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Amnesty International Helps Free Soviet Prisoner

by Lori Chamberlain

Letters written by Guilford's Amnesty International (A.I.) chapter helped free a human rights activist in the Soviet Union from a Soviet labor camp.

Tatyana Osipova sent a letter of appreciation to Guilford's Amnesty chapter, expressing her gratitude for Amnesty's concern and work to raise awareness of her plight. She wrote, "To know that we were not alone and not forgotten gave us a tremendous feeling of hope." Hope is all that prisoners of conscience have, because, according to Osipova, "for some prisoners in Soviet camps, it is a matter of life or death."

Tatyana Osipova first got involved in human rights work

in college when she read an article by Vladimir Bukovsky about psychiatric abuse of human rights activists in the Soviet Union. A few months later Bukovsky was seized and placed in a labor camp for his writings. Osipova felt it a moral obligation to "protest and stand up for this injustice."

In September, 1977, she joined the Helsinki Monitoring Group, a human rights monitorization group, and began speaking out against cruel and unusual punishment in psychiatric hospitals and labor camps. As a result, Osipova was arrested in 1980 and sentenced a year later to five years imprisonment and five additional years of internal exile. She was convicted for "slander and

presenting false information about conditions in Soviet labor camps."

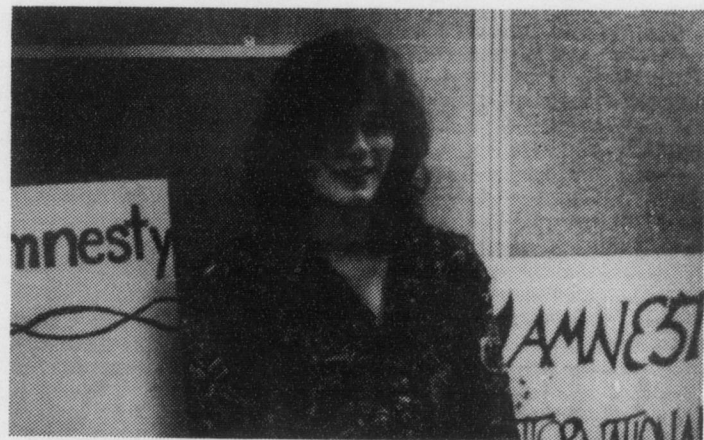
Living conditions in the camp were primitive and inhumane. The food consisted of a "few grains floating in a bowl of water" and no vegetables or meat. The 800 women in her camp had no hot water for bathing and only seven laundry tubs to share. Only two dresses were given -- one for summer and one for winter.

The harsh conditions prompted Osipova to go on hunger strikes and for this she received two additional years of imprisonment.

In 1986, there were five prisoners of conscience cases for whom letters were written to Ministers of Interior and/or

prison directors. Tatyana Osipova was one of the three out

of the five released due to A.I.'s continues on page 7



Al Bond, President

Photo by Sarah Bowditch

Interest in Senate Rises Dramatically

by Bill Abel

Enthusiasm for this year's presidential election has spilled over into Guilford's Community Senate race with a record number of candidates.

48 people are running for 19 positions, an increase of over 100% from last year. The election will take place Monday, September 12, at lunch and dinner hours in Founders' Lobby.

To be qualified to run for Senate, a student must be taking at least 12 credit hours through Guilford's main campus program, maintain at least a 2.0 G.P.A., and be able to attend weekly Senate meetings.

Senate representation is based on Residence Hall population, with seats open to day students and Alternative Housing. In addition, there are positions such as Academic Senator and International Student Senators.

With many people running, the diversity of candidates is great. Gilbert Bailey, incumbent senator running for Alternative Housing, said, "I'm looking forward to this Senate Election because it is very competitive, which shows student enthusiasm."

Glenn Lissner, transfer student from Duke running for Bryan, stated "After observing last semester the process by which policy is formed, I feel my experience at a large university can contribute

positively to Guilford. Student Senate is the most effective way to make an impact on the school."

But what is Community Senate? Seth Hassett, President of Senate, explained, "Senate is student government at Guilford and has two primary functions: 1. To oversee budgets of student organizations and charter organizations. 2. To act as student advocate by placing students representatives on Faculty and Administration committees as well as The Board of Trustees."

Candidates who are elected will enjoy a new, more congenial atmosphere at weekly meetings. Seth Hassett hopes to accomplish this by "having a Senate retreat to develop group unity and streamline meetings so business can be conducted more efficiently while retaining flexible and open discussions." In addition, Senate will better clarify the consensus process for Senators so "they can have impact on issues."

Some other goals for this year's Senate are giving more support to the Organizational Network, creating a more efficient budget procedure, keeping professional and accessible minutes, which will be displayed in the Senate window in Founders and advocating more interaction between Senate and Residence Halls.

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Mary Hobbs Hall A Tradition Continues

by Eliza Blake

"I didn't know I could go in," said a Guilford student about Mary Hobbs Hall, much to the amusement of the Hobbs, as the residents call themselves. Mary Hobbs Hall definitely has a character, a history, and an image different from those of the other residence halls on campus.

Hobbs women have lived co-operatively, sharing the housekeeping chores for a reduction in fees, and eating together in their own dining room since 1907, when the hall opened as New Garden Hall.

The name was changed to Mary Hobbs Hall in 1933, three years after the death of Mary

Mendenhall Hobbs, the force behind the program. Mary Hobbs, a Quaker crusader for women's rights, had a vision of affordable higher education for young women.

She wrote, "In various ways I have tried to combat that strange hallucination which some fathers still have (but happily the number is decreasing) that it is not so important for women to be educated as it is for men..."

"The opportunities for girls and boys to make enough money to send themselves to school were preponderatingly on the boys' side. I could see no way out of the situation, but I could not give them up."

Out of this struggle came the

New Garden Meeting's Girls' Aid Committee, which set up several makeshift cottages, precursors to New Garden/Mary Hobbs Hall. Mary Hobbs worked diligently through the Friends' Meeting to sell the idea of, and raise and borrow money for, a permanent residence hall in which young women could live and work cooperatively for extremely low room-and-board fees.

Mary Hobbs wrote, "The cornerstone was laid in 1907, at commencement, and the building was ready for occupancy by Thanksgiving."

"As to household arrangements," Mary Hobbs wrote in the 1908 Guilford College Bulletin, "every girl continued on page 4"



Robin Hall and Suzannah Moseley

Photo by Carol Irwin