses need more than one party a night."

Stereotyping of Bryn Mawr students and Haverford men living at Bryn Mawr officially has stopped, Schwartz said. She said it bothered her that a person's character can be labelled based on the dorm where she lives.

Another complaint she had was the difficulty that Bryn Mawr women and Haverford men encounter when they want to live together. These women must go through the Bryn Mawr draw to live on the Haverford campus.

If she had to do it again, Schwartz said, she would spend at least one more semester living at Bryn Mawr, "just so I feel a little more integrated." Next year she will be a postbaccalaureate student at Bryn Mawr, which she said will be nice because she is not tired of the campus yet.

"I never wanted to transfer to Haverford," she said. "I always wanted to be a Bryn Mawrter. I never thought of the other school as a panacea."

If Schwartz had a daughter who was about to go to college, would she advise her to go to Bryn Mawr or Haverford? "I would first of all tell her what it's like to go to a small school," Schwartz said. "Beyond that, she said, she would not really care which school her daughter would choose. "I would definitely recommend either school," she said, "but there are definitely things that you should know about each school."

Since then, he said, his "poor" stereotypes of Bryn Mawr students have been strengthened, while the "bad ones dissipated." Now he says, "I think Bryn Mawrters have more intellectual curiosity. I don't like having Haverfordians in my classes. They tend to talk too much and not to be as well informed."

As a sophomore, Giddeon lived in Brecon part of first semester, although he officially had a room in Gurnmere. "All my friends were living at HP A dorm where she lives.

He has found, he said, that he likes Bryn Mawr hall life better than the suitemates of Haverford dorms. "All my friends were living at HP A dorm where she lives, he said. "I like moving into a hall and knowing everyone on the hall," he said, "rather than restricting yourself to four or five people."

In general, Giddeon has found, he said, Bryn Mawr is "more livable," citing the "warmth and friendliness of the living rooms and smokers as some of the advantages of Bryn Mawr dorms."

Nearly all of Giddeon's classes have been at Bryn Mawr. "I also don't like Haverford academically," he said. "I've never had a class that I thought was well taught and useful."

He said he prefers the Bryn Mawr administration. When he was having problems with Haverford, the attitude of the Haverford administration was, he said, "Take a year off. If you're having problems, you shouldn't be here."

The Bryn Mawr administration, Giddeon said, took the opposite approach. "You're here, let's work with you."

He characterized Bryn Mawr as "very elitist" and Haverford as "going for an open, egalitarian community." The ironic result is, he said, that Bryn Mawrters are more accepting on their campus than Haverford's. "If you're in this clique, you're accepted and the rest of the work is outside."

At Haverford, he said, the attempt to establish an accepting, trusting atmosphere produces a "mediocre normality that excludes anybody with any differences."

By living at Bryn Mawr, Giddeon said, he has learned a lot about women and relationships between women, and between women and men. "I can see why women can find men intimidating," he said. "Even in their small numbers, they (men) can dominate a classroom or a dorm. It's a man's world, and men are used to dominating it."

Giddeon said he would recommend that any Haverford student spend at least one year at Bryn Mawr and use both campuses. "They're both very different and have a lot of different things to offer," he said.

His recommendations to Bryn Mawr students about Haverford would be different, however. "I just could not even recommend that they go there," he admitted. "Even the ones who are desperate for men, there's no reason to go there."

Giddeon said he is sorry to see the housing exchange between the two Colleges drop as it has for the past two years. "Seventy-five (this year's exchange figure) is a token, it's not exchange."

Would he advise a prospective college student to go to Bryn Mawr or Haverford? "I would recommend certain women to come to Bryn Mawr," Giddeon replied, "and would not recommend Haverford to either men or women."

On the other hand, Giddeon has been so out of touch with Haverford, he said, that he thinks "there's probably a lot that's changed at Haverford that I'm not even aware of." He remembers week long stretches when he did not go to Haverford at all. Now, he said, he only goes once a week to empty his mailbox. "Graduation is going to be very strange," he noted, "because it's the longest amount of time I've spent at Haverford since freshman year."

Cross majors

- BMC majors at HC
- HC majors at BMC

Housing

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Academic cooperation between prospective departments at Haverford and Bryn Mawr has long been touted as perhaps one of the most attractive factors of the bi-college community for prospective students, according to brochures on admissions. In some departments, the two colleges can work almost as one, while in others, there is little or no collaboration.

The economics department is an example of intense "departmental interdependence," in the words of Bryn Mawr economics chairman Richard Duboff. Haverford professor Holland Hunter commented on the historic development of this cooperation.

In 1964, the economics departments of both colleges joined forces, the first of any Haverford or Bryn Mawr disciplines to do so, Hunter said.

At that time, each department consisted of three faculty members which presented the "need to pool our offerings," said Hunter. This cooperation made it possible for the departments to "beef up our course list," said Hunter.

"Cooperation is the only way (the faculty) can specialize. Without it we would have to work our scholarly careers," Duboff said.

Duboff said that much diversity exists in approaches to economics, but "there is little or no collaboration.

Each Bryn Mawr student is strongly encouraged to take Bryn Mawr classes at advanced levels, and almost all do, he reports. Chairman of the Bryn Mawr psychology department, prof. Richard Gonzalez, typifies the department as one "bordering on unique." The introductory level course comprises a full-year of laboratory, an opportunity seldom offered in undergraduate studies, according to Gonzalez.

At Haverford, all majors are offered yet another luxury in terms of specialization. A major can be fulfilled by substituting more 200-level classes for 300-level courses to achieve a broader background. If intense specialization is desired, then a student goes on to upper 300-level courses, followed by his or her own research.

While 40 percent of Bryn Mawr's psychology majors choose to do research, as opposed to all of Haverford's majors, Gonzalez says that research at Bryn Mawr means "a student's involvement in real psychology research, one of the core components of significance to scholars in the field."

With the collaboration of a faculty sponsor, research majors may publish their work. Real cooperation in terms of the curriculum—the real heart of the major—is nonexistent," between Haverford and Bryn Mawr, Gonzalez said.

"We are basically two self-contained majors."

"He does not see differing philosophies concerning psychology as an explanation for this lack of departmental cooperation. Gonzalez cited the differences in the two College's resources, which has led, he said, to different approaches to psychology.

Bryn Mawr's extensive lab facilities, larger faculty and graduate department accounts for its approach, said Gonzalez. He also said that Haverford has long been working under the handicap of shifting faculty, a "program searching for coherence."

Gonzalez also cited a recent trend on the psychology department at Haverford to adopt courses already offered at Bryn Mawr. Considering this move, Gonzalez foresees, "more and more reenforcement for the future."

Perloe agreed with Gonzalez that Haverford's faculty has experienced instability. He also mentioned, though, the psychology department's recent acquisition of a full-time position.

"The difference in the way the departments begin, the intro level sets everything out of kilter," said Perloe. The one-year-long course at Haverford versus the year at Bryn Mawr makes it difficult for Haverford students to take courses at Bryn Mawr."

Lab is offered at Haverford in a separate, smaller lab research course, Perloe said, which can be accommodated by Haverford's smaller resources. "What is taught is basically the same," he said, "we just package it differently."

The difference between Haverford and Bryn Mawr's departments lies in the division in which they are defined on each College, Perloe said. While Bryn Mawr's psychology department is in the science division, of the College, Haverford's is in the social sciences division. Thus, Perloe explained, Bryn Mawr must fulfill all the requirements of a scientific discipline, including the mandate of a full-year lab.

To fulfill the science division requirement, Bryn Mawr's psychology department receives added funding that Haverford does not, Perloe said. "I wouldn't mind having a year-long lab course," Perloe said, "but we don't have the resources."

### Alterations in bi-College German being discussed

**by Laura Smilowitz**

The structure and curriculum of the German departments at Bryn Mawr and Haverford were the topic of a meeting held April 25.

The purpose of the assemblage was to present ideas for the future of the departments to Bryn Mawr Dean Mary Lou Darnell and Haverford Provost Robert Gavin.

One of the principal suggestions being discussed is to combine the Bryn Mawr and Haverford departments into a single, bi-College German department. Along with this would be the creation of a "basic diploma" track for students who prefer a broad survey of German literature and culture, as well as a "seminar" track for students with a more specialized interest.

According to the Bryn Mawr German department Chairman Stephen Jaeger, the joining of the two departments "would encourage the interdepartmental cooperation."

According to Jaeger, other departments have cross-majoring and cooperation, but there is no field with a single, bi-College department. Because of this uniqueness, there are many mechanical problems which have to be worked out in order to allow the department to function smoothly.

With a single administration, the cleavage between the departments would be eliminated, according to Jaeger. With the joining of the departments, "one could build a true major in German, not just a minor in German."

Although the details of the proposal are not yet definite, Jaeger stated that a look at the "basic diploma" track would be the first phase of the project. "Although the details of the proposal are not yet definite, Jaeger stated that a look at the "basic diploma" track would be the first phase of the project."

According to Dunn, discussion between the two departments has been "fruitful and very encouraging.

Jaeger noted that he had seen only favorable reactions to the proposal and that it "looks like a very promising idea."

Some of the definite changes in the Bryn Mawr German Department are related to the loss of many members of its current staff. Jaeger said that leaving the department are Susan Erickson, Gloria Flaherty and Nancy Dorian. Erickson is leaving because she was not awarded tenure. Flaherty is accepting a position at Illinois University at Chicago and Dorian will be on sick leave.

One of the positions will be filled by Arndt Ihm, who currently teaches at Haverford. The second position will be open to one new and one returning member of the German faculty. Having the new student teach part-time will help tie together activities in Hafner and the department. Filling this position is Princeton graduate, Dorothy Franke. A third position is still open.

Accompanying the turnover in faculty are several new course proposals. Jaeger noted a 300-level course on German women writers suggested by Ihm.

Discussion is presently being continued on the various programs under consideration.

### Cross-registration

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### The shifts in course cross-registration

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Office of the Recorder

Friday, May 4, 1984

The Bryn Mawr-Haverford College News Special
tions and the result was a rare occasion in which both sides turned in a superior display of competition.

After the final buzzer, both coaches, Bryn Mawr's Leigh Donato and Haverford's Linda McConnell, talked more than anything else of how the game was "inspiring and dramatic," and how the efforts shown that night on the court pointed to "what will hopefully be, and can rightfully be expected to be, an exciting and positive rivalry to look forward to in the future."

A couple of weeks ago, when the women's lacrosse teams from Bryn Mawr and Haverford were readying to square off, only to have the contest called because of rain and lightning, it was again evident how a sense of a "friend­ly," if still intense, competition has replaced the old tension.

Players from both squads tried to persuade their coaches and game officials to allow the match to go on and commiserated laughingly with each other when the game was postponed. The teams sent each other off with thanks for the 75 seconds of play they had been allowed to get in, punctuating their cheers with "we'll see you next week," April 25, when the game is now scheduled to be played.

As both Bryn Mawr and Haverford have realized that there is a kind of rivalry besides the "us-against-them" kind, both Colleges have begun to realize that the rivalry is something to be valued, that there is more to the relationships between the two than only who wins and losses when they face each other.

The point is that each team is looking to beat the other and also want to win. But there is something very classy about what's happening when the Colleges put out their best efforts on the field or on the court. It is something that inspires the athletes to their best performances while making fans feel a part of something special.

"Thus says McConnell that "I have never seen anything but positive inter­action this year."

Bryn Mawr Athletic Director Jennifer Shillingford puts it this way: "We always look for a good game with Haverford, we always get one and we hope to give one. It's a good positive rivalry.

And Haverford Athletic Director Greg Kannerstein talks of how the Colleges have forged closer and closer ties, gaining a lot on both sides from cooperation."

Kannerstein and Shillingford point, for instance, to the ways in which the two athletic departments have worked together establishing bi-College clubs this year in women's cross-country, soccer and track and are trying to form plans for bringing a bi-College fencing club into existence in the near future.

Additionally, there have also been Haverford women competing with Bryn Mawr in gymnastics and swimming, both of which held club status this winter while competing with inter­collegiate schedules.

Although the situation of the soccer clubs will shift this Fall as both Colleges pursue steps toward bringing women's soccer to separate independent clubs competing intercollegiately and then to the varsity level, both athletic directors were pleased with the way that the bi-College participation in these clubs worked out.

Another major tangible area where Bryn Mawr and Haverford have shown an enthusiasm for drawing on each other's resources is in terms of facility usage.

With extensive renovation having been under way at Bryn Mawr this year, the Mawrter lacrosse team, for example, has used Haverford's Observatory Field to play a large number of its home games and Haverford also made fields available for this Fall's bi-College soccer club.

Similarly, Haverford may depend to some extent on Bryn Mawr's facilities, particularly the new Bern Schwartz Gymnasium, during the period of renovation of the Ford Alumni Field House, especially for basketball. Although Kannerstein has said that plans call for the floor and other main components of the renovation to be completed by Oct. 15, Haverford plans to rely on Bryn Mawr's assistance if the College faces schedule setbacks. Shillingford promised last week that "certainly she will help in any way we can" with this situation.

There are great advantages to be gained by students at both Colleges from the complementary resources. Haverford students, for example, have general access to Bryn Mawr's olympic size swimming pool, while students at Bryn Mawr frequently make use of Haverford's indoor and outdoor track facilities.

And finally, it is often overlooked that both Colleges offer credit for the other's physical education courses. Thus students' options in this area are expanded tremendously. Bryn Mawr offers several courses such as yoga and dance which Haverford does not, while the Ford program of intramural athletics is wide-ranging and extremely popular.

With the long-awaited College President's Cup Trophy competition involving Bryn Mawr, Haverford and Swarthmore looming in the horizon, it looks like the future of bi-College cooperation in the area of athletics has a solid foundation indeed.

Proposals for the Trophy, presently stuck in the process of deliberation at the College presidential level, call for it to be awarded on the basis of achievement on the field, teamwork, sportsmanship and off-the-field endeavor to both individual and a team. Kanner­stein and Shillingford believe that the Trophy competition will further sym­bolize the bonding together of the aims of cooperation between Bryn Mawr and Haverford and that cooperation has already begun to show its results.

Single-sex College

(Continued from page S3)

sorry to say, chemistry is a tough world for women.”

"I wouldn't give up on the atmosphere provided by a women's college," he said, "unless there's some absolute prediction of doom."

Prof. Catherine Lafarge, chairman of Bryn Mawr's French department, said that she did not think it would matter if Bryn Mawr went coeducational, with regard to teaching modern languages. In the same way that subtle societal pressure discriminates against women in science, she said, women seem to be at an advantage in learning languages.

Aside from its ideological side, one often-heard argument against Bryn Mawr's going coeduca­tional is that, although men's colleges that decide to go coeducational are able to attract high quality female applicants, women's colleges have a hard time finding men to admit who meet the colleges' previous standards, with Vassar cited as the leading example.

McPherson said that Bryn Mawr would not confront the same problem, if it is ever needed to admit men. One reason she pointed to is that Vassar's action was taken in an earlier time, up against a different set of societal attitudes about women's colleges and coeducation.

"The other reason she gave was that "Vassar didn't have a Haverford." Since men are already present in the community, from Haverford and as graduate students and post-baccalaureate students, Bryn Mawr would not be under any pressure to admit a certain proportion of men, and could continue to select only the most highly qualified applicants.

When asked about the popular perception that Bryn Mawr's alumnae are generally opposed to the College going coeducational, she pointed out that they are an extremely intelligent, thoughtful, well plugged-in group, who have children of their own and therefore realize that coeducation is the prevailing norm. "You have some now who are cross because their sons can't come here," she said.

As McPherson and others continue to evaluate the necessity for institutions such as Bryn Mawr, some Bryn Mawr students are trying to work out new ways to incorporate men into the social scene, for those who feel that it is important.

Sophomore Felice Baillan is working on developing a social exchange with other schools, such as Princeton, which she said has a three to one ratio of men to women.

She said that she has initiated contact with Princeton's all-male Eating Clubs. "The interest was incredible. They've been calling back and we're talking about ways to have mixers," she said. She added that she is hoping to have some parties next year that will be financed in cooperation with fraternities from the University of Penn­sylvania and with Princeton.

Others, such as freshman Pia Taggart, acknowledged that social cooperation with Haver­ford is declining, but are not excessively troubled by it. Taggart said, "I have a good time anyway. You have to look out for your own fun."
Admissions take positive stance toward bi-College cooperation

by Ann Maguire

Because they represent students’ first contact with Bryn Mawr and Haverford, the Admissions Offices have been placed in the position of introducing bi-College students to cooperation. In a joint interview with The News, admissions director Elizabeth Vermey of Bryn Mawr and Bill Ambler of Haverford reflected a very positive attitude toward the academic and social interdependence of the two colleges. Vermey and Ambler cooperate closely through monthly meetings to ensure that students applying to both schools are made aware of the wide range of opportunities available to them in the bi-College community. Ambler and Vermey, both of whom have spent many years with admissions, requested to be interviewed together to emphasize the atmosphere of friendliness and support that exists between the two offices.

While cooperation has not always existed in the form it is today, students were able to take courses on either campus in the 1940s. Ambler, a Haverford graduate, says, “The 1950s saw a greater interest in developing this relationship.” Since 1960, however, says Vermey, “This picture appeared.” Presenting both schools and emphasizing the mutual benefits of Bryn Mawr and Haverford’s relationship is precisely the goal of both of the bi-College admissions offices. Vermey said that she and her staff routinely suggest that applicants visit Haverford while visiting Bryn Mawr. “We make sure they know about cooperation and take advantage of Haverford,” she said.

Ambler pointed out that part of the Admissions Office’s job is to distinguish a college from other schools. He said that some people now see Haverford as being “too small” and “too limited,” but added, “One thing that distinguishes us from most other schools is cooperation with Bryn Mawr.”

While it is too early to make any pronouncements regarding the Class of ’88, Vermey feels that bi-College cooperation “has been a big influence” on many other students’ decisions to come to Bryn Mawr. Both Vermey and Ambler declined to release any statistics on the class of ’88, due to the fact that approximately half of the admitted students have not yet responded.

Haverford’s decision five years ago to admit women has had an impact on the bi-College community, and both schools have responded with new admissions literature. Two years ago a switch was made from a large prospectus which read “Bryn Mawr and Haverford Colleges” on one side and “Haverford and Bryn Mawr Colleges” on the other, to a smaller prospectus which features pictures of students riding the Social Bus. As Vermey explained, cooperation is a very important part of the Bryn Mawr experience, but it has become less dominant in our publications.”

Co-education at Haverford, and the College’s swift success at achieving a 40-to-60 ratio of female-to-male students has in a sense made the “sibling schools” competitors. During its first years of coeducation, Haverford made no special efforts other than the student search to recruit women, Ambler said. This year, 48 percent of the students accepted are female. The effects that this will have on Bryn Mawr’s admissions will be seen in the coming weeks, as replies come in for the class of ’88.

Ambler also emphasized Haverford’s desire to discourage the notion that coeducation would result in a decline in cooperation. Both Vermey and Ambler agree upon the importance of a healthy relationship between the two schools, and Ambler concluded the interview on an optimistic note by saying, “The strength of Haverford depends on the strength of Bryn Mawr and vice versa.”

Some members of this year’s freshman class at Bryn Mawr have complained that bi-College cooperation was over-emphasized in admissions literature. Debra Thomas, who designs the College’s publications, said she does not feel this is true, although she admitted that, because admissions booklets must be completed more than a year before their recipients will enter college, the College’s literature is somewhat behind the times.

For example, next year’s admissions brochure will report that one-third of the dorms at Bryn Mawr are coed. The brochure was written before redraw, which decreased the percentage of coed dorms to one-fourth.

Many Bryn Mawr students were upset by a series of pictures in last year’s admissions literature that showed two students, a man and woman, kissing goodbye. To these students, Thomas pointed out that the event was not set up, that, like nearly all the pictures in admissions literature, it was something the College photographer just happened to catch.

Bryn Mawr and Haverford students enjoy a meal in Rhoads at Bryn Mawr in this classic photo used in Bryn Mawr admissions literature to display cooperation.

Academic cooperation

(Continued from page S2)

suddenly turned really negative about Haverford.” According to Haverford freshman Linda Gauss, “I have a friend who’s taking an Econ class there and he’s the only guy in the class and he says he feels like they’re staring daggers at him.”

Correspondingly, Bryn Mawriters often feel uncomfortable at Haverford. “It’s almost as if the Haverford women have a territorial instinct about Haverford’s campus,” says one freshman. “It’s made a lot of Bryn Mawr women feel like outsiders intruding on their territory.”

Haverford junior Liz Oppenheimer, however, argues that many of these feelings may merely be self-fulfilling prophecies. “The complaints are the same on both campuses,” she points out, “that the people from campus A are cold, they don’t make you feel as if I’m accepted, they kind of alienate me in class. I think that what’s happened is that people don’t stop to try things for themselves.”

A similar problems exists with Haverford and Bryn Mawr stereotypes, according to Oppenheimer. “People from either college come in as freshmen, and things are said about the other campus and they’re just taken for granted.” With fewer Haverfordians going over to Bryn Mawr, there are fewer opportunities for the stereotypes that have always existed to be refuted. At the same time, to the Haverford stereotype of the Bryn Mawr as “a feminist lesbian or whatever,” as Hempstead phrases it, has been added a Bryn Mawr stereotype of the Haverford woman. “It’s mostly cutey little girls in blue jeans jackets and sweatshirts,” explains a Bryn Mawr freshman. “A lot of them feel that Haverford women are less on a feminist stand and more into appeasing their men and things like that. It’s just a sort of air of coeducation. I don’t think a lot of Bryn Mawr women feel that the Haverford women are equal to them in intelligence, ability, sophistication, things like that.”

Oppenheimer, who lived at Bryn Mawr her sophomore year, describes several incidents of “where I heard Bryn Mawr women speaking openly about Haverford women and I would say, ‘Well, I’m a Haverford student’ and their mouths would drop open and they would say, ‘But you don’t act like a Haverford student.’ And I would laugh, because I used to meet Bryn Mawriters and say, ‘But you don’t act like a Bryn Mawriter.’”

“My big advice to people who are kind of wishy-washy about one campus or the other,” she says, “is that you’ve got to give it a chance, because that’s the only way that cooperation is going to keep going.”
Evolution of athletics

by Jeffrey Weiner

It used to be that you didn’t talk about cooperation between Bryn Mawr and Haverford in the era of athletics.

You did not ask how the two athletic departments of the Colleges were going to coordinate and schedule the use of facilities that would not have to be shared by more teams and more athletes.

And the last thing you wanted to bring up was the rivalry. There was no rivalry, official pronouncements proclaimed. It was just that there were two sets of teams that existed in the bi-College community that seemed to want to beat each other very badly.

The atmosphere of tension which hung over the realm of bi-College athletics, most often resembling that hanging over two opposing armed camps, was palpable.

Women’s athletes from the two Colleges did not want to talk about the rivals with whom they were scheduled to clash on the field of competition after sharing a class, saying it was “difficult,” a “situation with a lot of bad feelings.”

Coaches called the relations “very sensitive,” saying “The athletic departments at both Colleges are having to make a lot of adjustments. This is how they want to relate to each other.”

In fact, the situation seemed to be so volatile that after the names of two writers appeared on the byline of an article in The News last year comparing the “Blue Bus Series” in field hockey with the “Fords versus Friends” rivalry, one of them who had actually had less input into the story asked that a correction be put in removing her name from the byline. “There is no rivalry,” everyone said. “Besides, it’s none of anything really you want to talk about.”

A year can make a lot of difference.

As this year has gone by, it has become increasingly apparent that the perceptions of the status of bi-College relations in the realm of athletics have undergone a major shift.

The Bryn Mawr-Haverford rivalry has come of age and with it has grown a new respect and appreciation of the possibilities for cooperation between the athletic departments of the Colleges. It is now hard to argue that there isn’t some cooperation has scored higher in recent years than in this one.

The change was first really evident this Fall, in the field hockey and volleyball matches that were declared by all observers to be “classics.” They were exciting, they were fun to watch and fun to take part in and they were somehow special, going beyond being merely ordinary games to become events.

The two Colleges split the events on the Fall slate, with the Haverford field hockey team edging out Bryn Mawr in a 1-0 sparkler and the Mawners coming back to supplant the Fords in a 3-2 volleyball cliffhanger. The contests drew large crowds that expressed their excitement by making a much greater amount of noise than is usually heard on local matches.

Said Haverford’s winning field hockey coach Penny Hinchley after the field victory, “It was perhaps the best played and most exciting game I have ever been a part of.”

Bryn Mawr’s co-captain and offensive standout Libby Mellow put it this way at the time: “Sure we wanted to win, but it’s kind of the game that you can’t be sad about losing. You’re just happy to have played in it.”

As Ford volleyball coach Ann Roger said after that game played in Haverford’s old gym in front of a packed house, “It was sure exciting as anything out there, maybe too exciting. But it was something that the teams are going to remember as something special for quite a while.”

The change was the Bryn Mawr-Haverford women’s basketball game played Feb. 3, in which the Fords sent the host Mawners to a 65-46 defeat in a game that was closer than the final score indicated.

Both teams had large cheering sections.

(Continued on page 56)

1833 Haverford founded by the Religious Society of Friends.

1835 Bryn Mawr founded by Dr. Joseph Taylor, with both undergraduate and graduate instruction.

1831 Bryn Mawr Graduate Programs become coeducational.

1948 Haverford Quarto and Bryn Mawr Title merge to become one literary magazine.

1967 Meal exchange begins.

1977 Board of Managers and Board of Trustees sign agreement for a joint committee.

1980 Entering class at Haverford includes women.

1984 First class to enter Haverford with women graduates.

New effort is to revive cooperation

by Gina Srinivasan

The Bryn Mawr and Haverford Appointments Committees have both made new appointments for this semester in an effort to revive the bi-College Cooperation Committees from a period of inactivity.

Haverford has appointed junior Alan Melitzer, sophomore Gill MacGregor and sophomore Ted Schneck. Bryn Mawr appointed freshman Jenny Sayre Ramberg and sophomore Lisa Beek.

Meetings will involve all five committee members. The main role of the committee, said sophomore John Bernhard, Haverford Students Council (SC) first vice president, head of appointments committee, is “to oversee the social aspects of bi-College cooperation.”

In one of the first October meetings of Bryn Mawr’s Self Government Association (SGA) last semester, senior Maria Vicens and sophomore Sarah Gray were appointed to the Bi-College Cooperation Committee. The committee was inactive and unsuccessful through lack of organization. Vicens said that when the appointments were made “we were told that we would be contacted when a committee head was chosen, but nobody was even chosen — so we never met.”

The committee lacked structure, said Vicens, adding “No one knew where to start or what to do.”

Sophomore Sung Kim, SGA vice president, said the fact that Haverford never picked their representatives to the committee contributed to its failure first semester, while Bernhard cited the fact that “No one ever set any guidelines as to exactly what the committee was supposed to do.”

Revitalizing the bi-College Cooperation Committee was an “urgent issue,” according to Bernhard, because “academically we have strong cooperation, but socially — especially in housing and customs — things are getting worse.” He stressed the need for immediate action. “I don’t think things will get any better unless we start working on this right away,” Bernhard said.

Schneck said the committee was reinstated because “cooperation was becoming strained” and that “cooperation is now in a period of transition as a result of the increasing female populatiion at Haverford.” Bernhard said, “We all realized that something had to be done soon as possible to help the spirit of bi-collge cooperation.”

Bernhard and the Haverford appointees see the major undertakings of the committee to be housing, customs and telephone directory distribution. Up until this point the committee has been mainly concerned with organizing last Saturday’s Women’s Workshop.

Schneck said he hopes to change the present situation in which “there isn’t as much dialogue between the two administrations as there could be,” a fact that could “inhibit cooperation unintentionally.” Bernhard said, “Each college has its own identity, and that’s good, but the administration doesn’t see the benefits of bi-College cooperation as well as the students do.”

Melitzer aims to maintain a higher level of room exchange in the future by reinstating bi-College hall groups. There are currently only three hall groups, at Bryn Mawr and there will be only one next year. Melitzer added, “The directory exchange has been talked about for years, but has never been successfully implemented, perhaps because Bryn Mawr would incur a financial loss in distributing it in directories at Haverford. Academic cooperation is strong, maintains Melitzer. Yet, he feels there is a need to coordinate more bi-College social activities to encourage Haverfordians to go to Bryn Mawr. This has become particularly important since Haverford went coed. Beck said, “The Bi-College Cooperation Committee wants Bryn Mawr Custompeople to be more aware of Haverford, cooperation and getting rid of pre-existing stereotypes” because the co-customs experience “has a big effect on freshmen.” This will be accomplished, she said, by encouraging co-customs teams to get to know each other well this year so they will be comfortable interacting in the fall. The Committee is planning a presentation to Custompeople May 2.

Bernhard thinks the committee will be a success saying “it has the weight of both SGA and SC behind it.” He feels progress will be “a slow step-by-step process.” He said, “socially, both colleges have to stop saying we can get along without them.” He feels that there must be a balance struck between preserving individual identities and blending together the assets of both colleges.

The new appointees, while still working on definite plans for next year, have “an optimistic outlook,” said Melitzer. “The first few years since Haverford went coed have been tough on both campuses, but I’m really optimistic about cooperation” said Beck. He added, “We’ll get adjusted.”

Schneck expressed the overall sentiment saying “The community is that much better as a bi-College community. It’s worth preserving. If we don’t work at it, the Colleges will drift apart and cooperation will be lost.”