The College News 1988-10-27 Vol. 10 No. 3

Students of Bryn Mawr College
In the middle of the night, the surrealism of it all: the world's largest building, the world's greatest parking lot—smoke in the air. Four helicopters overhead.

5:00 a.m., October 17, the Pentagon. Nearly 1,000 demonstrators gather to protest U.S. intervention in El Salvador. Although the temperature dips into the low 40's, the peaceful gathering is jams of people, some holding up signs. They are making history, a demonstration to rival the massive anti-war protests of two decades ago. Comparisons to the "Vietnam Conflict" are often made. The U.S. currently sends over $1.5 million a day to the Salvadorian government—over three billion U.S. tax dollars during the Reagan administration—a level of funding unmatched since the height of the Vietnam War. As with the early stages of Vietnam, there are now at least 55 U.S. military advisors in El Salvador—55 is the maximum number the U.S. laws allow without a declaration of war.

In spite of unlimited U.S. support, the country has fallen into a state of economic and political uncertainty. The Salvadoran government is currently at a staggering 80%, President Duarte is fast losing both his power and his health. And a relentless wave of death squads are stepping up their killings. Since the war began in 1979, there have been at least 70,000 civilian deaths at the hands of the U.S. armed, trained, and funded Salvadoran government security forces.

The Pentagon blockade was primarily organized by the Pentagon Peace and Justice Coordinating Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador (CISPES) with support from other peace and justice groups around the world. The Pledge of Resistance and a similar protest in the Anti-Vietnam War country. The Pentagon was chosen as the site of the action partly to commemorate a similar protest in the Anti-Vietnam War Movement of October in 1967, and more importantly, to call attention to the fact that the Pentagon commands, directs, fuels, and supplies the U.S. low intensity war being waged against the people of El Salvador and throughout Central America.

The protest was part of a nation-wide campaign to remind the nation of what the TV news series Frontline called "our forgotten war". In this crucial election year, the demonstrators wanted to send a message to both the current administration and the candidates that U.S. policy in Central America needs drastic revision. As the demonstrators chanted, "No more fighting! No more war! U.S. out of El Salvador!"

Five John Mawr students took part in the action at the Pentagon. Senior Judy Rohrer and Junior Jean Heinsohn risked arrest as they sat with other protestors at part of one of the human barriers to the Pentagon. Juniors Elaine Roth, Chris Palmieri, and Lisa Arellano provided legal support for the protestors. Although none of the five were arrested, the event had a profound impact on all involved.

Roth felt that the action was a productive one: "we met our objectives: we shut down the parking lot, got national press coverage, and affected Pentagon employees." However, she observed that "there were problems that broke down along class and race lines in terms of white, middle class protestors addressing the predominantly black Pentagon police force and the predominantly working-class Pentagon employees.

Media coverage of the action, the largest demonstration at the Pentagon since 1967, was problematic at best. Stacy Hirschberg, a participant in the legal demonstration, was disturbed by the press coverage, finding it either too limited or biased toward the Pentagon's point of view.

Here in Pennsylvania, the front page of the Philadelphia Inquirer (Tuesday, October 18, 1988) featured a large picture of people being pulled apart by police and an Army officer pushing his way through a wall of huddled bodies. The caption focused on the officer trying to go to work and continued on page 11.

Bella Speaks

Does America's tradition of fierce individualism conflict with our need for community and commitment to one another? According to noted sociologist Robert N. Bellah, Americans are largely confined to a vocabulary of individualism and have lost the language needed to make moral sense of their lives. Author of the national bestseller Habits of the Heart, considered to be the most definitive study of American society since David Reisman's 1950s classic The Lonely Crowd, Mr. Bellah, who is a former student of Charles Van Doren and currently at Harvard, spoke at the Center for the New Liberal Arts and the American Civil Liberties Union. His lecture was entitled Sexual and Reproductive Freedoms: What's at Stake in the '88 Election. The forum will address various issues concerning our sexual and reproductive freedoms, including AIDS and AIDS testing, the accessibility of legal abortion, availability of birth control for adolescents, and the complexities surrounding the issues of reproductive technology and personal and collective boundaries." According to the Library Journal. He has also written Religious Restraint and Belief, The Broken Covenant, The New Religious Consciousness, and Varieties of Civil Religion. This lecture is sponsored by the Robert Hildreth Lecture Series of Bryn Mawr College, which brings to campus distinguished scholars in a field of contemporary significance.

Forum held on future of sexual freedom

BY ALLISON LOUIS

The Faculty Committee on Feminism and Gender Studies and the Alfred P. Sloan Program in New Liberal Arts are sponsoring a forum, November 1, entitled Sexual and Reproductive Freedoms: What's at Stake in the '88 Election. The forum will address various issues concerning our sexual and reproductive freedoms, including AIDS and AIDS testing, the accessibility of legal abortion, availability of birth control for adolescents, and the complexities surrounding the issues of reproductive technology and personal and collective boundaries," according to the Library Journal. He has also written Religious Restraint and Belief, The Broken Covenant, The New Religious Consciousness, and Varieties of Civil Religion. This lecture is sponsored by the Robert Hildreth Lecture Series of Bryn Mawr College, which brings to campus distinguished scholars in a field of contemporary significance.

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would like to review for the community a few basic policies of The College News. We feel that it is important to remind members of the community that The College News is not restricted to any one political or social perspective. The College News is a feminist paper, and therefore should be permitted to have "correct" or "appropriate" brand of feminism. All women in the community should feel comfortable submitting letters and articles without fear that their opinions are not acceptable. As included in the Statement of Purpose, "The College News welcomes ideas and submissions from all members of the community." The purpose of the paper is to provide an open forum for a variety of ideas. The content of the spread is a reflection of what has been submitted to us. If you feel your interests are not being fairly represented in the paper, we encourage you to write and exercise your right to express yourself in The College News.

Lisa Arellano, Associate Editor
Rachel Perlman, News Editor

To the Community:

Would you ever think anyone at Bryn Mawr to make you feel like you didn't belong? Bryn Mawr was founded to educate women at a time when women were told that they did not belong in educational institutions. We, as women, came to Bryn Mawr because we knew that we would be accepted; our differences valued.

Would you ever think anyone in our community COULD make you feel like you didn't belong? On October 7th, an Hispanic member of our community was told that she did not belong. This betrayed everything that Bryn Mawr professes to be. The further betrayal came when no one responded to this action: silence. Silence condoned the action.

Do you WANT anyone in our community to get away with this? There will be a forum Sunday, Oct. 30, 6 pm, Campus Center.

To the Editors:

Thank you for running Dykes to Watch Out For. I've been a fan of DTWOF for years and I'm glad that the whole community can share it now. It shows the tolerance of the community and paper that this can be printed. However, I think this tolerance broke down in parts of last week's issue.

Upon first reading the spread, I thought it was hilarious. However, some of the women I know were hurt and thoughtless derogatory. The tone seemed to be in a more prominent position.

Some women do not wish to express their positive experiences in a public forum such as the College News, where it would not be considered politically correct to celebrate one's heterosexual relationship with a Haverfordian. Women should be permitted to have their experiences by implying these women have no taste or that their relationships are further alienate and pressure these women into silence. Taken one at a time, the articles were not offensive; as a group, however, they were thoughtlessly derogatory. The tone was lighted but underneath there was a lot which was really dangerous. How can any positive change come from such a stance of intolerance?

Anonymous '90

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 while classes are in session.

The College News seeks to serve 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 positions or functions are connected to those of the College.

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Anonymous '90

To the Community:

On Thursday, Nov. 17th, the Bryn Mawr Department of Sociology, together with the BMC Office of Minority Affairs and the Peace Studies Program, is sponsoring a talk by Jay MacLeod, who spent ten years investigating the Unfinished Business of the Civil Rights Movement: The Mississippi Delta, 1968." Jay's book, Ain't No Making It, was text in Sociology of Poverty last spring. This book was written as his senior thesis at Harvard. After graduation from Harvard, Jay was a Rhodes Scholar in England for two years, and for the past year, he has been an organizer at the Rural Organizing and Cultural Training in Holmes County, Mississippi. Jay will talk about the racial and economic situation in the Delta, and compare his current work on rural poverty with his analysis of the urban poor in his book. The talk will be held in the Swords Room of Haffner at 4:15, and students will have an opportunity to meet with Jay informally after the talk.

Judith Porter
Professor or Sociology

CORRECTION:
The review of Ballet Hispanico in the last issue of The College News was co-written by Julie Verrill and Stacey Kemp. Some Haverford men sensitive, caring, and intelligent. But not all. I feel that an unfair trick has been played on some people who had virtually no access to the attack; little power with which to defend themselves, and were undeserving of the attack.
To the Community:

This letter is about the latest publicly known incident of ethnic harassment on this campus. On the evening of October 7, a Bryn Mawr freshman was the victim of a clearly derogatory note slipped under her door. We are writing in support of this freshman and in support of the bi-college community concerning this incident. Michele Myers, Joyce Miller, and Matt Hamabata have already articulated how contrary actions such as this are to the values to which we aspire in this community. And in accordance with their letter we say now that we are angry that this incident occurred and that incidents such as this one happen frequently and recur on this campus. And to the perpetrator(s), we say that your actions and your feigned ignorance shall not be tolerated on this campus. Stop the harassment.

Members of W.W.A.R

To the Community:

We write in response to the letter which protested the allocation of college funds for the Feminist Majority President Eleanor Smeal's imminent speech (The College News, October 13, 1988). Dean Hamabata, Christina Palmieri, and Elaine Roth were concerned that the administration supported the "elitist tradition" of " modular American women's movement" while neglecting to adequately fund the "all-inclusive, even pluralistic" movement of "mainstream" American women's movement. In actual fact, Ms. Smeal's visit will cost $2,100, not $4,000 as stated in the letter. Contrary to these authors' assertion, this fee does include not only her room, board, and transportation, but also a reception following the lecture and an optional dinner. $4,000 was indeed Ms. Smeal's suggested fee, but she was willing to bargain from the start. In the end, she accepted $2,100 because she had a special commitment to speaking in the bi-college community: namely, there are several students here who have been instrumental in creating and organizing her current "Feminization of the U.S. Senate Campaign Committee.

Since Kreiger, Palmieri, and Roth did not research thoroughly, they were also unaware that the funding from Dean Hamabata was given specifically to the "Feminization of Power Campus Campaign." Specifically, students who feel them- selves to be in a minority at Bryn Mawr because of race, ethnicity, or sexual orientation are invited to write about that experience. Other students are invited to describe how diversity on campus affects them.

The Bulletin is published quarterly and devotes the spring and fall issues to the theme of importance to the alumnae/i. Since the Bulletin is usually 48 pages (on rare occasions slightly longer), the theme is never exhaustively covered. Instead, the organizational Women for Women, The Fund for the Feminist Majority, and the gains and goals of the "mainstream" American women's movement. In actual fact, Ms. Smeal...
College presidents reject ratings

BY RACHEL PERLMAN

Every year, U.S. News and World Report publishes a report on "America's Best Colleges," and University presidents are ranked according to an opinion survey of college administrators and by what the report calls "objective statistical data." That data is divided into four categories—student selectivity, student retention, faculty quality, and budget resources. The survey determines "academic reputation." The question has been raised as to whether the survey is just a good way to keep academic administrators in line.

President McPerson and 23 other presidents from colleges on last year's U.S. News list of the 26 best liberal arts colleges in the nation said that they found the ranking system "deceptive." Among the nation's top colleges, and universities, they feel that it is impossible to say which is "best." The 25 schools listed as "National Universities" are all outstanding institutions. It is neither valuable nor accurate to rank them one to 25.

President McPerson and the other presidents requested that U.S. News list the colleges alphabetically, rather than in an inaccurate order. This way the report would be more useful for students and their parents involved in the college search.

An example of the ranking system can be seen in the University of Pennsylvania. Last year U. Penn ranked 19th in "National Universities"; this year it "moved up" to 15th place. This year, Bryn Mawr College fell from its traditional top ten position to number 13. U. Penn was established in 1740; Bryn Mawr was founded in 1884. Does this really mean to imply that either of these schools has changed during the past year?

U.S. News sent an opinion survey to the Society of Women Presidents to establish in second place under the faculty quality category. According to President McPherson, this category is based solely on salary. Although the amount of money available for salaries is very important to attract and keep good faculty, to consider the transferred salary directly to faculty quality.

The College Board, a nonprofit organization that provides tests and other educational services, does not support the ranking of institutions.

The Philadelphia Inquirer ran an article on the report, number 30 based on U.S. News. President McPherson responded with a letter to the editor, criticizing his tacit approval of this ranking system. She admonishes, "Colleges and universities are not sports teams with 'winners' and 'losers.' Encouraging the public to believe that quality can be measured by opinion surveys and comparisons of statistics is misleading and iniquitous."
Standing in the Cloisters on a misty Sunday night, with strains of Greek hymns drifting through the air and the shadows from glowing lanterns flickering across the walls, it seems Lantern Night has been taking place forever.

And actually, Lantern Night is Bryn Mawr's oldest tradition. It began in 1886, when part of a "sophomore entertainment" the freshmen had to sit through a pop quiz of questions on a wide variety of obscure topics. After this event, someone suggested that the freshmen receive lights "to guide their steps in the darkness of the Cloisters." And so, "Sophias" was born.

As the night goes on, more lights are added, and the crowd grows larger. The lanterns are passed around, and by the end of the night, a sea of lights "to guide their steps in the darkness of the Cloisters." And so, "Sophias" was born.

But the tradition is not without its challenges. In 1946, new lanterns became available. The new lanterns were brighter and more colorful, and the freshmen were hesitant to give up their old ones. But the tradition continued, and Lantern Night became a beloved tradition at Bryn Mawr.

The lantern stands as the one symbol that unites every single undergraduate of Bryn Mawr. Although the class of 1889 did not have a Lantern Night, they did receive small lanterns just before they graduated.

The Lantern, Volume 1, 1891

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Rebellion stalks Brecon's halls

BY ANNE BILEK AND CARRIE WOFFORD

These reporters have learned of an atrocious act of rebellion which has proven to be the catalyst for widespread insurrection—yes, insurrection. Implicated in this plot are many Big People with Great Power. The renegade group included Hall Advisors, a member of the Executive Staff of SGA, a Dorm President, several deans and various members of the faculty. The interest of protecting our sources from being beaten up by the President, we can name no names.

After fall break, residents of third floor Brecon were introduced to a new member in their midst by a letter from Chuck Heyduk, Director of Student Services. This letter described the individual as very short, very hairy (almost to the point of bearing fur) and exhibiting a feline grace otherwise unknown to Mawrters. Strangely enough, most Brecon residents were already alert to this alien presence. True, the mental state of many Breconites runs largely towards the comprehension level of their pets, but their suspicions were confirmed.

This person was harboring an illegal cat. Now, we all know that discretion is the better part of valor, we all know that it’s not a bad thing to learn to be discreet. We also know that “infractions of the pet policy should be reported by students, faculty, staff, wardens, or administrators to the Director of Student Services.” And here we have a student arrogantly defying a Bryn Mawr policy.

Clearly, there was but one course to take: Breconites should have reported the student immediately and barked in the warm glow of fulfilled duty and administrative approval. Yet for some reason even this wisdom failed to prevent the cat from being comfortably ensconced in the warm, upholstered recesses of the student’s common area. Indeed, following Heyduk’s request that the cat be removed, students stepped forward and offered to support the cat in its own rooms—partly in fun (a senior prank?) and partly in defiance. Among those nameless innocents who offered forth their services were two Hall Advisors and a member of the SGA Executive Staff (take a guess who—only 5 options equal to the Director of Student Services).'' And their suspicions were confirmed.

We cannot interrupt our usual doom.

The Faerie Queene

BY ANNE BILEK

Containing

The legend of the Reprise of the Queene
Of Wishful Thinking

1. Lo I, the kid thus inspired by Spenser
(For Metaphysical work you know)
or perhaps take my course from Merton Denaher
(Despite the fact that S.B. says he’s low).
At least we have great genius thus allow,
A vessel for a kid’s power’s scheme,
I’m trying to say or maybe trying to show
That the woman sometimes gracing Merion Green,
One Miss McPherson, is the Faerie Queene.

Canto I

Procreation

A Gentle Soul was lying on the plain
Yielding to her Queene, Canto III
With freshen streaming past her in a traine
All on their way to Queene McPherson’s tea
When suddenly an Evil Thing did see
Our gentle heart so nicely dressed,
Seemingly contented and easy
And—God forbid—not in the least bit stressed:
The Evil Thing five papers on her pressed.

Our heroine scream’d, cried and tore her hair
Attempting to escape the treach’rous net
Of papers, crying Out “It isn’t fair
I’ve only been here three or four weeks yet!”
The Evil Thing its mission on her set
Foul Procrastination was her name

And last, of living legend whom I’ve seen—
The Tall Lady, who doth graciously incline
Her sandy head and noble brow serene:
Yes, once again I speak of Pat the Queene.

She planted in Brecon a mighty fete
And tempted our heroine to the same
So that she had none but herself to blame.

Came Monday morning, and with aching head
Our heroine had not the papers for
Cursing helplessly, her stomach turned to lead,
At last, calmly and with cigarette alit,
She thought upon what course she need must take:
Should she a false excuse attempt to find?
Or, like Virginia Woolf, to her death?
She said nothing when her course she must take:
The lady, whose face was fixed with a look
Her fear of Hedley’s wrath thus made her quake.

At last, Truth told her how she must react
And thus resolved, she went to see her Deane.
But alas, sense of duty was her fate;
She found herself in th’ Office of the Queene.

Cursing not, I do not bite, nor am I mean,
With regal nod and suave quizzical eye
By “She,” of course, I mean the Faerie Queene—
She spake: “Look here, I’ll tell Jane Hedley.”
And thusly was our heroine set free.
Spells, charms "aid" grades

BY HOLLY ARNOLD

So, you just took your midterms and you’re thinking of changing your major to Underwater Basketweaving? Or maybe you’re a freshwoman who just realized college might not be all Drinker and Lords parties. Or maybe you find almost anything more interesting than solving hyperbolic paraboloid equations.

Whatever your excuse, there’s hope for you yet! Holly Arnold, a senior, left, and you may yet turn out to be a 3.8 student, if not a 4.0. Just clip this handy how-to (pass classes) guide, and if you don’t use it now, at least save it for finals.

We all know Athena in Thomas Great Hall is looking out for our grades, as long as we leave sacrifices. But not only sacrifices get expensive; but if people are standing around, it can be a little embarrassing. Modern day witchcraft offers fast, easy, and fun ways to influence the course of your life, including grades. In the book The Spiral Dance by Miriam Simos “Starhawk”, a variety of ways to cast spells are offered. For example, certain powers are attributed to certain colors of candles—yellow is intellectual, blue for memory, green for health, pink for romance, red for love, purple for spirituality, and black for death (although The College News can not endorse the assassination of roommates in order to get a 4.0).

There are also herbal charms, small cloth squares filled with all sorts of spices, and symbolic objects. One such charm is for eloquence. “Use a circle of yellow or iridescent cloth. Fill it with fennel, hazel, mandrake, and valerian. Add a silver coin, a chalice with orange and violet thread, and go out for attracting money—Use a square of green cloth, filled with borage, lavender, High Joan the Conqueror, root and salamander (or any four appropriate herbs), a few crystals of rock salt, and three silver coins (dimes, though no longer silver, work fine). Tie with gold and silver thread in eight knots.” As odd as they sound, many of these spells work. A lot of people have tried them.

Of course there are many more ways to get through your years at Bryn Mawr, such as imaging and trancing, and... well, for more complicated ways, you should look up a few of the books in our library, to find what works best for you.

Holly Arnold is all her classmates’ little helper from her friend. See photo, pg. 10.

Dear Ms. Hank:

As an innocent freshman, I have heard many disturbing rumors about Halloween here. I’ve never been really scared of Halloween before now. I used to think it was just innocent fun and quialt superstition. But then again, Bryn Mawr has always been in a place between where 42% of the women are witches. It’s gotten so that I just want to lock myself in my room before October 31st! What can I do to protect myself from this evil menace?

Signed,
More than just spooky

Dear Spooked,

First of all, after lengthy consultation with the Admissions oracular, I can say that contrary to popular belief, the percentage of witches at Bryn Mawr is the same as for the general population (widely estimated to be around 10%), but such statistics do not necessarily reflect the views of this writer.

Secondly, looking inside yourself in your room will do no good whatever. Many strange things have been known to come out of closets at Bryn Mawr, often quite unexpectedly. However, there are certain things you can do to make All Hollows Eve a safer and spiritual rewarding experience.

It is important to know the truth about the origins of Halloween, as the “quaint superstitions” you so blithely dismiss are actually a source of your irrational fears. According to expert Judy Graham, “the Celtic All Hallows Eve was originally called Sambhain (pronounced ‘sh-oon’) meaning ‘Summersert’, ... a time when the New Year begins and threads when and when two worlds come together (Another Mother Tongue, 83). Coming from this intersection of worlds are spirits who roam about, looking for sustenance. But now, fear not, they have little interest in YOU! Similarly, there is little reason to fear witches (however many there may be on this campus). In the sparkling words of Mary Daly, a witch is “one who is in harmony with the rhythms of the universe; a Healer; one who exercises transformative powers; an Elemental Soothsayer.” (Wickedly, 180). Perhaps you are not sure what this means, but doesn’t it sound good? Witches have true valuable skills, such as weaving a holiday, as well as Candelemas (February 2), Lammas (August 1), and May Day (holy holiday observed by everyone, the most mainstream of Mawrters). So, dear freshling, just as witches are positive figures co-opted into negative stereotypes of patriarchal subversion, so is Halloween a wholesome spiritual celebration which has both given a sinister reputation and been co-opted by the most omniscient who roam about, looking for sustenance. But now, fear not, they have little interest in YOU! Rather, respect that which you do not fully understand, abandon your fearful beliefs and cease colluding in the denigration of your Woman’s strength!”

Signed, Ms. Hank

The first thing really, in persuading others, is to speak up about it—not to let needful jokes go by or an inthoughtful comment go... Correct it. Don’t let it pass, and don’t think you have to let it pass. I seldom quote Ann Lamott’s sentence: “If you are a doormat, people will walk over you.” If you allow anti-feminists to change their major in front of you, you are participating in and contributing to an environment that isn’t healthy for you. Everybody can do that. You don’t have to be a full time professional women’s rights advocate to do that. And it makes a big difference.

Secondly, I believe that you really should participate, either as a member, or partner, and be active in some women’s rights group. You should not expect someone else to do it for you. In other words, pay your dues.

L: Recently, you noted that you and your feminist peers will not be able to accomplish all that you had wished. Where do you think you will leave off—what kind of legacy will you leave behind for us?

L9: But I had hoped that by this time people would have already passed the ERA, so we still have that major step. I had hoped that by this time people would have already realized that at least on an even playing field with the laws of the land. You are not. You are still going to enter a very biased work situation where you are more or less second-class citizens. For example things have been known to come out of closets at Bryn Mawr, often quite unexpectedly. However, there are certain things you can do to make All Hollows Eve a safer and spiritual rewarding experience.

It is important to know the truth about the origins of Halloween, as the “quaint superstitions” you so blithely dismiss are actually a source of your irrational fears. According to expert Judy Graham, “the Celtic All Hallows Eve was originally called Sambhain (pronounced ‘sh-oon’) meaning ‘Summerserm’,... a time when the New Year begins and threads when and when two worlds come together (Another Mother Tongue, 83). Coming from this intersection of worlds are spirits who roam about, looking for sustenance. But now, fear not, they have little interest in YOU! Similarly, there is little reason to fear witches (however many there may be on this campus). In the sparkling words of Mary Daly, a witch is “one who is in harmony with the rhythms of the universe; a Healer; one who exercises transformative powers; an Elemental Soothsayer.” (Wickedly, 180). Perhaps you are not sure what this means, but doesn’t it sound good? Witches have true valuable skills, such as weaving a holiday, as well as Candelemas (February 2), Lammas (August 1), and May Day (holy holiday observed by everyone, the most mainstream of Mawrters). So, dear freshling, just as witches are positive figures co-opted into negative stereotypes of patriarchal subversion, so is Halloween a wholesome spiritual celebration which has both given a sinister reputation and been co-opted by the most omniscient who roam about, looking for sustenance. But now, fear not, they have little interest in YOU! Rather, respect that which you do not fully understand, abandon your fearful beliefs and cease colluding in the denigration of your Woman’s strength!”

Death to the Patriarchy (and happy Halloween), Ms. Hank.
Provocative Accused receives attention from our community

BY CARRIE WOFFORD

One of the most powerful movies to shake the mainstream industry and audience out of its complacency has taken Bryn Mawr woman by storm. The Accused is not your typical rape trial. The movie focuses on the socialization of male and female sexuality, masculinity and femininity, sexiness and associating sex with violence.

Guaranteed to shake even the toughest man or the most hardened feminist with scenes of explicit broken sexuality. The Accused passionately presents female sexuality turned into outright vulnerability as Sarah Tobias is first violently raped, and then victimized by a legal system which by definition upholds male right to women's bodies. But the movie not only depicts the vulnerability, victimization, and violence facing raped women; it also very clearly and very subtly tackles the complex socialization of both male and female gender roles. And, it addresses the role and responsibility of voyeurs.

The Accused is a movie about the role the voyeur plays in a scene of violence. It is a movie which implicates a group as specific as a group of witnesses in a case, as general as society, and as unique as its audience.

The victims in this movie also range from the specific rape victim (Sarah Tobias, played by Jodie Foster), the general rape victim represented by Sarah's frightened friend, who flees the scene after being told, 'you can't handle it', to the hardened and professional district attorney assigned to her case, and the subtle images of female sexuality represented by the director - such as the pinball machine on which Sarah is raped, a machine called "Slam Dunk" illustrating a scantily dressed female body in the midst of a male eye, the male narrative, the male gender role.

Inspired by the infamous gang rape at 'Big Dan's Tavern' in New Bedford, Massachusetts -in which a woman was raped by numerous men on a pool table to the tune of "Come Back" by Elvis Presley - a new Massachusetts state law developed out of a specific proportion often desired by men halfway sunk (rear first) into a basketball net.

McGillis' performance is overshadowed by Jodie Foster, however, is absolutely remarkable. Foster - who has played several roles - has portrayed a character that is so believable, so real. In the scene, it isn't surprising to see Sarah get raped; it seems almost like the culmination of the events in the bar. In a horrible example of macho male bonding and misogyny, the men in the bar shout encouragement to the rapists like, 'make her moon!' and 'Hold her down!' They chant, 'One, two, three, four! Pump that pussy till it's sore!' And it does not seem unrealistic that they are doing this. The Accused is terrifying movie because the ingredients that make it a horror story are the same as those that make it realistic. At the end of the movie a message is projected across the screen: In America, every six minutes a rape is reported. One from every five women is raped by at least two men.

The Accused is a movie that everyone should see. The movie, in preparation for the trial, that we are being taught - as it is being taught, as if apologetically, when Sarah Tobias points out to the lawyer Katheryn Murphy, that her astrological chart depicts a woman with no evident "intuition" and emotion.

Jodie Foster, however, is absolutely brilliant in her role as Sarah Tobias.

This is a movie with a moving frame. In the center, we have Sarah Tobias and her assailants. A quarter of the way through the movie, the lawyer becomes the district attorney and the witnesses of Sarah's rape. Feeling unable to convict the three rapists because Sarah would not be believed, Katheryn Murphy settles for "reckless endangerment." This compromise, although common in our legal system, is not common to Sarah. She continues to fight against and fight in spite of that. This, in turn, suggests that she was never raped, invalidates her experience. Indeed, Sarah has been written out of her story. In fact, the scene of rape has been written out of her experience. The movie very responsibly lets the blame fall directly onto the rapists, not on the legal system. This is the real story, but also on the media which hyped up the assumed, fact, that Tobias had never been raped, as well as the legal system. It is the lawyer's courage to go on record about such re-defined Tobisas. Tobias is left without a chance to tell her story, as she points out to Murphy.

Katheryn, realizing that she 'owes' Sarah, makes the unpopular and professionally suicide decision of bringing the witness to trial for a crime he committed. This is where we no longer see a movie about rape or the experiences of one woman, but about the socialization of rape and victimization. It is only in the context of the secondary trial that the rape scene is presented to the audience. It is totally in the trial of the voyeurs that we, the audience are made to be voyeurs in perhaps one of the most realistic rape scenes presented on the responsible side of pornography.

It is only through the intervention of the male eye, the male narrative, the testimony of one concerned man in the bar that night, that such a scene is depicted, ironically suggesting that society can only believe as objective what is seen through the eyes of a man (rather than through Sarah's eyes, ears, body).

This is perhaps tempered, however, by the final attention to Sarah's story - such as McGillis' performance, who says he will not speak, changes his mind only after a face to face confrontation with Sarah, alone in a room, in which he must acknowledge her story and validity. In this, the movie gives the personal and private experience and voice back to Sarah, although there exists the realistic recognition that such voice can only be spoken through Kenny's words.

Additionally, it is in the latter part of the film, in preparation for the trial, that we see the effects of socialization on the characters: Sarah's friend, Sally, who witnesses the rape, fears speaking on the stand because she might lose her needed job if she speaks up against the bar's patrons, and because those patrons are large men - not the kind of guys you want to mess with, 'y'know?'; the lawyer, McGillis, who follows societal beliefs in his perceptions of women's validity for being drunk at the time, and whose confidence lacks, and anger builds in the face of the men who control the legal system in which she believes; the male witness, a college kid, Kenny, who fears standing up to his frat friends, and who questions whether anything wrong was done at all; continued on page 9

BY RACHEL PERLMAN

"The Accused" is the scariest movie I have seen in a very long time. An attractive young woman named Sarah goes to a local bar for a few drinks after a fight with her boyfriend. Instead of getting the help she needed, she was raped on a pinball machine in the back room. Instead of getting the assistance she needed from the police, the man in the bar either ignore the noise, applaud, or join in.

Jodie Foster does a wonderful job portraying the role and responsibility of voyeurs. She asks Sarah if there is anything she can do. Sarah has no specific requests and the lawyer, Foster, does nothing. The differences between her and Sarah are dramatized. The older woman represents the rape center and doesn't seem very concerned with Sarah as an individual. She is more interested in rape policies.

The difficulties that Sarah, that every raped woman, has to face with the legal system are brought up in the minute Katheryn, the district attorney, enters the emergency room. Although Katheryn knows that Sarah has been badly beaten and raped, she also knows that it will be difficult, if not impossible, to win a case against the men who raped her. She loses credibility as a witness because she had been drinking before she was raped and because she is a regular drinker. In rape trials aspects of the woman's past that have nothing to do with the case are brought up. If the defense can show that the prosecuting woman is promiscuous, has had an abortion, uses drugs, or has a bad character, it will be harder for her to win the trial.

A couple of hours after the rape Sarah returns to the bar with her attorney, a detective, and several police officers. Male attitudes toward women are very clear in this scene. A popular pinball machine has a woman whose nippel lights up on the backboard. Two of the men who raped Sarah, several hours after the attack on her attackers are still sitting around, having another drink. It is not obvious from the scene that anything abnormal happened, as the bar tends to ignore the rape. After the hospital and the police, Sarah goes home to her boyfriend. He briefly tries to comfort her, but when he attempts to talk to her about her rape, she tells him he doesn't know what to say, and finally leaves the house for a ride on his motorcycle. Later, his inability to deal with Sarah Tobias, the violent, working her rape leads to the end of their relationship.

Sarah's boyfriend was awaiting at the bar the night Sarah was raped. When the rape began, she grabbed her coat and fled. She did not call the police. When Katheryn first tries to talk to her, Sarah's friends make it clear that she does not want to talk to the police. She totally avoids the police, but her unwillingness to help her friend is very disturbing.

Sarah is miserable when Katheryn settle out of court with her attackers. Katheryn knows how hard it will be to win a trial, so she bargains for a reduced sentence, but a definite prison term. However, Sarah feels like this is a public denial of the fact that she was raped. Finally she manages to make her attorney realize how she feels and how society is treating her.

Several of the men, by cheering, play an active role in the rape. Katheryn brings them to trial for "criminal solicitation," for making the rape happen.

A young man who witnessed the rape and the trial testifies against three men in the bar. The rape is shown as his flashback; this is a very effective way of portraying it. The rape scene is very convincing and shockingly real. In the scene, it isn't surprising to see Sarah get raped; it seems almost like the culmination of the events in the bar. In a horrible example of macho male bonding and misogyny, the men in the bar shout encouragement to the rapists like, 'make her moon!' and 'Hold her down!' They chant, 'One, two, three, four! Pump that pussy till it's sore!' And it does not seem unrealistic that they are doing this. The Accused is a terrifying movie because the ingredients that make it a horror story are the same as those that make it realistic. At the end of the movie a message is projected across the screen: In America, every six minutes a rape is reported. One from every five women is raped by at least two men.

The movie is a prime example of the school of thought that all rape is rape. A gang rape very similar to the one depicted in 'The Accused' took place in a tavern in New Bedford, Massachusetts. On March 6, 1983, a 21-year-old woman was gang raped in a tavern. Instead of helping the woman or calling for outside assistance, the men in the bar either cheered on the rapists or joined in themselves. She suffered the two hour ordeal of being repeatedly raped on a pool table. That she was not alone with her attackers makes the event even more horrifying: no one in a full bar had the compassion to help her. After the rape, the community directed its hostility not at the rapists, but at the woman who was raped. Almost a year after the rape the trial of six men began. Four men were convicted of raping the woman in the tavern. Three were sentenced to nine to twelve years in prison; the fourth was sentenced to only six months in jail. Under the Massachusetts prison system this meant that the men would probably serve at most two thirds of their sentence. The woman was sentenced to only two years, and she was charged with participating with but not actually raping the woman, were acquitted. Although she was found not guilty of anything, a new Massachusetts state law developed out of this trial: it is now a crime punishable by a fine of $1000 to witness rape without reporting it.

"The Accused" is not simply another movie about the victimization of womencurly, victimization of women, but a horror movie that should not be missed.
The night before the Take Back the Night march and rally in Philadelphia, Friday, October 8, a similar demonstration occurred on campus and the rumors and harassment began. As he was shouting at the marchers, the dean of the college, Dr. Robert Drinker, a male student jeered, “Rape, Rape!” from the front door. Jenny Rees felt that one of the most powerful images from the demonstration was the moment she pointed out to her later (since she was not able to attend the march herself), that was as he was shouting at the marchers, the end of the procession had not yet come around the corner of Gummere. By the time the last marchers were passing in front of Drinker, he had stopped jeering.

The Feminist Alliance also gleaned information from the alumnae women who spoke at Haverford Collection in September about what women students have been forced to do because the laws are based on a male’s behavior. Women have not been allowed to compete with men in sports. Today, most of the participants were Haverford students. Candles were distributed throughout the crowd which then proceeded to Barclay, where the 1980 rape occurred, for a few minutes of silence. Then the group moved to the public circle through the campus. The path included the back of Lloyd, where a Bryn Mawr woman was raped a year and a half ago, the area between Security and Founders where a Haverford woman was assaulted last fall, and part of the path to HPC, which generally considered the most dangerous place of all for a woman to walk alone at night.

Later, Jenny Rees, one of the principal organizers, said that the reaction to the march was limited: there had been one "accused." The Feminist Alliance drew the percentage of the students in the audience who thought the movie was acting (and even becokses him towards her, dances by herself, almost dancing with the soundtrack). The feminist movement is acting as if it is a full-fledged movement. Interestingly, two male-identified female team members do yield credit for this careful and subtle move: produced by Sherry Lansing and directed by Foster with the script written by Joan Tewkesbury and Jonathon Kaplan.

According to Foster, that scene was "the very hardest part of the movie"—harder even than the rape. She found the dance scene difficult and did not want to see the rape scene again. She did not want to see the rape scene again, or she was concerned that the rape scene was being shown to people who were not comfortable with it. The rape is an important part of the movie; it is not just an afterthought. It is a significant part of the movie, and it is not just a part of the movie; it is the whole movie. The rape is an important part of the movie; it is not just an afterthought. It is a significant part of the movie, and it is not just a part of the movie; it is the whole movie.

Social issues that should be discussed in the class, but they do because the laws are based on a male’s life pattern. And so at this point we are past, in many of the laws having to deal with the rape, and a few being solo, rather than the rape (an interaction).

The movie is not a comfortable movie to watch; it imitates its patrons and publicizes the very notion of audience by making us question the very notion of the expense of entertainment. We must confront our own socialization and emerge knowing that regardless, no one deserves to be treated that way. We must also witness a rape. In that case, we are no different from the rapists and witnesses. We are in a situation to confront our own socialization and behavio. In fact, the movie may be too confronting for some viewers. When I went, several groups of young teenagers—clearly uncomfortable with the movie’s content—acted out their own socialization: young men laughed, while young women cried. It was a very difficult film which perhaps emotionally troubled.”

Obviously the only people who know exactly what occurred in the rape, and that the rape was confirmed in newspaper articles, the only written record now available to them. A great deal of information was drawn from back issues of the Bi-College News. The News' based a four-page article about the rape on a confidential statement was drawn from back issues of the News. The News' based a four-page article about the rape on a confidential statement was drawn from back issues of the News. The News' based a four-page article about the rape on a confidential statement was drawn from back issues of the News. The News' based a four-page article about the rape on a confidential statement was drawn from back issues of the News. The News' based a four-page article about the rape on a confidential statement was drawn from back issues of the News. The News' based a four-page article about the rape on a confidential statement was drawn from back issues of the News. The News' based a four-page article about the rape on a confidential statement was drawn from back issues of the News. The News' based a four-page article about the rape on a confidential statement was drawn from back issues of the News. The News' based a four-page article about the rape on a confidential statement was drawn from back issues of the News. The News' based a four-page article about the rape on a confidential statement was drawn from back issues of the News. The News' based a four-page article about the rape on a confidential statement was drawn from back issues of the News. The News' based a four-page article about the rape on a confidential statement was drawn from back issues of the News. The News' based a four-page article about the rape on a confidential statement was drawn from back issues of the News. The News' based a four-page article about the rape on a confidential statement was drawn from back issues of the News. The News' based a four-page article about the rape on a confidential statement was drawn from back issues of the News. The News' based a four-page article about the rape on a confidential statement was drawn from back issues of the News. The News' based a four-page article about the rape on a confidential statement was drawn from back issues of the News.

The event was a success for the Feminist Alliance because it was able to give a voice to the women who were affected by the rape. It was also a success for the college because it was able to bring attention to the issue of rape on campus. The college was able to show that it was concerned about the issue and was taking steps to address it.

In the aftermath of both our campus and city-wide Take Back the Night Marches, this is clearly a movie worth confronting ourselves with.

Thanks to Beth Posner for discussion of ideas presented, and to the American Film Institute, October 8, 1988: a four-page interview with Jodie Foster, Linda R. Miller's "Victor of Circumstances."
Artists provide inspiring music

BY SARAH STAAB

All struggles are universal. Singers Billy Bragg, Shoked, and the band “Weddings, Parties, Anything” proved this point musically and verbally in an amazing four and a quarter hour concert at University of Pennsylvania’s Irvine Auditorium on Sat., Oct. 22.

Covering subjects ranging from worldwide political and social struggles to dif- ficulties in interpersonal relationships, Bragg, Shoked, and Weddings, Parties, Anything provided real inspiration to join the human race,” in the words of my Nam War veteran’s widow. Launched unaccompanied into a wrenching performance, Shoked welcomed Billy Bragg onto the stage to accompany her through two songs: she on violin and he on acoustic guitar for the first, then he on the violin and she on guitar for the second.

After an intermission, Bragg returned to begin his emotional songwriting through the first two songs, Bragg proved his known musical tenacity and lyrical honesty. He then voiced what he is equally well-known for—making sure that people are aware of their responsibilities as people of a democratic government.

“You are citizens of the most militarily and economically powerful country in the world, and with that comes an incredible responsibility,” he explained. Bragg continued that he isn’t into telling people who to vote for, but rather, to recognize the issues and to be informed as possible. “Remember that if you can’t vote for someone, you can at least vote against someone,” he added.

Bragg continued with songs from some of his earlier albums, then added songs from his just-released “Worker’s Playtime,” including a wonderful rendition of “Waiting for the Great Leap Forward,” based upon Mao’s attempts at restructuring China in the mid 1960s. As the evening progressed, so did Bragg’s comfort with the audience. He joked about the tour—doing laundry, truck stops and hotels—and further explained the domestic situation in England after three terms of conservative party rule, adding implications that the same would happen in U.S. election, with equally dire results.

Bragg moved the topic of struggles to include those of personal nature. As he talked about the need for men to be more open in their love of other men; He sang a song geared to that effect, then voiced that basic human rights also extend to the area of sexuality—regardless of the couple’s sexual orientation.

The concert concluded with Bragg accompanied on stage by Shocked and Wed- dings, Parties, Anything, playing a powerful rendition of “There’s a Train Coming,” in all, it provided a captivating experience to one of the most enlightening shows that has been in Philadelphia in a long, long time.

Womyn learn about wicce

BY GWEN BONEBRAKE

“ ‘How to create a get down irreverent and still very sacred circle of the American spirituality, they should be prepared to give something back. Euro- pean spirituality is rich, she said, and we should not be ashamed of it. All we have to do is look and we will find a wealth, we do not need to steal. (Note: Please forgive me if I have used any terms incorrectly. It is due to ignorance and I would appreciate any corrections.)

ATHENA basking in her glory and Hershey’s kisses

How can we improve the Honor Code?

BY BETH STROUD

One of the basic problems with Bryn Mawr’s Honor Code is that it is about seven pages too long. While I realize that shortening the Honor Code, or amending it in any signifi- cant way, may seem at first like tamper- ing with a religious text, I think the Code can be strengthened and made more app- licable to our lives here. Furthermore, I think it can be strengthened more through subtraction than through addition.

The best-known honor code in the coun- try is Harvard’s: “A cadet will not lie, cheat, or steal; nor tolerate those who do.” While I certainly don’t believe that our honor system does or should resemble that of the military, I do think that there are certain advantages to having a Code that is only a sentence long. For in- stance, it is an easy story to follow. Most people are able to keep in mind the Code and to follow it can know it by heart. How many Bryn Mawr students even know all the topics included in the eight-page text we call the Honor Code? While it is clear that the Code has the advantage of clarity and general- ity: it is clear what the Code means, and it is easy that the Code applies to every sit- uation.

I doubt many students would argue with me that the basics of our Honor Code can be summed up in a few sentences. We are responsible for the integrity of our work. We respect each other’s rights, and take a certain amount of responsibility for each other’s safety and well-being. We solve problems by addressing them through confrontation or negotiation, not by indirect manipulation. And we keep confidentiality by not revealing infor- mation when it is not necessary. (I’m not say- ing that everyone follows these principles all the time; but I do feel that these are our shared values, which the Code is suppos- ed to embody).

But instead of these few brief state- ments, what is contained in the Honor Code? There are all kinds of specific items which, while they may or may not be in the spirit of the Code, are not essential to the text. “Quiet hours shall be determined in each hall by its residents.” “Students should know where smoking is allowed and where it is not.” “Students are urged to occupy alternate premises where space permits.” “Quizzes will ordinarily begin at ten past the hour.”

These things should be obvious from the spirit of the Code or from common sense.

Not only are these specific items superfluous, they also weaken the Honor Code. Seeing “quiet hours,” “Guests,” “Doorkeeping,” and “Academic Honesty” defined under “Social Resolutions of the Honor Code” makes it easy to assume that the Code doesn’t apply to bigger and more diffi- cult problems like racism or homophobia. A more general statement, such as “The Honor Code requires students to respect one another and show concern for each other’s safety” would not only clear- ly require us to lock the door behind us and put out cigarettes in dorms with short fire life, but also make it clear from the outset that open hostility because of someone’s race or religion is inap- propriate. By including all specific con- cerns, we inadvertently exclude others. Therefore, a more general Honor Code would be more powerful.

Jargon must also be cut from the text of the Code. Words like “confrontation” for example, are used so often with such a prescribed meaning that they lose their significance. The Honor Code should be written in clear, universal language: there should be no “key words” which of Bryn Mawr—specific meaning must be explained for the Code to be understood.

Overall, the Code ought to be shorter, more general, and written in clear language without jargon. In my view, the ideal Code could consist of the current preamble; the first paragraph of each heading, “Academic Resolutions of the Honor Code” and “Social Resolutions of the Honor Code,” along with a brief description of the methods we use for resolving a problem: communication, mediation, and hearings. The practical and specific concerns can be found in the handbook, the most common dorm regulations, the description of the Honor Board, etc.

Finaly is scheduled for February 12th. The Honor Board hopes to propose at least some changes to the Code. Think about what needs to be part of the text of the Code, and what may be superfluous.
Yaskulka presents peace workshop

David Yaskulka, Director of the CENTER FOR COMMON SECURITY (CCS), in Massachusetts, will lead a series of high-energy workshops at Haverford and Bryn Mawr Colleges on Friday and Saturday, October 28 and 29. The events are sponsored by the Peace Action Project.

Friday, October 28 at Haverford College

"Education for Powerful Citizenship"—4 p.m., Gest 101

Saturday, October 29 at Bryn Mawr College

"The Gaudino Project for Student Leadership and Nonviolent Alternatives"—10 AM, CCC 105

"Leadership and Empowerment” — 12 noon, Erdman (lunch)

"Leadership and Empowerment” — 3 PM, CCC 105

Yaskulka, 26, co-founded the CENTER FOR COMMON SECURITY (CCS), and has led nearly 100 workshops in 40 states. CCS is a peace research and education institute that focuses on global security, democratic education, and leadership development. In 1986, Yaskulka founded "The Gaudino Project for Student Leadership and Nonviolent Alternatives," an international leadership adventure that included bicycling 10,000 miles across the USA to lead educational workshops.

"Education for Powerful Citizenship" explores powerful versus participatory learning models, and how these different models contribute to the strength of our democracy. A successful full-credit, student-initiated and student-run course at Williams College will be discussed.

"Nonviolent Sanctions in Conflict and Defense" — 12 noon, Erdman (lunch)

Yaskulka also presents "Leadership and Empowerment" workshops across the country to high school, college, and community groups.

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Feminist singer performs at UPenn

Feminist folk/pop singer and songwriter Holly Near has announced that he will be performing a concert at the University of Pennsylvania's Irvine Auditorium, 34th and Spruce Streets, on Friday, October 28 at 8 p.m. The concert is co-sponsored by the Penn Women's Center and other campus organizations in conjunction with a 3-day conference entitled "Ending Campus Violence: Decisions and Directions." Tickets for the concert are $15, with a reduced rate of $10 for students. Tickets are available at the Annenberg Center Box Office, 3680 Walnut Street, from 12 p.m. to 6 p.m. weekdays, and at Giovanni's Room, 345 South 12th Street. For more information on the concert or the conference, call 898-8611.

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continued from page 1

not the hundreds of people sitting in the cold. There was no associated article.

When asked about the action, Rohrer said, "The action was a successful one for me, regardless of what the press makes of it. I didn't expect to stop the war and I didn't expect to literally shut down the Pentagon."

I put my body on the line because I felt I had to. People in El Salvador don't have the luxury of such a choice, they must resist their repressive government—our repressive government—to survive. Seventy thousand people have been murdered, resisting. Those that have somehow managed to stay alive live in poverty and terror. All I have are a few bruises."
The league games were all contests of strength and stamina, and the Bryn Mawr team has proved that they possess these qualities. This is the team’s second annual Division II school, and winning the league proves that they are capable of great levels of play. Team Members include: seniors Laura Backer and Rona McNeil; junior Lisa Altman; sophomores Kelly Lock and Kitty Turner; and freshmen: Jenny Bell, Elizabeth Hubbell, Sara James, Bethina Cochran, Piave Pitschi, Sara Rubin and Janet Washburn.

The Bryn Mawr team also hosted the annual Seven Sisters Invitations tourney October 8 and 9. The team finished sixth of eight teams. In pool play on Saturday, Bryn Mawr did not seem able to mesh together in their usual level of play and finished the day last in their pool with 0-3 record. They lost to Smith, Columbia, and Vassar. On Sunday in consolation play, Bryn Mawr was able to defeat Mount Holyoke but fell for the second time against Vassar. Although Bryn Mawr finished sixth, the team did some outstanding playing.

Bryn Mawr has played in four tri-matches this season, two of which they won and two of which they split. In the first home tri-match against Widener/Washington, Bryn Mawr was able to beat Widener, but fell to Vassar in the second game. In the Tri-match against Rider/Cheyney, Bryn Mawr defeated Cheyney 3-1 and fell to Rider 2-3 after playing four consecutive home games.

The Team traveled to Washington D.C. where they met Catholic University and Washington and Lee University. Bryn Mawr played well and took both matches with scores of 2-0. Bryn Mawr also played well and defeated Cabrini with a game score of 2-0. The Cabrini match was quick. The Mawrtyrs played well and defeated Cabrini with a game score of 2-0. Bryn Mawr also defeated Eastern and Textile.

The regular season record now stands at 13-2, while the overall record (including Seven Sister Tourney) is at 14-6. The team has two remaining home matches, Tuesday the 25 and Thursday the 27 of October, when it will face Moravian and Muhlenberg, respectively.

The Bryn Mawr team in good spirits for this past weekend in D.C. The Catholic game was frustrating because of the terrible weather conditions and questionable sportsmanship on the part of Catholic. However, Bryn Mawr proved an able opponent. When the very essence of volleyball was held in the gym as the Bi-College teams dueled, the Bryn Mawr team, who led the Redbells, proved to be a very able opponent.

Bryn Mawr’s season started well off for Bryn Mawr; the game was finished in less than one rotation with a final score of 15-5. Bryn Mawr beat four other teams to take the PAIAW title. On Friday, September 16, Bryn Mawr met and defeated Rosemont in three consecutive games. In the first game there was only one service error, and the team won the game 15-2 in only 4 servers. The second game was also quick and the Mawrtyrs won 15-4. The third and final game took Bryn Mawr three complete rotations. Rosemont fought hard but held their own, but Bryn Mawr defeated them 18-16.

On Friday, September 30, Bryn Mawr played against Haverford, the defending PAIAW champs, who led the league on Tuesday, October 4, they moved down Swarthmore. The Swit was a game in which Bryn Mawr was able to come back from a staggering point deficit (Swit was leading 11-3) and defeat Swit in the third game 15-13. The loss to Bryn Mawr was smoother for Bryn Mawr, however, the Swit volleyballers fought hard as they fell in the second game 14-16. The third and final game of that match was clearly Bryn Mawr’s from the start; with an awesome defense and incredible offense, the Mawrtyrs beat Swit 15-4.

On Thursday, October 20, Bryn Mawr met Ursinus in an exciting home match. Bryn Mawr came out strong against Ursinus in the first game, and Ursinus proved to be a very able opponent. When the two teams approached double figures for both teams, there was a mix up with the scoreboard, and approximately seven minutes of time was wasted clarifying this matter. Bryn Mawr was able to pull off a win against Bryn Mawr, 16-14. The Mawrtyrs then played the second and third games well and had almost won the 15-12, 15-10, respectively. The fourth game was an excellent display of volleyball. The Mawrtyrs were down 14-6, and Coach Siobhan Armstrong called a time-out. After the time-out Bryn Mawr fought with such a vengeance, that they began to chip away at the nine point lead Ursinus had. Despite losing the serve three times, Bryn Mawr was able to catch up with and surpass the Ursinus team, taking the game 16-14 and the match 3-1.

BY SHANNON MCGUIRE

The Bryn Mawr soccer team continued its season in a 1-1 tie with St. Mary’s, a 1-3 loss to Swarthmore, a two point closeout victory over West Chester, and won through a forfeit to Haverford. On the second weekend in Washington D.C. (Tuesday and Thursday), they played against Catholic University and Marymount respectively, in a 2-3 loss and a 1-5 loss.

The St. Mary’s game was characterized by strong defensive play on both sides. Both goals were somewhat unorthodox: St. Mary’s scoring on its own goal and on Bryn Mawr with a penalty kick. The loss to Swat was heartbreaking for the Bryn Mawr team, who led the Redbells.