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BRYN MAWR COLLEGE

November 4, 1987

APATHY Coup Usurps: SGA officers ousted

by Lillian Daniel

Last Sunday, Bryn Mawr college's SGA, the oldest college self government association in the country, was suspended for a week in a student sponsored coup d'etat. Last Sunday's SGA meeting was interrupted by a group of students who called themselves APATHY and claimed to represent a large number of students dissatisfied with the apathy and lack of concern Bryn Mawrtys have for their own self government.

Reading aloud from a prepared statement of purpose, APATHY spokesperson Laura Miller called for a suspension of all student government activities until the APATHY community meeting scheduled for next Sunday, November 8. This meeting is to be held instead of the regular SGA meeting at 7 p.m. in the campus center lounge. Said Miller, "Next Sunday's meeting will be completely nonhierarchical."

Two other students, Helen Qubain and Andrea Carlson, burst into the room with Miller, introducing themselves and calling for a stop on all business at the meeting while they explained their purpose. This led first to silence and then laughter after Honor Board representative Carrie Wofford asked, "Are you guys really serious?" After assuring students they were, APATHY representatives tried to end the unusually crowded meeting.

While the idea of a community meeting met with nearly unanimous support, the main controversy of the APATHY coup centered around the closing of the meeting before all business was completed. SGA president Mili Cisneros, who for the next week has been asked to suspend her duties, said of the decision to end the meeting early this way: "I know a lot of assembly members were upset about it because we didn't get to the business we had to do."

But at the meeting itself, Cisneros did not object to the week long suspension of SGA and the closing of the meeting. "The breaking down of the assembly was symbolic," she said. "It was done for shock value and that's what it did. It's important to see the point they were trying to make . . . to dissolve for one week this hierarchy that sometimes gets unmeaningfully bogged down in red tape. The whole idea that people could come in and do this is important. These people are members of the association. They have a right to express their views."

Temporarily deposed treasurer Beth Fussell supported the decision to end the meeting early. "It is as good thing for any government to reflect on itself and its effectiveness," she later said.

This is not to say there was not dissension. "This whole thing is a bloody fiasco!" said senior Pam London as she watched members of the assembly leave the room. During the meeting, London was clearly opposed to the disruption.

Off-campus representative Stacey Tyburski expressed annoyance that association members would not get to take action on the drug policy. This policy has not yet been voted on, let alone approved, by two thirds of the community even though voting has been going on since last year. Boxes of ballots have been sitting out in the campus center for several weeks in a last ditch effort to get the required number of students to put a check in either box.

APATHY representative Helen Qubain later expressed concern that students expected APATHY to run the community meeting. "I'm beginning to get the feeling that people think the three of us are going to replace SGA and we aren't. On Sunday, when the community meets, we are there as members of the community and in no way are we there with answers or solutions," she

said. "We hope the community as a whole will come up with ideas. I don't want to separate 'us' from the community."

About the name APATHY, Qubain said, "That's our name but I don't want people to get too caught up in it. Apathy is a huge proportion of what's wrong, but it's also people not realizing the power that we do have, and not channeling this power or knowing the vehicles and the tools that do exist."

Cisneros agreed, saying, "The community needed something like this to get it thinking about SGA as a structure, SGA as an assembly, and SGA as an association. In general this is a calling into question of everything."

Interest in the upcoming community meeting ran high after the coup. The main point in favor of ending last Sunday's meeting was that members of the assembly wanted discussion to include all members of

the Bryn Mawr community and not just those who happened to be there.

"I hope people will come to the meeting and not feel that people are being pitted against each other," said Cisneros. "I hope they will come not just with complaints but with ideas for change, if they feel they are necessary."

In general, while most assembly members seemed to support the spirit of the action, when it came down to actually suspending their individual duties, most were reluctant to step down. Dorm presidents complained that they could not ignore the responsibilities of their office. Cisneros advised people to act as individuals in their decision to suspend or carry on with their duties for the next week. Though many questions of the constitutionality of this coup and its relationship to the Honor Code were raised, these issues will not be discussed until next Sunday's meeting.

Kline translates Nobel Prize winner's poetry

by Lynne Bowers

The phone rang around 1:30 a.m. in the hotel room in Leningrad. George L. Kline, Russian scholar and Bryn Mawr philosophy professor, who was then leading a group in the Soviet Union for the summer, answered the phone to hear an unfamiliar voice say (in Russian): "This is Joseph Brodsky speaking." A few days earlier, Kline had sent the poet, still relatively unknown in the West at that point, a copy of a translation he had done of one of Brodsky's poems along with his return address in Leningrad. They met the following day. This was the summer of 1976. That phone call marks the beginning of a twenty-year friendship and collaboration between poet and translator, and one that has paid off as Joseph Brodsky has just been awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature, which he will formally receive on December 10 of this year in Stockholm. He is the first exiled Soviet writer to receive the Nobel Prize since Alexander Sozhenitsyn won it in 1970.

Kline was first introduced to Brodsky's poems through a friend in Warsaw in 1964 who showed him a copy of Brodsky's poem "Elegy for John Donne" that was self-published and had been transmitted hand to hand, as is the custom for unofficial literature. Kline recognized the talent immediately and set about the task of translating it. At that time, Brodsky was still in exile in the northern Arkhangelsk region where he had been sentenced to five years' hard labor following a trial in Leningrad in which he had been condemned as a "social parasite." The reasoning behind this being that his poetry was outside what was officially accepted. His sentence, however, was reduced to 20 months with the support of his friends and colleagues who included such 20th century luminary literary figures as Anna Akhma-

tova, Kornei Chukovsky, and Dmitri Shostakovich. It was then, in 1965, that an American publisher issued the first collection of his verse (in Russian), *Shorter and Longer Poems*. Kline felt that already in 1965 Brodsky's achievement marked him as a major talent. He would later write the following in the introduction of a collection of Brodsky's poems translated by him under the title - *Joseph Brodsky: Selected Poems* (1973):

"Whether Joseph Brodsky will one day stand beside these four giants of 20th century Russian poetry [Anna Akhmatova, Boris Pasternak, Marina Tsvetayeva, Osip Mandelstam] it is perhaps still too early to say. I myself am confident that he will."

Besides the above mentioned publication, George Kline has had 10 of his translations of Brodsky's poems published in the second English volume of Brodsky's poetry,

The opinions expressed were generally favorable toward SGA, and assembly members said that while they were aware of apathy on campus, it is not very hard to get involved with self government at Bryn Mawr.

Qubain acknowledged the fact that this coup could not have taken place without a strong self government association already in existence. "After talking to a lot of people and realizing there was a problem, we were able to follow through with what we did because we are a self government association," she said.

But when asked why the group did not go through the usual channels, Qubain explained, "We didn't go to SGA in the beginning because we wanted to stress that it's a people's movement. Let's say we go to SGA with the fact that there's a problem in the community. Then they will come up with the solution and not us, as a community."

A Part Of Speech (1980). One of these, "The Butterfly," appeared in *The New Yorker* magazine March 15, 1976. Most recently, he collaborated with Brodsky on the translation of "Eclogue V: Summer," which was published in *The New Yorker* August 3, 1987. George Kline has also published several encyclopedia articles on Brodsky's life as well as essays on the working relationship of translator and poet.

Translating poetry, or any form of literature for that matter, from one language to another is extremely tricky. It is, in a sense, a balancing act in which you try to avoid the pitfalls of "doggerel on one hand, and padding on the other," as Professor Kline puts it. His close work with Brodsky on translations is not necessarily indicative of how translating works as a whole. First, not all translators work on the texts of living poets. Second, not

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Prof analyzes Dow decline

Commentary
by Helen Hunter
Professor of Economics

The Fall refers to stock prices, not Autumn leaves. Leaves fall predictably every year, but the Dow's precipitous decline on October 19th was not predicted by any forecaster I have heard about, although it had been widely assumed that the rapid ascent of stock prices during the summer was "unrealistic," and that there would be a readjustment, i.e., some modest correction.

What is "realistic" in this context? Big investors in security markets generally hold portfolios of more than one kind of security, and shift their holdings in response to per-

ceived changes in the desirability of different kinds of assets. They consider both risk and yield (including possible capital gains, as well as dividends and interest rates). By August the prices of stocks was so high that the ratio of dividends to price as unusually low compared to, for example, the yield on high-grade bonds. When this happens it may be assumed that further stock purchases are being made in anticipation of more capital gains — I buy stock today because the price has been rising. History offers several examples of times when mass euphoria stimulates investors to bid prices up in this way, but until the recent unpleasantness major booms and busts were assumed to things of the past. These historical episodes were called "bubbles" because, like bubbles, the slightest prick brought them to an end. By the late 1950's and 1960's the presence in the market of large and very well-informed investors (like pension funds), as well as such government regulations as margin requirements and the activities of the Securities and Exchange Commission, were thought to preclude crashes like that of 1929. Perhaps the substantial recovery that has occurred since October 19th, if it is sustained, will restore faith in the efficacy of these institutions.

This still doesn't explain, however, what happened in the last two weeks. All I know is what I read in the papers. "Programmed trading," a recent innovation under which

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Unionization defeated

by Laura Miller

The move toward the unionization of Physical Plant workers into a local chapter of the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union (ACTU) was defeated 13 to 11 in a secret ballot vote in Schwartz Gymnasium on October 20, closely dividing the 24 workers eligible to vote according to National Labor Relations Board procedures.

In an October 21 interview with the *College News*, Amalgamated Clothing and Textiles Union (ACTU) representative Mike Slott cited the Bryn Mawr College administra-

tion's actions as the primary reason for the results of the October 20 vote which ousted the union.

"The administration ran a very slick campaign," Slott said. "On the one hand, they offered promises of wage evaluation and improved working conditions and on the other hand, they suggested over and over again that if the union came in it would cause serious problems. They used both the stick and the carrot method."

Slott claims that the administration's

(Continued on page 5)

APATHY STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

We feel that the lines of communication between SGA and the community have been severed. SGA is not the Student Government Association. SGA is the Self Government Association, and is meant to be representative of the entire community. Instead, we are facing a situation in which a small group of people are making the decisions for the community. All sense of constituency has been lost, and the students have disassociated themselves from their own government.

At the same time, SGA is gaining an increasing resemblance to the United States government, with all its beauracratc red tape. SGA has become procedure, instead of action.

Our goal is not to place blame, because we fully realize that this situation could only come about based on the lack of action on the part of each individual in our community.

Therefore, we are suspending all activity of SGA until the entire community can decide what actions need to be taken.

To this end, we are calling a meeting of the people; of every member of this community. Next Sunday night, instead of an SGA meeting, there will be a meeting of the whole community to decide what course of action the community wants to take. This will be a time when our community as a whole will come together to analyze the function of our self-government and what WE want it to be. This will be a time when individuals will come to voice issues and ideas that will be heard throughout the community.

We must remember that each one of us as an individual has the power to shape our community. As a group of individuals, we give our government life.

**WE ARE APATHY
A MEETING FOR THE PEOPLE: SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 8 7:00 PM
CAMPUS CENTER**

To the Editor:

I write in response to a Letter to the Editor regarding the "Fancy Furniture" in Rhoads. That is R-H-O-A-D-S, not R-H-O-D-E-S. Those of us who were lobbying to not hold the traditional Rhoads Halloween party in our newly decorated living room did so only to voice our concerns about protecting the new decor.

Perhaps we would have fared better and produced less of a schism in Rhoads North and South had we not initially suggested holding the party in the Campus Center. We made this suggestion only to provide an extremist view of the situation, and to make sure our concerns were heard and taken into consideration when planning the party. Nevertheless, our suggestion was based on

our desire to preserve our beautiful living room. This is not to imply that the new decor was too good for us and our needs and thus impractical. On the contrary, being in such a beautiful environment makes people more conscious of their behavior and demeanor. In turn, they are generally careful enough not to spill and ruin their surroundings.

Being careful and considerate is one manifestation of responsibility. Essentially, ladyhood has nothing to do with lack of slovenliness. Maybe those concerned should wear bibs, since the rest of us, feminists included, have little trouble handling ourselves in such a splendid environment.

Laura van Straaten
Resident of Rhoads South



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The College News is a Bryn Mawr publication serving the entire College community. People interested in joining the staff should contact one of the editors. Deadline for letters to the editor is Friday preceding publication. The College News is published every other week on Wednesdays while classes are in session.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE: The College News seeks to provide a forum for the students, faculty, administration, and staff of Bryn Mawr. While articles on topical subjects will be published, each issue will seek to examine in depth an issue of relevance to the College community. The College News welcomes ideas and submissions from all members of the community, as well as from outside groups and individuals whose purpose or functions are connected to those of the College.

Students lose money

by Elizabeth Skokan

The Student Investment Committee has suffered staggering blows in recent weeks, due to the ever-increasing instability in the stock market. Mercedes Meyer, one of the directors, said in a recent interview that, "what we've learned in the past two to three weeks has been phenomenal."

The committee, which is twenty members strong, has used the drop in the stock market as a learning experience. "We're better for it, meaner for it, we know how to take advantage of it for later," says Meyer. The committee dropped many companies last week but is planning to reinvest in a few, including Disney and AT&T.

In addition to these companies, the committee would like to invest in the overseas market and is keeping its eyes open for bargains. The members of the committee and their stock broker feel that while the dollar is low gold is a good market to be in. The idea of investing in ASA gold, which consists of South African, American, and Australian gold, was brought up in the last meeting, but was almost immediately thrown out.

Meetings of the Student Investment Committee are not held solely for the purpose of buying and selling stocks, although all final decisions on stocks must be made by a vote of the entire committee. The committee consists of many freshmen and sophomore students. Subsequently time in the meetings is devoted to the teaching of investing. The students are taught how to do research and

industry reports. The research experience helps them in the game that is played each semester among the committee members. The members do industry reports and the team with the best portfolio wins one hundred dollars.

At the end of each year the committee gives ten percent of their earnings back to the college. Last year they gave \$35,000. The committee specifies where they want the money to go. Last year money went to the Dana Internship Program, Physical Plant, and the AIDS Awareness Committee. Meyer feels that the money was mismanaged in the case of the AIDS Awareness Committee and that AIDS Awareness Week was not publicized enough. This is a real concern for the committee because they want the money they give to have an impact. For that reason they research the places that the money will go.

The College administration has been very impressed with the student investment committee. The committee has also received recognition from outside sources. Meyer is expecting an interview with *The New York Times*. Meyer is hoping the interview with *The New York Times* will lead to a spot on the television show "Wall Street Week," which will be the culmination of her public relations efforts.

The attitude and work ethic of the committee as a whole has allowed them to see beyond their recent losses and taught them that they need to stay one step in front of the brokers to be a success.

Feminist theorist lectures

by Laura van Straaten

Late Friday, October 23, Thomas 110 filled up with a diverse group of people. Graduate students from many schools, undergraduates from many majors, and faculty and administrative officials from many departments united for one afternoon to hear an astonishingly complex lecture, sponsored by the English department, by renowned feminist theorist Toril Moi on "Post-Feminist Theory: Feminist Post-Modernism in the U.S."

The diverse nature of the audience clearly reflected the diverse interests of the lecturer. The young and elegant Moi has taught and lectured in French and Spanish in the United Kingdom, France, the United States, and in her native Norway. Her topics of interest include nineteenth and twentieth century French literature, women writers from many epochs, female creativity, literary theory, feminist criticism and theory, and comparative literature. The author of *Sexual/Textual Politics: Feminist Literary Theory* (London and New York: Methuen, 1985) and the editor of *The Kristeva Reader* (Oxford: Blackwell, and New York: Columbia, 1986) and *French Feminist Thought* (Oxford and New York: Blackwell, 1987), Moi also has thirty published articles in French and English on literary theory, and on French and Scandinavian literature.

Moi has lectured in Britain, Australia, Scandinavia, Greece, West Germany, China, and the United States. She speaks and reads English, Norwegian, Swedish, Danish, French, Spanish, German, and is working on Italian. In March 1987, Moi won the Meltzer prize for Younger Scholars which the University of Bergen awards for affiliated scholars under the age of forty who produce outstanding research in any subject. She holds two doctorate degrees from the University of Bergen, Norway and is currently director for the Centre for Feminist Research in the Humanities there.

Moi vaguely declared her definition of feminism as the struggle against patriarchal and sexual oppression. She noted astutely that the trouble with this definition of

feminism is its implication that feminism would abolish itself when it attained its goal. To illustrate this, Moi compared feminism and patriarchal sexual oppression with abolitionism and slavery. Once the abolitionists goal had been attained, their cause was rendered null. Moi, then, calls for a definition of feminism that incorporates a more longstanding, perhaps infinite, future for the emergence of women's power as women.

One of the most interesting parts of the lecture was Moi's explanation of what she sees as three "spaces" of feminism. The first space consists of women seeking equality by trying to be like men. Moi's second space involves acknowledging the difference between men and women and celebrating that difference. However, Moi finds these first "spaces" dissatisfying because both depend on defining specific gender roles and expectations. The final space takes certain aspects of the first two, yet adamantly refuses to define gender roles and expectations. This third space relies on deconstructing the notion of defined dichotomy, dualism, and binary thought in relation to gender roles and expectations and deconstructing phallogocentric logic.

Moi's lecture catered to people at the graduate level and beyond, or at least to those undergraduates who were already well read in the kind of discourse in which Moi was participating. A good deal of the lecture consisted of Moi criticizing critiques other theorists had made of her theories. Her lecture dealt with four main texts: Alice Jardine's *Gynesis* (1985), Jane Gallop's *Reading Lacan* (1985), and Gayatri Spivak's *In Other Worlds* (1987). Unfortunately for the uninformed who had come with open ears to learn about post-modernism and feminist theory, Moi neglected to simply define the terms from which she had built her framework.

However, Moi made her ultimate goal clear. She stresses the importance of bridging the gap between nationalist feminist theory (particularly French, American, and Scandinavian) in order to provide a more universal feminist dialogue.

Dean Myers assesses Code questionnaire findings

by Priya Alagiriswami

Last spring the administration became concerned by reports of flagrant abuses of the Academic Honor Code. Students as well as faculty members, particularly in the sciences, were lodging complaints with the deans regarding specific honor code violations. Since complaints had not been lodged before, the administration wanted to determine if these indicated that the community in general was disillusioned with the code.

Michele Myers, Co-Chairman of the Academic Board, assembled a task force consisting of herself, Honor Board Head Lauren Suraci, another member of the honor board, and two faculty members to assess the situation. Due to the fact that many of the reports were second hand, they decided to formulate questionnaires and distribute them to the entire community. This was seen as the best way to gain insight into the general sentiment within the community.

The questionnaire dealt with such issues as violations of the honor code and feelings regarding the administration's handling of the honor code.

Twenty seven percent of the student body and over half of the faculty responded. The results were compiled and evaluated by a student assistant who received help from David Karen, a professor in the Sociology Department. The results were given to the administration who in turn discussed them and concluded that the community in general does not "perceive the code to be flagrantly abused."

The majority of those who responded felt that fewer than 10% of the students have violated the code and that they have never let a violator go uncorrected. Approximately 75% of the student sample said they have never violated the code and 82% of the faculty sample said they have witnessed a violation of the code "once in five years" or "never."

There was some question as to the validity of the results, as it was not constructed by people trained in surveying techniques. With this in mind, can such a small sample accurately reflect the sentiments of the entire community? Dean Myers stressed that the questionnaires were "not intended to be a real social science study." The purpose was not to determine people's "real" behavior but to evaluate people's beliefs. Sociology Professor Judith Porter stated that if the survey was for informational purposes only, the results can be viewed as valid. However, one must keep in mind the biases inherent in any survey project.

Because the biases are not known one can not make general conclusions. In response to whether the results reflect the majority, Myers stated that she did not know but concrete conclusions can be drawn from those who did respond. Of those people, the majority feel very positive about the Code. Myers feels confident with the results even though there was a low response rate, stating that although a number of students voiced complaints, a larger number strongly feel the code to be an integral part of this institution.

When questioned whether the lack of response was due to general apathy toward the code, Myers stated that it was perhaps more due to the timing of the survey. It was distributed around the time written work was due when students were busy completing assignments. She made an analogy to the drug policy stating that although people are generally very concerned with the drug issue they often do not take the time to get actively involved. In the future she would like to see more interaction between students and faculty as well as between students themselves.

Professor Porter stated that she has never had problems with students cheating and in fact was surprised when she received a copy of the questionnaire. And a major concern voiced by Lauren Suraci was that students were not confronting each other but instead going directly to their deans.

Among other concerns brought to the surface through the survey was the issue of closed book, take-home exams. This was thought to "tempt" students to cheat. Some encouraged the seating of students in alternative seats for exams or the elimination of timed, closed-book, take-home exams. Porter objected stating that professors should be given the autonomy to distribute the kind of exams they wish and under what conditions they choose.

Myers also expressed concern over the fact that many students believed she was saying something negative about the Code in her memorandum of October 6. She denies this, stating that the code is of central importance to the institution and asserting that it is admirable that the students and faculty take the code seriously. If a student had co-written the memorandum with her, she believes there would have been less misconceptions.

A change in policy was not and is not being considered.



Dean Myers recently sent out a memo based on the Honor Code survey this year.

MEIKO TAKAYAMA

Choosing the off campus alternative

by Rachel Hise

Bryn Mawr students have a number of housing options available to them, including living on campus, off campus, or at Haverford. Although living on campus is the norm, many students take advantage of the other choices.

Kathryn Freedman, a junior, lives at Haverford. The main reason Freedman is living at Haverford is that it was the only place she and her friends could get a suite together. Freedman also saw it "as a junior year abroad. I didn't want to leave Bryn Mawr so I hopped on a blue bus and came over to Haverford."

Freedman believes "it's worth the co-ed experience" to live at Haverford. "I chose Bryn Mawr because it was a single sex college, and I've been very satisfied with it here," Freedman said. "But there is always the question of what would have happened if I had chosen a co-ed school."

Freedman finds Haverford "a lot of fun" and different from living at Bryn Mawr. "It's different here but not better," she continued. "They are two completely different experiences. I do live mostly around people I've known from Bryn Mawr and we have our own friends already established."

One bad thing, according to Freedman, is that the rooms are smaller at Haverford and cold. "No one warned us that Comfort was going to be this cold," Freedman exclaimed.

Freedman recommends living at Haverford to others. "It's a taste of 'what would've happened if...' And we hit every tradition at Bryn Mawr and eat dinner there often. It's really just like an extension of campus," Freedman concluded.

Senior Julie Ten Eyck is one Mawrter who lives off campus in Bryn Mawr. "I love it because there's privacy," Ten Eyck said. "I eat exactly what I want, when I want, and it doesn't take much more time."

One reason Ten Eyck moved off campus was that she wanted to get off the meal plan. Another was to give her "a place to escape and relax from tension and pressure." When Ten Eyck decided to live off campus she saw it as "an experiment; a chance to live with some good friends and to live a normal life, kind of like practice for next year out in the real world," she continued.

Ten Eyck admits that it's more difficult to get information about what's going on on campus, and that she's less likely to go to social events here, but "I don't feel remote at all. I do miss being able to walk down the hall and talk to anybody. Having a real bathtub makes up for it, though," Ten Eyck commented.

She has a bicycle that she uses to get to campus, and it works out well. According to Ten Eyck, the best part about living off campus is that she has a cat, "a responsibility."

Chrissie Fowler is another Mawrter who lives off campus. Fowler, a junior, and four friends ended up living off campus in Swarthmore after they met a few people and thought "it would be fun."

"We looked in Bryn Mawr, Haverford and Swarthmore and we only found a place we liked in Swarthmore," Fowler said. "Also,

the people in Bryn Mawr and Haverford were really obnoxious. So we decided it would be cool to get away from Bryn Mawr for a year."

"I really love living off campus, it keeps a lot of the pressure off," Fowler continued. "On campus you can't escape the academic hell. You look out the window and there's the library." Fowler believes that living off campus separates school from home. "You do your work and then you come home and hang out."

One thing Fowler likes about Swarthmore is that "it's a regular neighborhood with kids playing and dogs being walked. It's more like the real world than the bi-college community," Fowler said.

Fowler finds the commute from Swarthmore to Haverford or Bryn Mawr for classes "kind of a pain" because the van is "really irregular." Another problem is she feels cut off from campus. "I definitely feel clueless, not quite in sync with campus. But we try to come visit friends and maybe a party so we don't completely lose touch," Fowler continued.

Despite the problems, Fowler would "definitely" recommend living off campus to others. "It's a lot easier to deal with the academic pressure," Fowler believes. "It's not like living in total hell and freaking out all the time. And I think it's good to be a little distanced from campus."

Although Fowler doesn't think many people choose to live off campus, she said she's met "a ton" of people living of campus from Swarthmore. Fowler plans to live off campus again next year.

AIDS Awareness Week has mixed success

by Eva Saketko

Awakening students to the reality of AIDS in our community was one of the main concerns of the organizers of AIDS Awareness Week which ended Friday, October 23.

After a week long effort through the distribution of pamphlets, the organization of discussions and the showing of videos with question and answer sessions, the total community response to the events was seen as low on Bryn Mawr's campus but by no means discouraging.

"There was mixed success," said Chuck Heyduk, director of student services, and one of the organizers of the events at Bryn Mawr. Much information on the AIDS issue was received by students through freshman wellness class, but the events themselves were not well attended.

One Bryn Mawr student who attended one of the video showings commented that "there were only about ten people who went, but the people who were there seemed concerned and interested about the issue."

Health Services Administrator Shelly Fitzgerald, who also played a large role in the events at Bryn Mawr, commented that the immediate response was low, but the enthusiasm of the students was very encouraging. Both Fitzgerald and Heyduk stressed that response is growing and the week that passed

was only a beginning.

Margaret Gledhill, director of health services at Haverford, organized the big events that took place during this AIDS Awareness Week, said Heyduk. Bryn Mawr tried to complement Haverford's events and will sponsor another AIDS Awareness Week during the spring semester.

What we should also look forward to in the future, said Heyduk, is possible forums on AIDS in individual dorms where hall advisors will show the informative video, "AIDS: Reducing the Risk," and try to stimulate discussion among students on the issue.

Some of the factors that prompted the organization of AIDS Awareness Week were general misconceptions or outdated information that many students have. "What concerns me," Fitzgerald said, "is that people don't believe it can happen to them. [Many people think] 'I'm having a monogamous relationship or I'm straight so I don't have to worry about AIDS.'"

Students who saw the video, "AIDS: Reducing the Risk," however, know that AIDS is a disease that can affect everyone. Richard P. Keeling, M.D., head of health services at the University of Virginia and narrator of the video, said, "it's not who you are, it's what you do that creates the risk of AIDS."

One of the characteristics of AIDS that causes it to spread rapidly is that people can be exposed to the virus without developing any of the symptoms of AIDS. "The antibody to the virus," Heyduk said, "is much more widespread than people generally acknowledge or realize. There are a lot of people walking around who have been exposed to AIDS, and who can spread the virus." Furthermore, according to Fitzgerald, only about 20-30% of the people who become exposed to the virus will actually develop AIDS with its symptoms.

There is, however, nothing inevitable about getting AIDS or being exposed to the virus. Each person has control in executing the various methods of prevention. One of the most realistic methods, according to Fitzgerald, is the use of a condom during sexual activity.

To encourage responsible behavior in the prevention of AIDS, Heyduk said that condom dispensers will be installed in dorm bathrooms sometime in the near future. Hopefully, stressed Heyduk and Fitzgerald, people will not only have this knowledge but also communicate their concerns to their partners and not ignore the fact that AIDS can be a reality in their lives.

People with concerns about AIDS should contact the Health Center, whose staff is well-trained on the issue.

Recycling efforts organized

by Mary Skiver
C-1151, X6282

First of all, I would like to thank everyone who took the time to fill out the survey that The Recycling Project put out a few weeks ago. We really had no idea how the community feels towards recycling and so we are very grateful for your comments and questions. Thus, I would like to use this space to answer some of the questions people had about recycling in general and about our program.

Several people asked what exactly happened to the paper before, during, and after recycling. I have to admit that I didn't know exactly what happened, so I did a little research and found that there are basically two things that can be done with paper after it is taken to be recycled. First, the paper may not be officially recycled but used as fuel in a "mass-burn" power plant, where paper and other wastes are burned to create electricity. Or, second, the paper can be recycled back into paper by shredding it, mixing it with chemicals that take the inks and colors out of it, and reforming it into paper.

Specifically, the paper that you put in the boxes on campus are collected by the few Recycling Project members, stored in the basement of Denbigh, and then taken to a recycling firm. In the past we had an arrangement with Lower Merion Township, where they collected our paper whenever we had a sufficient amount. We have been trying, however, with little success, to organize a way we could sell the paper we collect directly to recycling companies. Although the community recycles roughly a thousand pounds of paper a month, paper which we can sell for one to three cents a pound (or 10 to 30 dollars a month), we have been unable to secure the use of a college vehicle to transport the paper to buyers.

Several people asked how much we got for the paper and how much recycling saved the college. In the past, we have gotten nothing for the paper we have collected and unless we collect more paper, all of which we

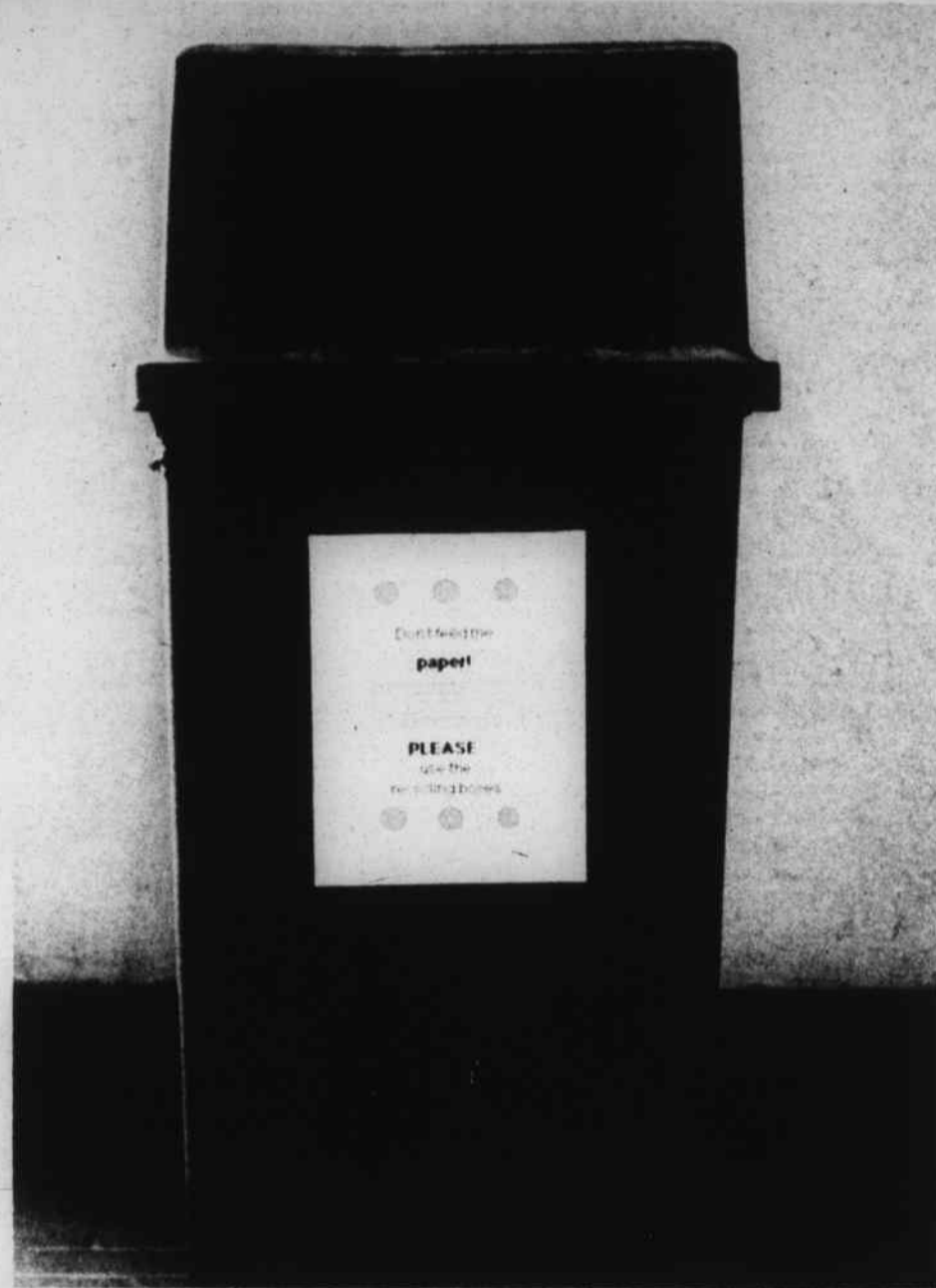
can sell, and get permission to transport it some way, we will have to continue to give the paper away.

Many of you asked if we could start can and bottle recycling on campus. The only reason we have not started this before is a lack of student support. A primary place for can recycling would be in the dorms, each of which has its own soda machine. Recycling of both cans and paper in the dorms would be very easy if a student or a group of students from each dorm could help organize recycling there. There are simply too many dorms for the members of the Project to handle alone, but if dorm residents would pitch in the dorms could become central places for recycling on campus.

What exactly can be recycled was another question that many asked. Basically any kind of paper can be recycled. Newspaper, cardboard, notebook paper, Xerox copies, colored flyers, computer paper, magazines and catalogues, old posters, envelopes (even those with little plastic windows), soft-covered manuals, paperback books, phone books, and paper bags can all be recycled.

Please do not recycle plastic or wax covered paper like some candy wrappers. And please do not crumple your paper up, it just makes it harder for us and takes up extra space. Boxes are located in Canaday library by all of the copiers, on both sides of the computer center, by the Art and Archeology library in Thomas, in the basement of Dalton in the Social Science Data Lab, and on the main floor and by the bookstore (for newspapers only) of the Campus Center. Our storage area is in Denbigh basement and any bundles of paper can be left there.

I would like to once again thank those who filled out the survey, especially those who gave us their comments or their encouragement; I hope I answered all of your questions and would like to urge everyone to get active in recycling. After all, the Recycling Project can only do as much as you allow it to do. We are willing to expand recycling on campus as far as it will go, but we need everyone's help if we hope to make recycling a success.



Trash cans around campus are decorated with signs urging students to take their paper to recycling bins.

MEIKO TAKAYAMA

Civil rights author Morris to speak

by Beth Fussell

Aldon Morris's upcoming lecture, "Beyond the Mountaintop: A Critical Analysis of the Civil Rights Movement and Martin Luther King's Leadership," is the next event in the ongoing Peace Studies Lecture Series on "From Civil Rights to Black Politics." Morris is the author of the book, *The Origins of the Civil Rights Movement: Black Communities Organizing for Change*. Morris has studied in depth the patterns of organization and political participation which occurred in the crucial organizing years between 1953 and 1963.

The impetus for Morris's research in the Civil Rights Movement came from his "life experience as a black American and [his] scholarly interests as a sociologist." He spent his early childhood in the Mississippi Delta and moved to Chicago in his early teens. In the preface to his book, he explains that this caused him to have a "double dose of American racism, the Southern and Northern versions." Morris grew up alongside the Civil Rights Movement. His definition of an indigenous perspective is "the assumption that mass protest is a product of the organizing efforts of activists functioning through a well-developed indigenous base." Morris identifies many organizing and moving forces, such as the black churches, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), the Congress on Racial Equality (CORE), the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), and the Fellowship of Reconciliation (FOR) as some of the organizational forces. He also analyzes the personalities within these organizations as significant forces in the movement. Equally important in Morris's view are the cultural factors in the movement, such as the music and sermons of the church leaders. Together these indigenous forces worked to fight the white

domination of blacks in a system which oppressed blacks economically, politically, and personally.

This point of view is original in the analysis of the Civil Rights Movement because it looks at the movement from the perspective of a participant rather than an "armchair sociologist." For example, it breaks down the view that Martin Luther King was a charismatic leader in the sense that charisma is irrational and works outside of formal rules. Though King had many charismatic qualities, Morris demonstrates the organizational basis for King's leadership. This is relevant to Morris's November 5 lecture.

Morris's conclusions in his book assess the impact of the Civil Rights Movement. He holds that the movement altered the economic, social, and personal system of domination which suppressed the personal and political freedoms of Southern blacks. He also claims that the movement provided a structure for other oppressed groups by shaping organizational and tactical models for political involvement. He points out that what the Civil Rights Movement was not able to do was to change the economic exploitation which still occurs in American social structure. He also raises the question of whether or not the organizational structures which were developed during the Civil Rights Movement are still able to bring about the economic change which is needed to achieve economic equity for blacks in the U.S. today.

Morris will present his lecture Thursday, November 5 at 4:00 at Haverford in Gest 101. He will also hold an informal seminar for faculty and students focusing on a recent paper he has written. Copies of that paper will be available for those interested from Marc Ross in the Political Science department or David Karen in the Sociology department. The seminar will be held Friday, November 6 at 9:00 a.m. in the Bryn Mawr Campus Center, room 200.





Union voted down

(Continued from page 1)

most effective move was the captive-audience meeting with the physical plant workers held only twenty-eight hours before the vote. Slott explained that a captive-audience meeting is a union term for a meeting which management holds during the work day, so that workers are forced to attend. According to Slott, the October 19 meeting was the last of many captive-audience meetings, and was pivotal in whittling down the pro-union faction from 21 to 11 members.

Several of the pro-union workers agreed with Slott's analysis. "The administration brought in this guy [to the meeting] from the library who had been a union member under AFSME in '78. He was supposed to be objective and give us an idea of what it would be like if we unionized. But he only gave us all the negative points of what happened. He said that the administration tried to pit everyone against each other and they moved everyone around to different jobs in the library. He briefly mentioned that he got a substantial raise, but kind of jumped over that point," explained John Amoriello (mover).

"The rest of the meeting, McPherson kept promising that things would get better if we didn't go union. She was basically asking us to give her another chance, and I think that really affected a lot of the older gentlemen's decisions." Amoriello continued, "By law, management is required to leave workers alone for twenty-four hours before the vote. The administration slipped that last meeting in just three hours before the deadline."

Physical Plant employee Matt Gianetti (Grounds Crew) claims that an avalanche of sometimes threatening memos from Treasurer Margaret Healy was also an important factor in the outcome of the union vote. "Peg Healy sent us a letter [dated Oct. 15] that completely twisted the facts. She said that our union fees would be \$56 from each new member plus almost \$200 per person each year in dues . . . this is just not true: our dues would be \$15/month and as an independent local, we don't have to pay new membership fees at all," said Gianetti.

Slott also cited many statements in administrative memos as making false implications. "The administration presented a distorted picture of the negotiation process. They kept saying that if the union came in, bargaining would start from sum zero. This is just not the way it works. In reality, in every negotiation process, the unionized workers would benefit . . . you start from where you are in wages and benefits and then negotiate upward. If workers that belonged to unions actually lost ground, why would anyone bother to join the unions? If the administration wasn't afraid that they'd have to up the salaries and benefits, why would they be so against the union? Even though what the administration was saying didn't make any sense, I think that really scared a lot of the workers."

Slott was also outraged because he claims that the administration told the workers the union was only interested in extracting money from them in the form of dues. "I spoke to John Fox, leader of the Philadelphia Joint Board of ACTU after the election results. He conveyed to me in the strongest terms possible that he considers Physical Plant as part of the union family. We are not just going to jump ship because the union lost. If these guys need any legal help or any help at all, the union's resources are theirs for the asking."

"Honestly, I'm not convinced that the administration is going to come through at all with any of these promises. As soon as the

Healy warns physical plant against unionizing

a copy of Margaret Healy's letter to Physical Plant

As the NLRB (National Labor Relations Board) election draws near, it is important that you look carefully at some of the issues which are presented. You should list the items which you seek to obtain by having a union, and then analyze those items to see if the Union can really deliver them to you. You should also review those benefits which you currently enjoy and determine whether the risk of losing those benefits is worth the possibility of obtaining other benefits. Most of all, you should realize that all the Union can give you is promises which they do not have the power to fulfill, while the College can deliver on the commitments which it has made to you. Some of the issues which have been raised in this campaign are listed below.

WAGES: We know that all of you are interested in higher wages, and I expect that the Union has promised you that if it wins the forthcoming election, you will all get raises. I wonder, however, if the Union has told you how they can promise you that *someone else* will give you something. The Union does not give you a paycheck every other week. The Union has no control over the amount of money you will earn. Only the College has the power to determine the size of your paycheck. Even if the Union wins the election and enters into negotiations with the College, the Union *cannot* make the College pay you more than the College agrees to. (I'm sure you all know that unions throughout the country, including this Union, have even negotiated contracts where the wages of workers are *reduced!*) The Union's sole weapon is to have you go on strike, in which case you will not be taking home *any* paycheck. The Union will have one effect on your take-home pay, though: your take-home pay will be *less* because of the dues that will be deducted!

On the other hand, you all have seen that the College has embarked upon a program in which it is evaluating your job responsibilities as a basis for adjusting your wages upward. We realize that there may be problems with the College's wage structure. The College had committed itself to a program of reviewing wages in relation to the market *before* the Union came on campus. Decisions about wage adjustments are anticipated before the end of the current fiscal year. However, the College is limited by its finan-



threat of unionization is over, then let's see how they act. If they don't come through, the union will be around next year for another vote."

Currently, Physical Plant has formed a committee to negotiate with President Mary Patterson McPherson on the same issues that the union would have dealt with. The committee consists of four members including Bill McKenna (HVAC), Tom Soley (Carpenter), Jay Dwyer (Plumber) and John Amoriello (Movers), with Mike Howard (Painter) and Kevin Matthews (Grounds Crew) as alternates.

The committee has a tentative schedule with the administration that should have a final resolution of wage and benefit problems established by March 1, 1988 when the college's Final Budget goes to the Board of Trustees for approval. "By June 1, when the new fiscal budget is implemented, we must see a resolution," said Amoriello.

"At least things are starting to settle down again," Jay Dwyer said. "I just hope the administration sticks to their promises they made before the vote."

cial situation. We are not a big manufacturer rolling in money, and our ability to pay high salaries is therefore limited. Voting in the Union will not eliminate that limitation of College resources and will not result in high wages. In fact, if the Union is voted in, the College will have to negotiate wages and other "mandatory subjects of bargaining" with the Union. The question of your raises will then be removed from the College's current program and placed on the bargaining table. It therefore is possible that you will not receive raises, while other College staff will.

COOPERATION: Most of you know that the College administration is open to suggestions and comments from all of the College staff. The Administration works with the Staff Association and with Department Heads to keep the lines of communication open between the administration and the staff.

If the Union wins the upcoming election, it will become your representative to the College. The lines of communication which have always existed between the administration and the staff will then have to go through this outside, third party. You will tell the Union what you want from the College, and the Union will then tell the College what it wants from the College. The College will no longer be able to deal with you individually, and you will lose a benefit you may not fully appreciate at this time. Will you need a couple of hours out of your work day to take your car in to be serviced? Well, the union contract may say that you have to take that time from your vacation time. Would you like the College to pay for part of your education? With the Union, you have to receive the same as the next person, even if his needs are different from yours. Is there some rela-

tively little matter that is bothering you? Instead of voicing that concern directly to us, you will have to go through a process that can take months to resolve the problem. This certainly seems like a high price to pay for promises with nothing to back them up.

Why is a union which represents clothing and textile workers interested in you? The Bylaws of the Union's Philadelphia Joint Board provide for fees totalling \$56 from each new member. In addition, the Union looks forward to almost \$200 each in dues from each of you.

You might be interested in knowing that according to the financial statement filed by the Philadelphia Joint Board with the United States Department of Labor, the Union collected \$1.4 million dollars in dues and fees during 1985. During that same period, the Union paid out over \$1 million in salaries to its officers and employees. One million dollars of workers' dues money was used to pay other people's salaries! You may well ask whether you would be better off keeping your money.

But why don't we just give the Union a chance to see what it can do? Once the Union has been chosen as the collective bargaining representative, it is not easy to remove the Union if you decide you no longer want it to represent you. On the other hand, we are asking you to give the College the time to prove itself to you. If you believe at a later time that you would be better off with the Union, another petition can be filed.

For these reasons, we think you would be better served by voting "NO" in next Tuesday's election.

Sincerely,

Margaret M. Healy
Treasurer

Workers respond to Healy's letter

Physical Plant workers' response to Margaret Healy's letter

Margaret Healy's letter to us concerning our effort to unionize with ACTWU contained much misinformation. Listed below are some of the worst examples of misinformation followed, in each case, by the real facts about our union.

1. ". . . all the Union can give you is promises . . . while the College can deliver on the commitments which it has made to you." (Healy, Oct. 15)

Let's talk about broken promises. Does the college administration think we've forgotten about 4-9 months' delay in receiving pay and inadequate job descriptions? It is because of their past broken promises that we have chosen unionization. With a union contract, we will have legal *guarantees*.

2. "The Union has no control over the amount of money you will earn."

We are paid less than employees at other colleges in the area. Why should we do the same work for less money? In contract negotiations, we will have more leverage to reach equality.

3. "The Union's sole weapon is the strike."

We want to achieve a fair contract settlement with the administration. If the administration is unreasonable, a strike is a *last-ditch* option and can happen only after a *secret ballot vote* by Physical Plant union members.

4. ". . . the College is limited by its financial situation . . . Voting in the Union will not eliminate that limitation . . . and will not result in high wages."

Our union's Research Department will help us evaluate the College's resources. In contract negotiations, we will take into account the College's financial stability. We are not seeking unrealistic wage increases, but we do believe that we are underpaid relative to employees at other colleges in the area.

5. "The Administration works with the Staff Association and with Department Heads to

keep the lines of communication open. . . ."

The Staff Association is ineffective as a vehicle for communicating our concerns to the administration. In fact, it was only formed as a response to the unionization effort at the library.

6. "If the Union wins . . . The College will no longer be able to deal with you individually."

Unionization does not eliminate friendly relations between the staff and administration. Individual needs can still be addressed without favoritism and long delays.

7. "The Bylaws of the Union's Philadelphia Joint Board provide for fees totalling \$56 from each new member."

Here's the truth about what we will pay to support our union. The \$15 monthly union dues will not be collected until we vote to accept a contract settlement. There will be no initiation fee since we are forming our own local. It's as simple and plain as that.

8. ". . . the Union paid over \$1 million in salaries to its officers and employees."

Any organization that provides a service spends the majority of its budget on salaries. Where is the college's money going if not to pay its employees?

9. "If the Union wins . . . it will become your representative to the College . . . and the staff will then have to go through this outside, third party."

ACTWU is not an outside, third party. We are the union and we will elect our own officers, shop stewards, and negotiating committee. We choose to be part of a national union because it provides us with resources and assistance to achieve our goals — decent wages, benefits, and working conditions.

We are committed to forming a union and we urge you to vote "YES" on election day.

John Amoriello (mover)
Bill Cantwell (carpenter)
Mat Giannetti (grounds crew)
Mike Howard (painter)
Mark Watson (HVAC)
Andy Wright (mover)

Graduate students at Bryn Mawr: who are t

Grad students lament cuts in Anthro, French and English Depts.

by Margaret Jewett

As many of Bryn Mawr's graduate programs are no longer admitting new students, with the plan to end the programs after students currently enrolled have finished their work here, several graduate students shared their feelings about how they and their departments will be affected by the graduate cuts.

Michelle Friedman, a second-year student in English, says that when cuts to the English department were announced last year, "We felt betrayed — there was a sense of loss. It really affected our work last year." Although Bryn Mawr has promised to continue offering graduate courses and financial aid to graduate students enrolled in the affected programs until they have finished their degrees, the proposed cuts are already affecting many students in subtler ways. Friedman says that although there is generally a good relationship between students and professors in the English Department, now "there is a rift between the graduate students and professors. No one talks about [the proposed cuts]."

Kusimba Makokha, a first-year graduate student in Anthropology, notes that because the college will continue to offer graduate students the same programs and aid they had when entering, "we are not affected as individuals, but as a department we are." Next year, there will be four remaining graduate students in Anthropology. Makokha says that this year different students can bring opinions to graduate seminars from many areas of expertise. With fewer students in the seminars next year, he feels that it may be difficult for remaining students to get as much out of the material in class discussion.

Jackie McDonald, a second-year graduate student in French, feels that her department has unique strengths that she would not be able to find in another program. She especially appreciates the combination of quality teaching and a small department. She says, "Every class I've taken here has been worthwhile. The faculty is comparable to the faculty at any large university — Stanford or Yale wouldn't have anything over the Bryn Mawr Graduate School." In addition, the department's smaller size allows close relationships to form between students and professors. "The professors really care," she says, "they want our input." McDonald receives no financial aid from Bryn Mawr, but she says cheerfully, "The program is well worth taking out those loans."

Friedman feels that Bryn Mawr's graduate program in English is also unique. She notes

that Bryn Mawr is the only women's college awarding the Ph.D in English, and that professors here are especially amenable to a feminist point of view in the discussion of literature. The department's small size means that professors get to know the students personally and that "there is no cut-throat competition" among the students. Friedman stresses that cooperation with the University of Pennsylvania is possible at both the graduate and undergraduate levels, while such cooperation is a rarity among graduate programs. Friedman is impressed at the quality of both the professors and students she works with here, and finds it interesting that several graduate students in English are in their late 20's and 30's, and that four students entering this year already have their M.A. degrees. She feels that these students have obviously been able to compare Bryn Mawr's program with programs at other institutions, and that their choice to come here shows that Bryn Mawr's English program is among the best.

Makokha, an exchange student from Kenya, says that Bryn Mawr is known in Kenya as one of the best colleges in the United States. Bryn Mawr's Anthropology program was recommended to him by Richard Leakey, one of the most famous researchers in the field. Makokha cites the department's exchange program with African students and its initiation of studies of the Northwestern United States as some of its unique characteristics. He says that Bryn Mawr's Anthropology department is certainly "one of the best ten in the nation."

Makokha believes that undergraduates and professors will miss the presence of graduate students. He says, "Without graduate students, there will be less motivation for undergraduates." He also believes that graduate students are now helpful to professors, because graduate students bring new ideas to the department from other institutions and are more likely than undergraduates to question a professor's standpoint and thus to help the professor strengthen it.

McDonald agrees that "undergraduates will feel the effects" when French graduate students have gone. Friedman says that English students are now "teaching each other — professors would miss that." Senior English major Patty Keleman says that now there is "an amazing rapport developed" between graduate and undergraduate English students, and that graduate students contribute much to class discussion. She also

(Continued on page 6)



Michael Gorham is a graduate student in the Russian department.

MEIKO TAKAYAMA

Kenya student interviewed

by Lisa Lee

Amiable and provocative are words that aptly describe Kusimba Makokha, an international student from Kenya at Bryn Mawr's Department of Anthropology. In my interview with Kusimba, he spoke with piquant eloquence of life in general, and of coming to Bryn Mawr, which is known in Kenya as a world-class institution.

The emerging anthropologist within Kusimba was evident as he steered the topics of conversation from the social implications of Michael Jackson's influence on Kenya to the harmful effects of international stereotyping.

Kusimba compared the world of academia in Kenya as not unlike Bryn Mawr in that it consists of "lots of booze and disco" and "lots of trivial romances." The culture shock of "coming into an institution and being surrounded by women" was a pleasant

surprise for Kusimba, and he spoke of how "feminism is here at Bryn Mawr, and not in Kenya."

Kusimba has an electrifying personality, and is very opinionated. He spoke openly about his puzzlement on how "physical" Americans are, "always touching each other," of the debilitating effects of watching too much television, how American education costs too much, how he likes The Smiths and New Order, and various other non-sequiturs.

I couldn't help noticing the traces of nostalgia in Kusimba's remarks when he said, "I've been here sixty-five days" and "I can't wait to go back to Kenya and work in the museums." Generally, he seemed to think that both Bryn Mawr's undergraduate and graduate colleges were "extremely receptive and friendly."

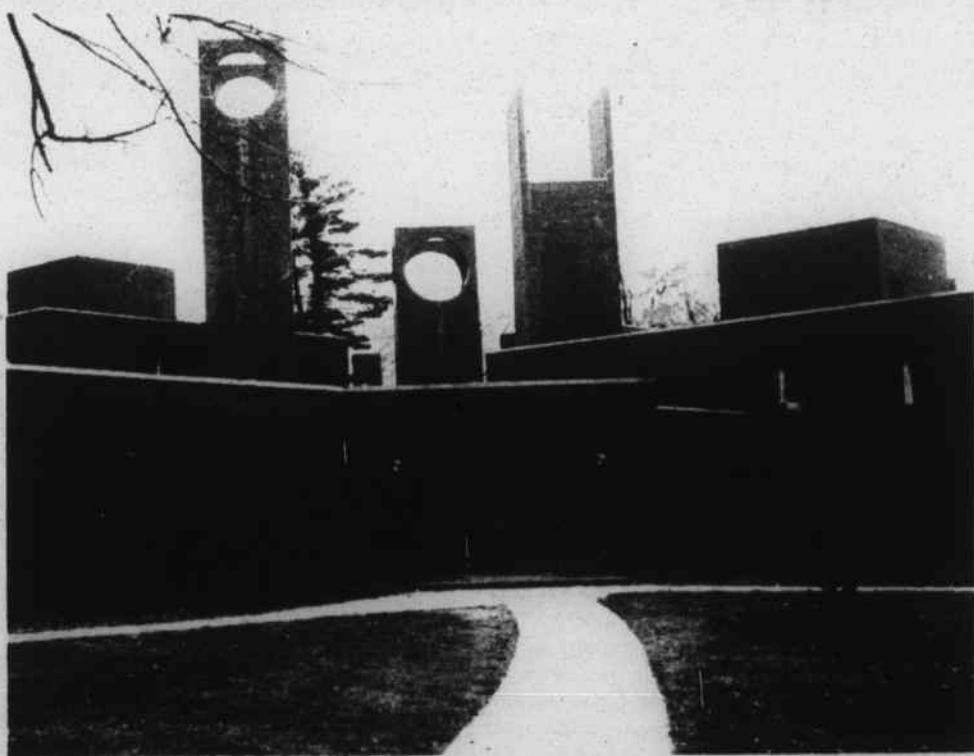
Post-bacs on the honor code

by Amy Lister
Honor Board representative

They are not degree candidates, but they are active members of the Bryn Mawr community. Many of them have little, or no, background in the sciences, and yet they are most often found in the science building taking biology, physics and chemistry concurrently. They are a diverse group, ranging from recent college graduates to a lawyer, a few writers, and a psychologist (to name a few), and yet they are here, because they wish to pursue careers in medicine. To this end, they are taking undergraduate courses in fulfillment of their premedical requirements. Like undergraduates, they are subject to the honor code and elect a representative to the honor board. Who are they? They are "post-bacs," short for the Post-Baccalaureate Premedical Program at Bryn Mawr.

This year's honor board members are Amy Lister, Bryn Mawr '84, and Jonathan Litter, Columbia '83. Though they do not take part in board activities exclusive to Bryn Mawr undergraduates, they are available to represent the post-bac community regarding any issue relevant to them.

"When I was an undergraduate here, I had little contact with the post-bacs, and even less contact with the science building," said Lister. "I was a little apprehensive about coming back, because I'd heard horror stories about stereotypical premedical behavior on the part of post-bacs. However, I feel that this year's post-bacs are the best group of people I've ever been associated with." Litter added, "I wanted to join the board, because I feel it is one way for the post-bacs to take part in the community as a whole."



Haffner residence hall recently won a color television and a video cassette recorder for coming up with the best idea for how to spend the new dorm discretionary fund.

MEIKO TAKAYAMA

hey, where are they, and what do they do?

Graduate social life at BMC

by Laura Engel

When discussing the subject of "graduate student life" there is no set description or formula. Graduate students are for the most part in their late twenties or early thirties. Many live off campus. Some are married with children. About twenty grad students live at Glenmede, a fantastic medieval looking building located just past Erdman on Morris Avenue.

Marie-Pierre Pasquini is a graduate student in the French department and the warden of Glenmede. "The setting is beautiful, and it is very different from living with undergraduates," said Pasquini, who was the warden of Haffner French last year.

She explained that there is a "social life" at Glenmede. "Little groups go out together," she said, "but students for the most part are independent. I don't think that they feel left out of undergraduate life." At Glenmede the remnants of a successful halloween party, balloons, decorations and a keg, indicated to me that the grad students were not lamenting missing the Rhoads festivities. (They also have a pool out there.)

Deborah Hill is a graduate student in the English department and a Freshman English professor. She is currently finishing her dissertation on Modern British Literature. Hill has been at Bryn Mawr for seven years. She has always lived off campus, is married and has a daughter. She feels that, "Undergraduates tend to have the idea that graduate students aren't around." Hill calls the graduate students in the English department a "sophisticated" group, but feels that

the undergraduate English majors in upper level classes are "very sharp." Hill does not participate in "undergraduate activities," but she says she does read the *College News*. "The *News* is different from year to year, but it is always important reading." She regrets the fact that the English Grad program will not exist next year. "The program is closing with a bang," she said.

Holly Grishkat, a graduate student in the Psychology department, also regrets that the Psychology graduate program is in its last year. "It's going to be hard on the professors and a disadvantage for the undergraduates," she said. Grishkat has been at Bryn Mawr for three years and she has always lived off campus. "I don't get to interact with anybody. If you don't live at Glenmede, there is no other way to interact with other Grad students."

Grishkat finds her experience at Bryn Mawr very different from the graduate program at the University of Buffalo where she was previously. "At Buffalo labs were always kept locked for fear of sabotage." The feeling between the graduate students in the Psychology department is very relaxed; "Everyone is for everybody else."

Grishkat feels that "Bryn Mawr is pretty undergraduate-oriented. Sometimes the grad students are side-stepped." The undergraduates that she comes into contact with are for the most part appreciative, but she has had students say to her, "Why are you teaching us when we pay so much money to have full professors?" She doesn't "really participate in undergraduate life," but she promised to start reading the *College News*.



Five women in traditional costume sing Korean folk songs at Culture Night, a part of Asian Awareness Week, held in Thomas Great Hall on October 29. MEIKO TAKAYAMA

B.A. with M.A. degree possible

by Linda Henigin

Bryn Mawrters can graduate with an A.B. and an M.A. in as few as three years. Foreign languages are the most popular subject in the A.B./M.A. program. "Most students come in well prepared" with high school experience, says Undergraduate Dean Erika Behrend, while other students develop new interests in college. One Mawrter received her A.B. in Biology and her M.A. in Art History.

Participants must complete 32 undergraduate credits and six graduate credits without taking more than four or five courses each semester. Typically, a student will take two graduate credits in her junior year and four graduate credits in her senior

year. Basically this means graduating with her A.B. in three years and completing masters work in one and a half years. However, a Mawrter may complete both degrees in five years if she wishes.

In order to enter the A.B./M.A. program, a student must apply to the curriculum committee of the Undergraduate College and the Graduate Council for permission. She must have a 3.4 g.p.a. in her major for consideration and at least a 3.0 overall. Both the Undergraduate and Graduate Colleges want a strong candidate who will complete her major and keep up with graduate work. The fields of concentration depend entirely on the department involved.

Hunter explains stock crash

(Continued from page 1)

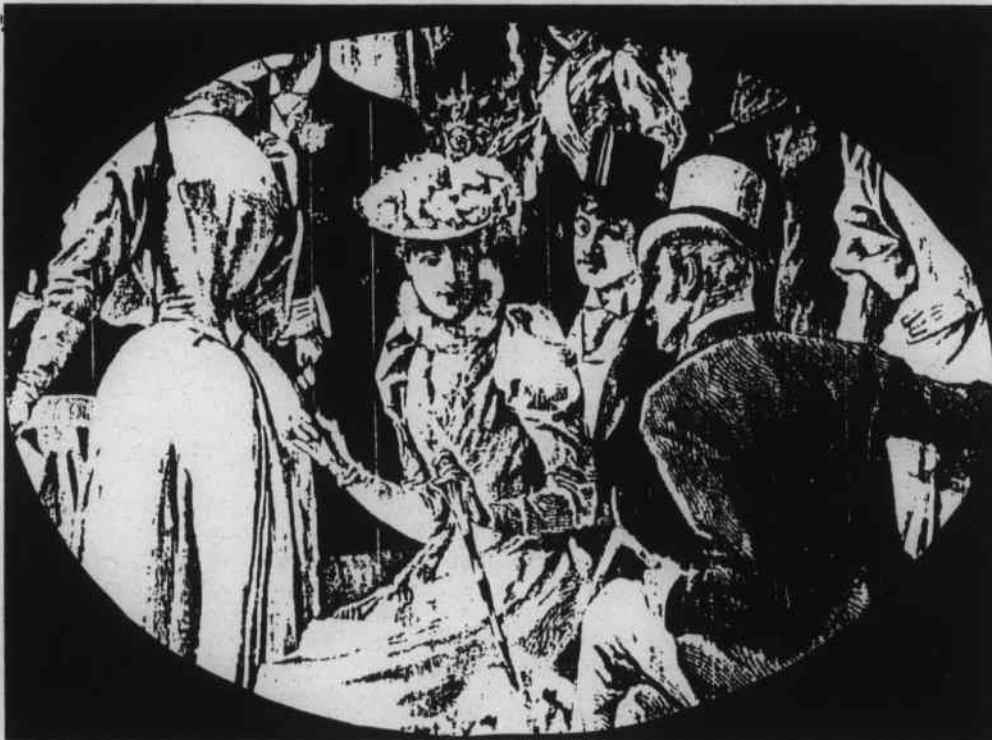
large investors buy and sell stocks automatically, on instructions from a computer program which responds to price changes, is a favorite culprit. That this should have had some effect seems plausible because it seems likely that the programs are all much alike, and that their widespread use therefore would eliminate the moderating influence of differences of opinions among investors, both when the market is rising and when it falls. Such trading may be restricted by law in the future, although it's not clear how this can be enforced. Another explanation points to foreign investors, who have recently become more important in U.S. markets, as a result of large accumulated dollar holdings abroad. They may be more ready than their U.S. counterparts to shift from one security to another, or from dollars into some other currency. Finally, there may be mounting concern on the part of all investors about the size of U.S. Government deficits, which can be expected to keep interest rates high on bonds, and thus make stocks a relatively poor buy. The difficulty I see with this explanation is that the deficit situation was very similar in earlier months, when stock prices were soaring. However,

some assurance that Federal deficits will be controlled might be reassuring to Wall Street, and thus help to stabilize security prices. What is widely believed is important, whether or not it's right.

The results of the Fall are easier to understand that the causes. Businesses and other institutions will, I think, be less inclined to take financial risks in the near future, and more conservative in their lending and borrowing practices. This may retard economic growth to some extent. Expensive houses, Rolex watches, and jewelry so expensive that the advertisement doesn't mention the price may go unsold for a while, because the demand for them was based on capital gains.

Finally, Bryn Mawr students may have a harder time finding jobs with big financial institutions. Stock brokers are said to be laying off their staffs. A joke is quoted in today's *New York Times*: "What do you call a Harvard MBA?" Answer: "Walter!"

Well, dear students, school teaching is a spiritually rewarding profession, which badly needs an infusion of gifted young people, and there are other good careers outside the Fast Lane. Every cloud, or every fall, has its silver lining!



A • R • T • S

'Maurice': pretty English boys in love

by Lillian Daniel
Movie Review
Maurice

The team of producer Ismael Merchant and director James Ivory have once again successfully put one of E.M. Forster's novels on the screen, this time choosing somewhat spicier fare in Forster's long unpublished novel, *Maurice*. For those who loved *Room with a View*, *Maurice* is just as shameless in its blurry-lensed adoration of the idle rich at play. For those who thought these scenes would be better suited to a country life calendar, *Maurice* is *A Room with a View* with a point.

Maurice is the story of two young English aristocrats at Cambridge in 1909, and the different paths their lives take after a two-year college romance. The story of how these two boys meet and fall in love is as idyllic as any fine cat food commercial on television today, complete with love-lorn looks over mother's best silver tea set and foggy horseback rides at one another's estates. Even the realization of their lust for one another takes place over tea with a professor, during which they are told to skip, in their translation of Plato, all passages on "that unspeakable vice of the Greeks."

The act may remain unspeakable for the rest of the movie, but this doesn't stop the two model-perfect young men from wrapping their arms around each other's flannels and tweeds in various picturesque Cambridge settings and finally consummating their love for one another in, you guessed it, an Autumn corn field on the outskirts of town.

This is not to say *Maurice* is simply a pretty movie. While it does lapse into sentimentality, there is a lot more going on. The fact that Maurice's stunningly handsome young lover, Clive, opts for respectability and a political career complicates the life of Maurice, who has to decide if he too will give up the private homosexual lifestyle he has led. We watch the two men cope with the pressure to conform in their very different ways, but both maintain the constant stiff upper lip that English society of this time demanded. In this sense, the movie is almost painful to watch, so clearly do the two characters suffer in the choices they must make. No amount of elegant photography

can soft-peddle the emotion Maurice is feeling when he waves Clive off on his honeymoon, having just acted as an usher at the wedding. The beautiful English countryside and the opulence of the men's lifestyles stand in sharp contrast to the obvious barren track of their emotional lives. Repression and rejection hide behind polite chatter, but both Maurice and Clive (James Wilby and Hugh Grant respectively) do a fine job of constantly walking the tight rope behind tight-lipped silence and manic outbursts.

The use of physical beauty in this movie to show change in the status of the two men is an interesting one. As Clive grows more respectable, and as we are to understand, more denying of his youthful spirit and vigor, his hair gets slicked back unattractively and he gets a worm-like moustache that is laughably unsuited to him. When Maurice clearly has the lower hand in his relationship with Clive, he too gets cursed with the same tuft of inch-long fur above his lip. As he says goodbye to Clive, but not to his homosexuality in general, the director gives him back his tousled blond hair, his cricket whites and he finally gets a shave. With the James/Ivory team, who have been so praised for the elegant appearance and framing of their movies, it is not surprising that they use this so interestingly as a characterization tool. This is but one example of their use of the visual as opposed to the verbal in interpretation of themes.

As for the verbal, Forster's novel is not very timely in its dialogue and romantic interpretation of forbidden homosexual love, but his writing style is a product of the literature of his times. Any attempt at class consciousness resorts to blatant noblesse oblige at best, and ignorant condescension at worst, and the viewer is left confused as to what position the author is taking, if he is taking one at all. Forster clearly did not feel comfortable taking a stand when he started the book in 1913 and did not even have the book published until 1971. But with the spectre of AIDS and the recent outburst of homophobia, the intolerance Forster felt in 1913 may not be as strange as it first appears. Despite the moments of romantic indulgence, this movie remains a very entertaining and fairly sensitive look at the issues that Clive, Maurice and, one assumes, E.M. Forster were dealing with.

Students to produce one acts

by Beth Stroud

Three one-act plays, directed and produced entirely by students, will be presented in Marshall Auditorium at Haverford on Friday, November 6 and Saturday, November 7 at 7:30 p.m.

These plays are funded by the Bi-College Student Theater Company, which accepts proposals from students and selects directors and plays each semester. This semester's plays are *Death* by Woody Allen, directed by Elisabeth Friedman; *The Stronger* by Strindberg, directed by Hillary Galver; and *Line* by Israel Horowitz, directed by Jonathan Karp. Friedman and Karp were reached for comment on their plays.

Friedman said that *Death* is about a man, Kleinman, dragged out of bed in the middle of the night to take part in a plan to search for a psychotic killer. The people who are supposedly trying to track down this killer divide into factions and fight among themselves. At some points, they even believe Kleinman himself to be the maniac. The

ending, Friedman said, is a surprise.

Asked why students should come to see it, she said, "Because we've been working on it for three weeks!" She describes *Death* as "a comedy, similar to *After Hours*." Although, she said, it has no profound statement to make, it is generally about hopelessness and about factions in society.

Line, on the other hand, according to Karp, is an "absurd" comedy about a group of people waiting in line, and their drives, motivations, and ambitions regarding their position in line — each of them wanting to be first. Karp said that the play could be interpreted as a critique of the American way of life. He said that *Line* is clever, meaningful, and "very funny and very sad at the same time."

The one-act plays are separate from the Bryn Mawr Theater Department, which is producing *Waiting for Godot* the following weekend. The one-acts are entirely student-run, and directing proposals may be offered by any student in the bi-college community.



Kristin Hunter is a fiction writer and senior lecturer in English at the University of Pennsylvania. She will be at Bryn Mawr on November 18th.

COURTESY OF JANE WILKINSON,
OFFICE OF THE ARTS

Black women artists to perform

by Glenna Brizan

During the upcoming weeks, the Bryn Mawr College Office of the Arts along with a number of other student and administrative organizations, will sponsor a host of cultural and artistic events designed to enrich the Bryn Mawr community's appreciation of Black Women artists in the United States. In a combination of song and dance, poetry and music, the four women feature artists (Kristin Hunter, Brenda Dixon-Stowell, Eva Gholson and Bebe Miller and Company) will bring to us in living vibrancy the rhyme and the rap that constitutes black women's lives.

The first artist to take the spotlight will be Kristin Hunter, fiction writer and senior lecturer in English at the University of Pennsylvania. She is the author of several books, among them *God Bless the Child* (1964); *The Landlord* (1966, filmed in 1970); *Guests in the Promised Land* (short stories, 1973); and most recently, *Lou in the Limelight* (1981). When asked to describe where she believes her writing is taking her, Ms. Hunter says, "I've been writing what I wished had been . . . I'm changing direction. I'm seeing a grim reality." As a black woman, Kristin Hunter takes as her subject matter that which she knows best, the "grim realities" of Black women and men as they live their lives, but as one critic so aptly puts it, Ms. Hunter's words are of relevance to more than just the black community:

"Hunter is black and so are most of the protagonists of her stories. But her books also know that under our black, white, red, and yellow and olive skins, we are each a strange and peculiar color. In the end, alone we all escape succinct labels, classifications and limits, which can tangle us in love or strangle us in hate."

Kristin Hunter will be joining us on November 18 in the Campus Center, room 105 at 1:15 p.m. As the second reader in the Women Writers at Bryn Mawr Series of lunchtime workshops, Ms. Hunter will read from her works, and an open workshop on creative writing will follow at 2:30 p.m. We hope that many members of the college community will take the opportunity to see Ms. Hunter.

Directly on the heels of Kristin Hunter, the second black woman artist, Brenda Dixon Stowell, comes to Bryn Mawr on Thursday,

November 19 and 30 at Pembroke Arch Dance Studio. Ms. Stowell will give a lecture on "Dance in Afro-American culture, and specifically on black dance in Philadelphia, 1920-1987." Ms. Stowell is an Associate Professor, Dance Department at Temple University and has done avant-garde performance workshops in New York, stateside, and abroad. Currently she is a freelance performer, working with dance, poetry, drama, and music to create works tailored to specific events and populations. Her newest project, "Dance in the Black Philadelphia Community," uses oral history and dance documentation to examine concert, vaudeville, and street dance from the 1920s to the present time. Please note that this event is not just limited to dancers only. All interested persons are welcome.

The next artist in the spotlight is Eva Gholson, associate professor in dance at Temple University and artistic director of Sybil Dance Company, a Philadelphia-based modern dance company. With the co-sponsorship of the Sisterhood, Ms. Gholson will conduct a master class, a showing of her new work in progress, and will remain after the performance to discuss her work and her experience as an artist with all interested students. This event is scheduled for December 8 or 9.

Finally, on Thursday, February 11, during Black History Month, Bebe Miller and Company will give a performance in Goodhart Auditorium at 8:00 p.m. According to the *Village Voice*, a New York-based newspaper, Bebe Miller's choreography for a company of five superbly trained, gifted dancers is "intricate, fast, and legato performed with zip, physical strength, precision and casual wit. Miller's solo dances create spellbinding magical moments: an arm beckons, shoots out; a leg swings, bursts into a wide leap; her personality shimmers." Ms. Miller's dancing is often characterized by its fast, upbeat, high energy movements, backed up by rhythms ranging from jazz to rock to electronics to percussion. As a performer, and as a choreographer she moves audiences with a compelling sense of drama. This is an event that no-one will want to miss. Keep eyes posted for information and flyers on all events and if anyone is interested for further information, call Linda Caruso Haviland at extension X5208 or X6365 or the Office of the Arts at X6236. We hope to see everyone there!

Parent's day concert shines

Review
by Anastasia Hopkins

Making good on their promise of musical excellence, both the HC-BMC Symphony Orchestra and the Chamber Singers gave their first performances in a joint Parent's Day concert on Saturday, October 24. Conductor Harvey Felder and Director Jan Hamer led their respective groups in front of a packed Thomas Great Hall. The expectant crowd was not disappointed by a repertoire that attested to the talent and the endurance of the musicians.

The Symphony began with Bach's *Brandenburg Concerto No. 3* in G Major. The piece started lightly and cheerfully, and continually strengthened while keeping true to Bach's regimented style. The music continued with a give and take between the soprano and alto strings. After a brief, almost whimsical harpsichord interlude, the concerto continued with renewed strength. It was altogether enjoyable in its ability to play with the ear while maintaining Bach's almost mathematical style.

A different sound altogether was created by Puccini's *Minuet for Strings*. Music flowed from the violins, violas and cellos, and basses replied in vibrato. Sound soared throughout Thomas, becoming brighter and sharper, and then returning to its original softness. In fact, the piece itself seemed to end too abruptly, leaving the audience piqued by its swiftly changing tones and its difference from the preceding *Concerto*.

The entrance of the Chamber Singers added yet another facet to a diverse performance. Jan Pieterszoon Sweelinck's *Psaume 90* was sung a capella in a light medieval style. The controlled round was strengthened by the reverberances in Thomas, which gave its sound a cathedral-like depth. Salomone Rossi's *Psalm 146* (in Hebrew) also capitalized on the acoustics in a vibrant and joyous manner. The soprano and alto voices were supported by tenors

and basses to create rich tones. The Chamber Singers and the Symphony then combined in Mozart's *Ave Verum Corpus* to produce a softly reverent sound. The hushed respect of the words and music created a caressing, almost pliable quality to create a distinctly religious mood.

After intermission, the full Symphony Orchestra began Edward Elgar's *Two Songs for Chamber Orchestra*. The first of two pieces, *de Matin*, rose and fell in tone, pitch, and rhythm. True to its name, it made one imagine a sunrise, especially in comparison to the darkness of "de Nuit," Elgar's next selection. This was a piece of quiet fervor that moved surreptitiously into the shadowy tones of nightfall.

The final selection of the concert was Schubert's *Symphony No. 3* in D Major, which contained four movements that showed the perseverance of the musicians. The allegro began quietly but quickly livened up, which was characteristic of the entire piece. Buildup and relief interspersed with flute and violin sounds carried over into the *Andante*, which had a lighter intensity than the first movement. The music retained a flowing but staccato quality in the sharpness of the *Minuet* and *Trio* which led to the thundering highs and lows of the *Allegro vivace*. The entire piece conveyed a wonderful sense of movement which was a memorable ending for the entire concert.

On the whole, the performance was one of a bright and vibrant style. The well-known acoustical problems of Thomas did not seem to affect the sound of the instruments a great deal; indeed, the vocal performance was enhanced by the echoing qualities of the hall. The HC-BMC joint music program has produced excellent work that has left the bi-college community anticipating more. This expectation will be satisfied by December performances of both the Symphony and the Chamber Singers, as well as other musical groups.



HAVE YOU HUGGED
YOUR TEDDY TODAY

Health ctr protocol stated

by Madeline Marcus

Have you been noticing recently that your mailbox is overflowing with "policies?" There's the Drug Policy, the Alcohol Policy, the Party, Parking, and Posting Policies, and sometimes even Plenary Political Policies or how to institute Policies. Well, not at the Bryn Mawr College Health Center, no sirree. We have no policies, only *protocols*. Now that that nasty flu seems to have eased up, the midterms fade noisily into the lull before finals, we of the Health Center Liaison Committee feel that a few of our poli . . . er . . . protocols ought to be explained.

First, the most commonly asked question from students — "Why do I need to know the date of my last menstrual period in order to get a throat lozenge?" Protocol demands that a baseline of information is necessary for each student that comes through the building, and sooner or later, that includes pretty much everyone. Therefore, on your first visit every semester, vital statistics will be taken on you including height, weight, blood pressure, temperature, and yes, the date of your last menstrual period. The only way to avoid this last question is to be a boy, and . . . well . . .

The reason all this is done is that your body undergoes changes as you develop, and gets thrown off these norms when you are sick, emotionally upset, or pregnant. A baseline of information allows the health professionals who see you and review your chart to know what your own personal cycle is like. This, as well as allowing that ever-important continuity of care, facilitates treatment of any current or future conditions you may have.

It is important that you understand what is being done to and for you by these or any health care providers. If you are ever unsure, ASK QUESTIONS! If not of the Health Center staff, then of us, your trusty student liaisons.

But enough commercializing. Another protocol is the dispensary's way of distributing contraception. Now, no matter what, condoms are part of the deal! Buy pills, you'll get pills and condoms, still at a major savings over retail prices. If you have been reading your Awareness-building mail, you will realize why this is so important. Condoms are now recommended as an excellent secondary contraceptive and barrier to AIDS and other STD's.

There are still other protocols regarding billing, payment, and confidentiality. For more information, refer to the notebooks in the Health Center waiting rooms, as well as the Student Handbook you got way back in the mists of September. Also, contact the Committee with any questions, or with any ideas for future articles.

In future issues, be on the lookout for allergy shot clinic schedules, and recruiting (still in the very early stages of planning) of student drivers to help the Health Center with transport of patients and other specimens to Bryn Mawr Hospital for lab work.

Walk-in clinics are now set up, with our beloved NP Shelley Fitzgerald seeing walk-ins on Tuesday and Thursday mornings, and residents taking on that lovely task on Monday and Friday mornings, and Wednesday afternoons. Dr. Kerr is still available by appointment only.

For now, get lots of rest, force fluids when sick, and Hey! Let's be careful out there!

Student concert reviewed

Review
by Marit Danielson

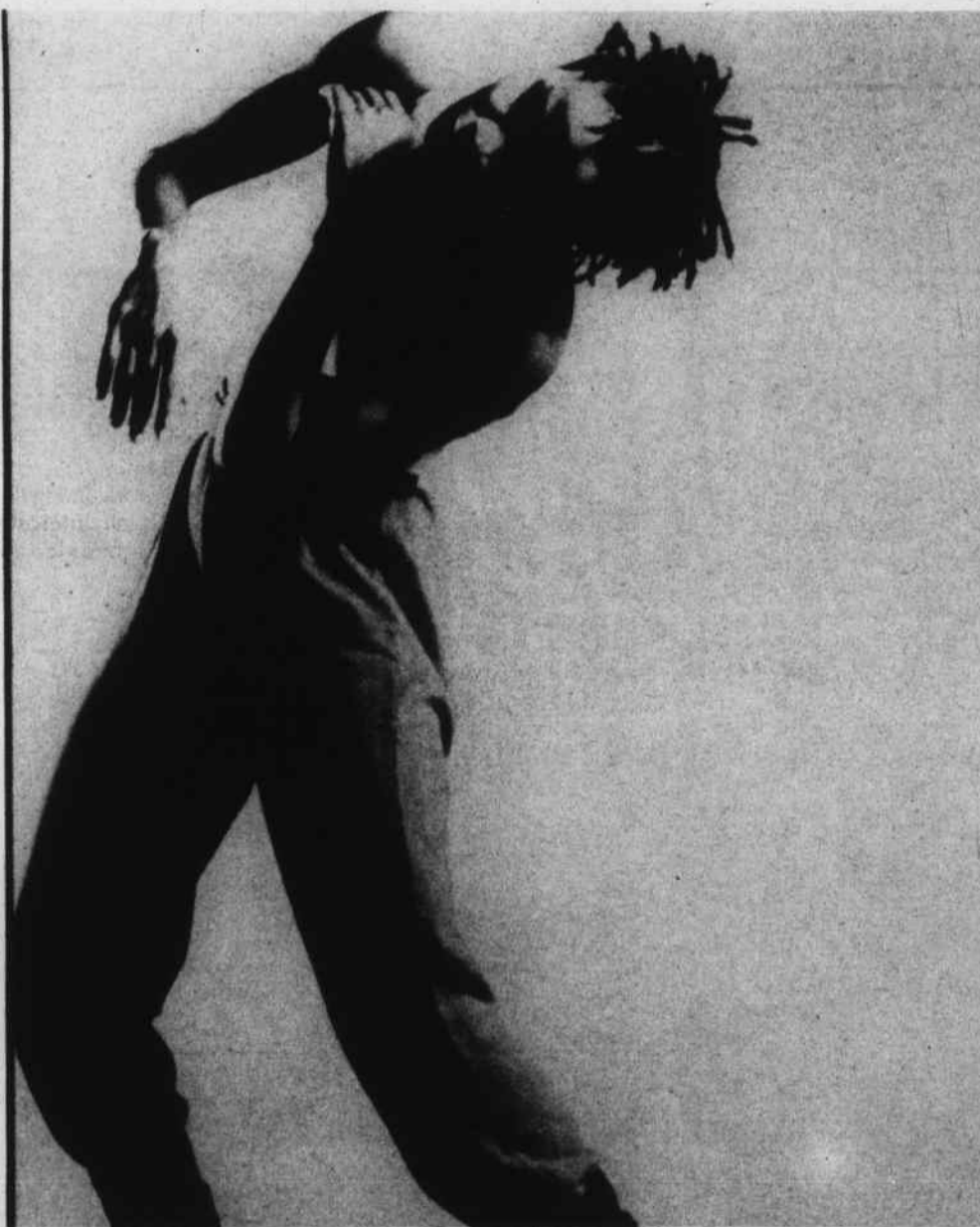
On Saturday, the 24th of October, a joint concert was given by the Haverford-Bryn Mawr Symphony and Chamber Singers. The concert was performed for a full-house in Thomas Great Hall. Harvey Felder led the orchestra in a diverse program of Bach, Puccini, Elgar, and Schubert. The program was especially notable in that each piece called for a different ensemble combination, which unfortunately required a reset of stage before each piece causing the concert to lack a harmonious flow.

The use of the term 'symphony' is a bit misleading for this group for the reason that three out of the four pieces calling for just orchestra were actually chamber works. Bach's 3rd *Brandenburg Concerto* and Puccini's *Minuet for Strings* both call for small string ensemble and Elgar's *Two Songs, de Matin and de Nuit*, call for condensed orches-

tra. They did perform one major work from the symphonic repertoire, that being the *Symphony No. 3 in D Major* by Schubert.

I would say, realizing the small number of musicians the Haverford-Bryn Mawr Symphony has to draw upon that they are indeed much better suited for chamber works. Schubert, even though he is a relatively early composer of symphonies, really requires a much more full orchestra. This was most noticeable in the wind section. The orchestra will be confined to early symphonic repertoire because they simply lack wind and brass players.

The Chamber Singers under the direction of Janice Hamer sang two delightful pieces. They were Sweelinck's *Psaume 90* and the *Psalm No. 146* by Rossi. The Symphony and the Chamber Singers combined forces to perform the well known *Ave Verum Corpus* by Mozart. The next concert featuring these ensembles will be a Holiday Concert on December 6th.



Bebe Miller, electrifying dancer and choreographer, will perform at BMC on February 11th at 8:00 pm in Goodhart Auditorium. For more information contact the Arts Office (X6236).

VIRGINIA LIBERATOR

Back Smoker Diaries divulge Bryn Mawr history

by Sara Johnson

"There is a theory that the Earth was created in 1934 by a cosmic entity known only as Fred . . . that all evidences of a past beyond that year are Fred's fabrications."

This phrase, cryptic as it seems, will immediately evoke for many on this campus a world of infinite creativity, controversy, procrastination, lists, doodles, and social history in the making — in short, the institution of the Back Smoker Diary. These innocent-looking blank notebooks can be found lurking in the 'smokers' and general social areas of Denbigh, Merion, Rockefeller and Erdman; addicts may be identified by their inability to pass a single day without checking the diary at least as often as their mail. Possibly more. In fact, I knew one person who went so far as to write every day in each of the four diaries, using four different hand-writings, four different personalities, and — what? Never heard of the diaries? This history is a long and strange one . . .

The original Back Smoker Diary was invented ten years ago in the fall of 1977 by a group of friends who liked to hang out in the Denbigh back smoker, fencing, reading Harlequins, singing folk songs, wearing bat robes and rediscovering old Bryn Mawr traditions. The reputation of Denbigh was then somewhat eccentric. One writer summed it up neatly in the following entry: "A collection of libelous and complementary rumours — Denbighites 'are': misandryous lesbians, studious prudes, monastic, dangerously insane, too blahly normal to be of any use, all so quiet, anglophiles, fatally affected, variously depraved, snobbish conceited cliquish, living in the past . . ." At least one backsmoker denizen, Skye Brainard '79, Traditions Mistress, went on to acquire semi-legendary status by founding the institution of High Table and reviving the tradition of Grand May Day, which had lapsed in the thirties. The 1977-78 diary, contained in a single lined exercise book, consisted largely of cryptic, obscure notes and quotations from Greek, Latin, Shakespeare, the metaphysical poets, T.S. Eliot, and Harlequin romances, interspersed with the usual ravings about overwork and sex (or lack thereof). Some typical excerpts:

"On this night, Pope Innocent the Nought called and has proclaimed that from henceforth the Swiss Guard shall carry Light Sabres. He also recommended the movie 'The Prince and the Pauper' as being worthy of note."

"On this day at 3:31 did Mr. Lachs open a class to democratic procedure for the purpose of determining Course Requirements. A single exam consisting of ten true or false questions was proposed, and government by royal fiat was abruptly resumed."

"Backrubbing 001 should be a required course."

"C'est la vie / C'est la guerre / Ce n'est pas / Une pomme de terre."

"Barbara Cartland Titles We'd Like to See: Love is a Lascivious Leopard; The Demented Dandy; The Asinine Earl; Never Laught At Lust; The Marquis Who Sated Women."

"The year ended in something of an uproar when, facing an unprecedentedly high residence exchange, students voted to make Denbigh coed — some believed, out of hostility towards its perceived cliquishness. The next year, the main diary writers apparently fled next door to Merion and continued the diary in Merion's backsmoker, calling themselves the "Back Smoker in Exile" — to the considerable annoyance of Merionites such as the one who wrote to complain that "the name of this dorm is not, nor ever has been, Denbigh." It was here that some of the same people, on Halloween 1978, came up with the idea of refounding a separate Bryn Mawr College News to supplement the bi-college paper (which had been formed by a merger of the Bryn Mawr and Haverford newspapers ten years earlier). The next year, 1979-80, Denbigh once again went single sex and many of its exiles returned, but some remained in Merion and started a separate diary.

In the years that followed, as the original founders all graduated and the "clique," whether perceived or genuine, dissolved, the diary became less of a personal collection of in-jokes and more of a dorm-wide forum for procrastination, socializing, and miscellaneous scribble. The now-common practice of using anonymous pen-names came into use, where in the earliest years real names were freely used. Perhaps the height of the institution came in 1983-84, when both Erdman and Rockefeller started their own diaries; Rockefeller alone went through fifteen diaries in a single year (the norm is perhaps four). The diaries began to develop distinct personalities; Erdman, for instance, was characterized by a tendency towards fantasy and science fiction, while Denbigh was dominated by the remnants of the High

Table tradition. This year Rock's back-smoker was made into a freshman double and the diary moved to the living room. But

all the diaries are alive and well, having all but forgotten their chequered past, except for the initial quote which opened the first

diary and is still inscribed in every new diary by that year's appointed "Historian." All back issues are in the archives on the second floor of Canaday, and are readily available for research into a rich source of social history and Bryn Mawr culture in the past ten years.

Security issues cause concern

by Thida Cornes

The recent robberies at Brecon, Haffner and Erdman may have faded in students' memories, but the threat of crime still remains. Security has responded by increasing security—4 officers patrol the campus day and night.

Director of Security and Safety Katherine Steinbeck said, "[The] priority [of Security] is getting officers trained and hired." However, she added, training has created more paperwork and "more time involvement with the officers." Normally, she said, they would be able to function more under a supervisor or on their own, but with the training, they require more supervision, and therefore more of her time. When asked about the current level of staffing, she said, "We could use more people, but we are not understaffed. We would like more officers than we have, but [the staff] is adequate."

A person who wishes not to be named said "the campus is naive," and urged students to be "security conscious."

On escort service, Steinbeck says she likes the idea, "as long as there's financial and moral support for it." She added that such a service would require trained and paid students with walkie-talkies.

In SGA, the idea of a self-defense class was brought up. Steinbeck said, "I am against a self-defense class unless Jen Shillingford sponsors it."

Steinbeck suggested instead that students become more aware of the possibility of theft. Steinbeck said, "[This campus] needs crime prevention education." Steinbeck stated that people still don't lock their doors. She also said students often don't call when they see a suspicious person in their dorm, and that if a student does call, they often don't give enough information.

Alecia Domer, a student whose room was broken into, said that there was a lack of information. "No one hears about robberies, etc., that happened on this campus, unless you happen to know the person who had it

done to them." Domer urged the creation of a Security Committee and the creation of a bulletin board where crimes and suspects would be posted.

Steinbeck said "no one calls security with rumors of crimes," and that if there was a rumor she would rather have them call. Steinbeck liked the idea of a bulletin board, but she said that right now it is not possible: "The only system we have right now is the [The College and Bryn Mawr-Haverford] news. We have to have a foundation, before we can build things upon it, and right now we're building the foundation."

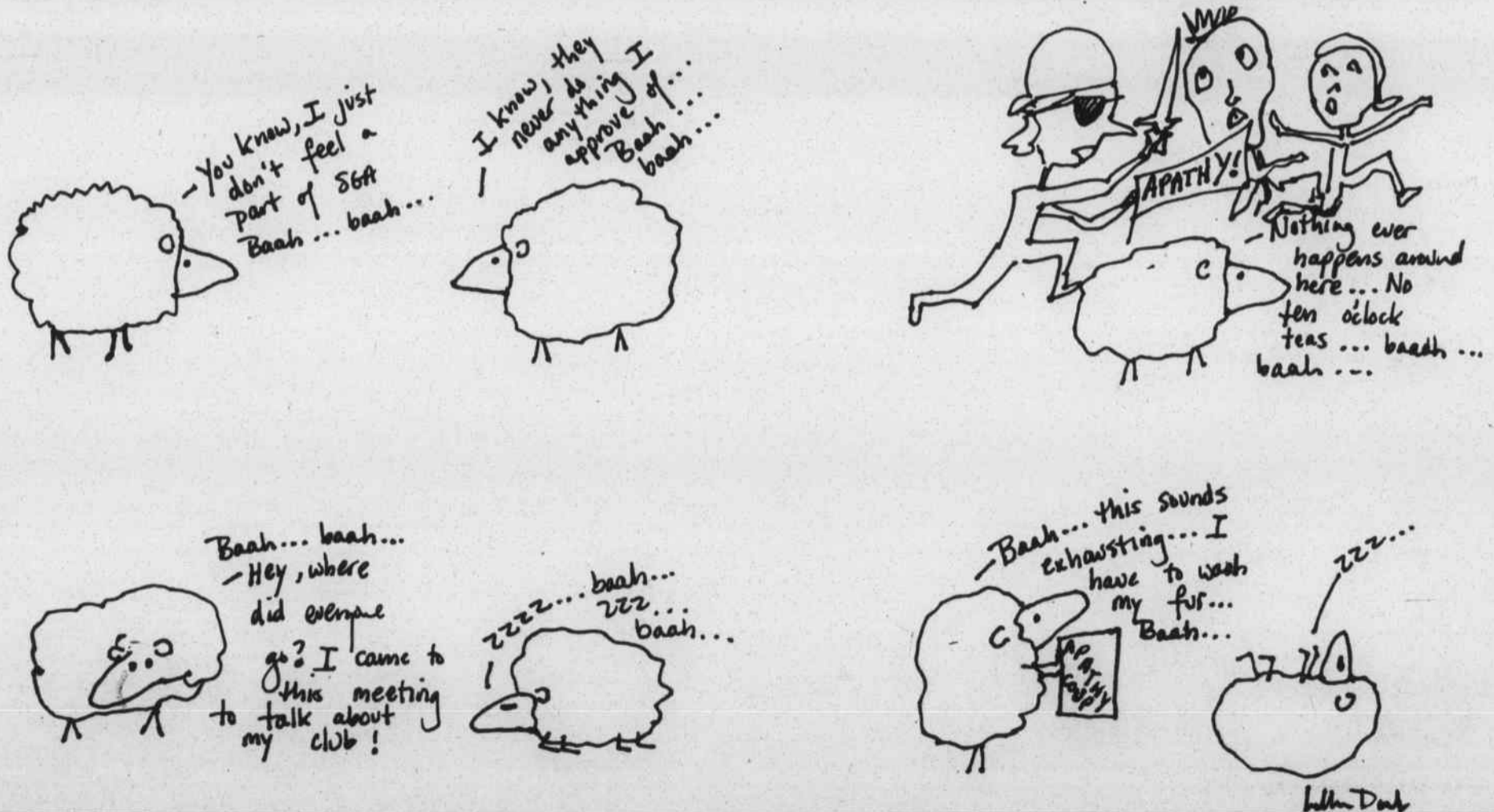
Grad dept. cuts

(Continued from page 6)

notes that being in class with graduate students "helps you have more of a concept of what graduate school is — I would be more likely to go now that I've seen what they do."

Many students have wondered how the graduate programs could be costing Bryn Mawr so much that they would need to be cut. Both Friedman and McDonald have noticed that not all graduate students here are funded by the college, while full tuition and a stipend are the norm at other institutions. Since the departments are fairly small, professors do not have to offer very many graduate courses each semester. "What do we cost?" asks Friedman.

Makokha is comforted by the thought that Bryn Mawr is not the only institution with financial troubles, and that thus these troubles are not an indication of any decreasing quality at Bryn Mawr. "Cambridge and Oxford are having the same problems," he says, "it's a universal trend." He feels that Bryn Mawr now has a unique academic atmosphere for a college of its size and that somehow even with the impending cuts, "One hopes that this atmosphere will go on and on."



The Dates Women Make

Wednesday, November 4th

Haffner French Table 11 am-12 pm; Haffner Italian Table 11:30 am-1:30 pm

ISA Panel Discussion: "Education in SE Asia," CCC, 7 pm

Writing Clinic, Thomas 251, 7 pm

French Film Festival, "Ma Nuit Chez Maud," CCC 105, 7 pm

"Rituals: A Resource for Families and Therapists," an Anita D. Lichtnstein Memorial Lecture by Evan Imber-Black, Dept. of Psychiatry, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Thomas 110, 8 pm

Bryn Mawr Freshwomen Bible Study, Merion 9, 8:30 pm

Bryn Mawr Upperclasswomen Bible Study, Rock 43, 8:30 pm

"Paperworks—an exhibit of selected students' work," Campus Center Gallery, Room 204 (through Nov.)

College News Editorial Board meeting, Women's Center, 9 pm

Lesbian Bisexual Support Group, Women's Center, 10 pm

Thursday, November 5th

Peace Studies Lecture by Aldon Morris, University of Michigan Sociology Department: "Beyond the Mountaintop: A Critical Analysis of the Civil Rights Movements and Martin Luther King's Leadership," Haverford, Gest 101, 4 pm

Writing Clinic, Thomas 251, 7 pm

BMC Film Series: "The Court Jester," Thomas 110, 7:30 and 9:30 pm; W.S. Merwin, poet, a part of the Marianne Moore readings, Goodhart, 8 pm

Atlee Phillips, retired CIA officer and Intelligence Community advocate will be speaking in support of US intelligence and covert activities, as well as CIA recruiting in the bi-College Community, Haverford, Stokes Auditorium, 8 pm

Latter Day Saints Study Group, CCC 210, 8 pm

Russian Choir, Batten House Living Room, 8:30 pm

WWAR meeting, CCC 210, 9 pm

Aldon Morris—a seminar for interested faculty and students, CCC 200, 9 am

Student Theater Company presents the One-Acts: *Death* by Woody Allen, directed by Elisabeth Friedman and Megan McCauley;

The Line by Horowitz, directed by Jonathan Karp; *The Stranger* by Strindberg, directed by Hillary Gebler;

Haverford, Marshall Auditorium, 7:30 pm

Bi-college Christian Fellowship Meeting, "Corporate Prayer," Goodhart Common Room, 7:30 pm

Exploratory Cinema, "Life with Oharu" [Japan]: with short, "Last Words," Haverford, Stokes Auditorium, 8:30 pm

Saturday, November 7th

A Community Meeting, Campus Center, 7 pm

One-Acts, Marshall Auditorium, 7:30 pm

Wednesday, November 11th

BMC Freshwomen Bible Study, Merion 9, 8:30 pm

BMC Upperclasswomen Bible Study, Rock 43, 8:30 pm

Lesbian Bisexual Support Group, Women's Center, 10 pm

Friday, November 13th

Bryn Mawr/Haverford Theater Program presents the fall mainstage production: Samuel Beckett's *Waiting for Godot*, Goodhart Auditorium, 7:30 pm. General Public, \$4. For more information call 645-5208.

Saturday, November 14th

Bi-College Christian Fellowship Meeting, "Prayer Around the World," Haverford, Gest 101, 7:30 pm

Waiting for Godot, Goodhart Auditorium, 7:30 pm

Women's Party, sponsored by LBSG, Goodhart Music Room, 9 pm-2 am

Sunday, November 15th

Waiting for Godot, Goodhart Auditorium, 7:30 pm

Exploratory Cinema, "Man of Flowers" [Australia]: with short, "Neighbors," Stokes Auditorium, 8:30 pm

Wednesday, November 18th

Women Writers at Bryn Mawr College: a lunchtime reading and open workshop by Kristen Hunter, fiction writer, CCC 105, 1:15 pm

Bible Study, Merion 9, 8:30 pm

Bible Study, Rock 43, 8:30 pm

College News Editorial Board meeting, Women's Center, 9 pm



ANNOUNCING

The emergence of LesbianSpace. Created for Lesbians who want to be able to get together informally, LesbianSpace will be a weekly "space" where Lesbians can hang out, play music, discuss topics of interest to Lesbians, and feel comfortable being themselves. Look for signs about the first meeting time and place. All Lesbians are welcome.

ARTICLES ON CLASS REQUESTED FOR AN UPCOMING CENTERSPREAD

Has coming from a working class background significantly affected your experience at Bryn Mawr? Are you uncomfortable around those who are less well-off than yourself? Has having or not having a lot of money been an issue of concern for you? If so, the *College News* would like your story.

We are interested in receiving submissions of personal articles concerning issues of class and classism at Bryn Mawr for an upcoming center-spread. If you would be interested in writing an article or being interviewed, please contact Susan Brown, Box C-595, X 6113, as soon as possible.

The Finding Lists Are Here!

Members of the bi-College community can get this year's brand new finding list from the Office of Public Information on the third floor of Taylor for \$2.00. PLEASE, for your own security and that of everyone on campus—do NOT give or sell your finding list to anyone! The information including in the finding list is extremely helpful to community members, but could be used by outsiders for "shady purposes." If you have any questions, contact the Office of Public Information (X 5135).

Retired CIA officer to speak

The Alternative Policy Forum (APF) is sponsoring the visit of David Atlee Phillips, a retired CIA officer and intelligence community advocate, on this Thursday, Nov. 5, at 8 pm in Stokes Auditorium at Haverford. He will be speaking in support of U.S. intelligence and covert activities, as well as CIA recruiting in the bi-college community.

This event promises to be very controversial, and the APF encourages debate and discussion concerning this issue.

Flasher seen near gym

A flasher was seen Thursday night near the gym at 4:40 p.m. He was a white male, 5' 8", aged 30-40 with a heavy build/overweight, light hair, tan pants, brown t-shirt, light colored flannel-type short-waisted jacket. Merion police are handling the investigation.

WANTED TO BUY

A used Answering Machine. Call 645-6045.

WANTED

Junior or Senior editor for *Akoue '88*. Training available. Contact M Cat Roper at 642-7325 for information.

Upcoming feminism lectures

Two upcoming lectures, sponsored by the Bryn Mawr College Faculty Committee on Feminism and Gender Studies, the Class of 1902 Lecture Fund and the Spanish Department, will be held Nov. 12 and 17.

Marifeli Perez-Stable is an Associate Professor in the Program in Politics, Economics and Society at the State University of New York, Old Westbury. She received her Ph.D. in Sociology from the State University of New York, Stony Brook, in 1985 and has written extensively on women in Cuba and the Cuban working class after the Revolution. She will be speaking on "Women and the Struggle for Equality in Revolutionary Cuba" on Thursday, November 12, from 4-6 p.m. in Thomas 110.

Lila Abu-Lughod is Assistant Professor of Anthropology at Williams College and is currently in residence at the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton University. She received her Ph.D. from Harvard in 1984 and has recently published *Veiled Sentiment: Honor and Poetry in a Bedouin Society* (University of California, 1986). Professor Abu-Lughod has also undertaken extensive field research on Bedouin women in Egypt and women's networks and particular spheres of influence in these societies. She will be speaking on "Modest Veils and Subversive Songs: Bedouin Women and the Problems of Powerlessness" on Tuesday, November 17 from 4-6 p.m. in the Computer Center, Room 210.

SPORTS

BMC winter sports start up

by Christine Lafuente

With the winter months approaching, certain Bryn Mawr students are refusing to hibernate, and instead are looking forward to a season of strenuous activity. These students are on Bryn Mawr's swimming, badminton, and basketball teams, and constitute three of the four winter sports offered at the college.

Swimming

Lee Wallington, the swimming coach, is hopeful about this coming season. Despite the fact that several strong swimmers from last season were unable to return, the strength is made up for in numbers. The swimmers that are here this season are good. According to a fitness test, this season's team is in better shape overall than last season's.

Wallington anticipates stronger depth, meaning that within each race in a meet, BMC should be able to pull a majority of the top five places. Absences due to midterms and illnesses did bite into training: "But people are coming back and getting stronger, and hopefully that will have been our only drawback," Wallington said.

Training began with an effort to get the team members to know each other, since during an average practice, the swimmers have their heads in the water and do not get the chance to interact in the way that other teams do. Training then focused on technique and endurance, as well as on individual specialties and preparing for races.

The first meet, on November 11, is an away meet against Lehigh, a division I team. This is a bold undertaking for the BMC swimmers, since competing against a division I team means competing against swimmers on athletic scholarships. Bryn Mawr is a division III team, since the college does not offer athletic scholarships.

Badminton

Cindy Bell, coach of Bryn Mawr's badminton team, explained: "Badminton is nothing like your 4th of July backyard sport." In fact, player reaction time is second only to Jai-alai, making badminton one of the fastest sports around.

Training consists of a lot of "suicide" sprinting and agility drills. Players enjoy early success in this sport, but Bell adds that it is a big step between early success and real skill. She is confident that many of her players will make that step, and pointed out freshman Kathleen Crowther as having promise.

Cross country places fourth

by Shannon Heath

The sun shone brightly over the Haverford course last Saturday as over sixty runners lined up to race in the October 24 PAIAW Women's Cross Country Championships. Bryn Mawr placed a respectable fourth place overall in its first year as a team. As usual, the fledgling team was led by Catherine Payne, who passed Haverford's Nancy Morgan in the last half-mile of the course to place third with a time of 18:57. Payne was particularly pleased that she broke nineteen minutes for the first time this season. Margie Zeller and Michelle Schasberger both showed strong performances as well, placing 15th and 17th, respectively. Coach Ousey was pleased with the team unity shown by the fact that less than thirty seconds separated Bryn Mawr's second runner, Margie Zeller and fifth runner, Larissa Karpovics.

Team strength came through stronger

Bell feels that the team is the best in the Philadelphia area, and last year came in second in the Philadelphia Association of Intercollegiate Athletics for Women (PAIAW). This season, with most of the team back, Bell hopes to win the PAIAW, which would be a first for BMC. There was a much bigger turnout this year, and many of the players, though novices to badminton, bring skills from tennis and squash. The first home match is January 21 at 4 p.m. against Cedarcrest College, and Bell promises some excitement.

Basketball

The basketball team has been in practice for a little over a week, so it was difficult for coach Leigh Donato to tell exactly how the team is falling into place. She is confident, however, that the future looks bright: "Things look good," she pointed out.

Donato is hoping the team can start where it left off last season, as it was fairly successful. In addition to many returning players, the team has a few new players. The first scrimmage game is November 11, and the first game is on November 21 against Montclair State.

Donato spoke mostly about the role athletics play in a small liberal arts environment like Bryn Mawr. A graduate of a liberal arts college herself, she feels athletics are especially important for women because they provide a tremendous release, but do not detract from a heavy concentration on academics. Athletics combine both mental and physical work, but also provide a type of education which long nights in Canaday do not provide.

Wallington and Bell also share the sentiment that someone who only hits the books is missing something. The athlete learns to handle competition, to cooperate with and support teammates during the struggles of training, and to make a commitment to health and fitness. Coming from backgrounds where athletics were taken much more seriously than at Bryn Mawr, both Bell and Wallington expressed frustration with having to compromise their demands with the demands of academics in this environment.

The decision to participate in a sport is one that needs to be taken seriously. It is not an unreasonable commitment to make, and Donato said she felt badly for the athlete that comes here and shelves athletics for academics alone. Of course academics come first, but other commitments should also be taken seriously, including athletics. Happily, the coaches find Bryn Mawr students are willing to do so.

than ever in the October 31 cross country meet with Cedar Crest, when Bryn Mawr runners took the top four places with less than five seconds separating the first and fourth finishers. Before the race, the team was somewhat disheartened by Payne's absence due to a stomach flu, and Schasberger's absence due to obligations in the city. Suffering all season from shin splints, Zeller had recently developed a pulled hip muscle in the opposite leg, but was still planning to run in the meet. Valerie Hoffman, who had competed in only two college meets previously, had been pulled out of bed to run the race to fulfill the team's need for a fifth runner. But both Margie and Valerie put in shining performances, indicating the team's overall inspiring spirit. Bryn Mawr students who wish to join Coach Ousey's band are welcome to talk to him or any of the team members about participating in Winter Track.

Interested in Running



INDOOR TRACK?

Leave your name and phone number at the gym and Coach Ousey will contact you

Soccer beats Cath U. and Beaver

by Tanya Sharon

The varsity soccer team won three out of their last four games, making for a winning season record of 9-7-2, and ending the season on a positive note. Coach Ray Tharen commented that he was "very pleased with the season — everyone hustled and gave one hundred percent. An outstanding crew."

Last weekend's game against Catholic University was a tough one, giving parents and friends present for Parents Weekend a chance to observe a demonstration of Mawrter perseverance in a non-academic setting. Joanna Meyer scored in the first half to give the Mawrters the lead, and the team managed to hold on in the second half for a final score of 1-0.

Monday's game against Beaver was a chance of pace, for which the score of 4-1 was a partial reflection of "one of the best games we played the whole season," in the

words of co-captain Lisa Goekjian. Goals were scored by Veronika Teibach, Mary Scalia, and Joanna Meyers. Tharan said, "We were just on. We were creative. We were two steps ahead and saw the big picture."

The 0-3 loss in the Delaware game three days later, on the other hand, "doesn't reflect how well we played," says Goekjian, against a team whose record is presently 12-2-3. Fortunately, the last game of the season, against the U. Penn club, "finished the season on a high," Goekjian commented, with a 2-0 score. Tharen noted that Bryn Mawr has never beaten the club by more than one goal before now. Joanna Meyer scored in the first half on a penalty kick, then goalie Shannon McGuire "broke their back" when she stopped a penalty kick against Bryn Mawr in the same half. Scalia finished things off with a lofted goal from midfield in the second half.

Prof. Kline translates Brodsky

(Continued from page 1)

all translators, or poets, know the other's language. Kline and Brodsky are fortunate in that they may avoid both these problems. They both speak fluent Russian and English. Most translators aren't themselves poets but linguists, and will often do a literal translation and then collaborate with a poet who puts it into poetic form. Brodsky is different, Kline explains, in that he always knew English well enough to comment on the translations himself. The value of good translators is that they are able to catch the intricacies of the language and preserve that in the translation. Poetry is perhaps the most subtle of written forms, and therefore, the most difficult form to capture.

Both Kline and Brodsky agree that in translation one must try to preserve everything. That is, the form should be preserved at all costs, which includes meter and rhyme. It would seem perhaps that meaning, following this thinking, would be sacrificed for the sake of rhyme. It is Brodsky's view, Kline explained, that rhymes are in the language and he just brings them out. "The poet is the instrument of the language and not the other way around." Therefore, one can't very well abandon the rhyme as it is inherent in the language. Kline explains further that rhyme is absolutely essential because of the "way in which otherwise distant elements are unified by rhyme. Rhyme holds the verse together." One way to work around this is to use what he calls "slant rhymes," or sort of half rhymes, often employed by 20th century Russian poets who, for the most part, avoid writing in free

verse, the form that now dominates in modern Western poetry.

This precarious act of translation, finding the balance between two languages without losing the content, style or form of the poem, sometimes fails, sometimes succeeds. The following is an example of what Brodsky and Kline consider a "successful effort," a passage from Kline's translation from the Russian of Brodsky's "The Butterfly." It is also an example of the talents that brought both George Kline and Joseph Brodsky to such a level of recognition:

It seems to me you are
a protean creature,
whose markings mask a feature
of face, or stone, or star.
Who was the jeweller,
brow uncontracted,
who from our world extracted
your miniature—
a world where madness brings
us low, and lower,
where we are things, while you are
the thought of things?

Why were these lovely shapes
and colors given
for your one day of life in
this land of lakes?
—a land whose dappled mir-
rors have one merit:
reflecting space, they store it.
Such brief existence tore
away your chance
to be captured, delivered,
within cupped hands to quiver—
the hunter's eye entrance.