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Students of Bryn Mawr College

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THE COLLEGE NEWS

VOLUME X Number 4

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BRYN MAWR COLLEGE

November 4, 1988



MEIKO TAKAYAMA

ELEANOR SMEAL'S LECTURE Friday, October 28, sparked strong replies (see page 4)

Smeal waxes eloquent on significance of feminism

BY HOLLY ARNOLD

Eleanor Smeal, president of the Fund for the Feminist Majority and former president of the National Organization for Women (NOW), spoke at Haverford on Friday, October 28. The following is her speech which has been abridged and paraphrased, but most of the quotations are as she said them.

Well, if somebody does something to this room, they got us all. You get that feeling, that people are after you. We are always made fun of.

We believe that although a majority of Americans are with us on our issues, we aren't moving forward. Newsweek took a poll—does this tell you something about the results, if Newsweek took it?—the poll showed that 56% of the American women

believe they are feminist. The pollsters didn't understand that men could be feminists... it takes so long to get these things across sometimes. More than 80% of America agrees with the feminist agenda on these issues: pay equity, child care, homes for the homeless, decreasing military spending... What wins and loses has nothing to do with what's popular, but with who pushes the button. For most of the world, it is economic power that really determines what political power is all about. We don't even get to have on the ballot "none of the above". They don't want to take any chances. I was hoping we'd see some changes in 1986 (because of the Democratic Congress), but many large pieces of legislation are never discussed. We believe we are too few when our issues don't win. The imagery

of the average American is of a blue collar male, a male of course, a know-nothing, telling Ethel what to do, and that's it. Nothing could be further from the truth. What's keeping us from power is an old trick—divide and conquer. Make us feel constantly marginalized. That we're not important.

Feminism is called a white middle class movement, not addressing real issues... I say this is divide and conquer. (Names the achievements of Jane Addams, Margret Sanger) Feminists today are on the front lines of all the battles... world peace, apartheid, environment (which is more than just 3 whales). The issues all intertwine. Is abortion of convenience only to white middle class women? It affects more the poor, the third world, women of color. *continued on page 11*

Coalition's forum confronts hostilities, anxieties in the face of painful silences

BY RACHEL PERLMAN & LISA ARELLANO

*First they came for the Jews
And I did not speak out—
Because I was not a Jew.*

*Then they came for the communists
And I did not speak out—
Because I was not a communist.*

*Then they came for the trade
unionists and I did not speak out—
Because I was not a trade unionist.*

*Then they came for me—
And there was no one left
to speak out for me.*

—Pastor Niemöller

On Sunday, October 30 there was a community forum in the campus center as a response to racism at Bryn Mawr. The forum was organized by the Minority Coalition as a response to the racist note

that was received by Christine Rivera, a first-year Hispanic student.

The forum began when Gabriela Garcia, President of Hispanic Students Association, read the note received by Rivera.

Then Joyce Miller, Director of Minority Affairs, introduced herself as forum facilitator and said that we were there to hear "what others believe and what others think." She reminded everyone to try to listen to what other people were saying and to accept the way that people phrased things as they attempted to express themselves.

When she turned the forum over to the members of the community present, there was a long silence before anybody spoke.

Cheryl Kim was the first to break the silence by saying, "As a woman of color, I was extremely outraged that this could happen at Bryn Mawr." She questioned how we, as a community, could prevent

this from happening again.

Angela Williams was the next to speak. She said, "I'm really disappointed that this could happen." She maintained that all minorities need to stick together for support. She also questioned the effects of the current aspirations to pluralism. Katy Coyle wondered how effective the pluralism workshops had been, and pointed out that harassment is an issue common to many members of the community, not just racial minorities.

A detriment to overcoming racism at Bryn Mawr is the lack of open and honest discussion. Cheryl Kim defined this problem: the community needs to give people a chance to express themselves, learn, and grow. If people feel a taboo against discussing racism, there will be no changes. As Kim Savo said, "People learn what not to say."

There was a great deal of discussion about the failed Diversity Requirement. Enrique Sacerio-Gari, Bryn Mawr Spanish professor, explained to the gathering why he had chosen to vote against the requirement he himself had been a part of creating. He pointed out that the requirement that was ultimately voted on was "a tool of those who wanted to whitewash the issue" and would have been no more than an "easy solution" to some basic problems in the institutional structure of Bryn Mawr.

There was a general sense of hostility towards the faculty and administration regarding the Diversity Requirement. Some present at the forum emphasized the need to pursue the Diversity Require-

ment in its "original spirit," working against the "watered down" version that the faculty rejected.

A theme that was prevalent throughout the discussion was *what is wrong with our community that hostile, racist acts can occur*. Can we work together to end harassment?

Nearly everyone present at the forum was concerned with what specific action would be taken to affect change in the community. Many different suggestions of student activism, mobilization, and protest were introduced. The need for specific demands of the administration, faculty, and students was consistently established as a prerequisite for any form of action. People reminded others present that there had already been specific demands established in the petition last spring.

There was an overall concern that people would leave the forum and forget about the issues and concerns that had been discussed. The general unease that the issue of racism would not be pursued was summed up when Jackie McGriff demanded of others present, "What's going to happen after we leave here tonight?"

On Sunday, November 6, the Honor Board is sponsoring a forum in the campus center entitled "Racism and the Honor Code." The following Sunday, November 13, there will be a continuation of this week's meeting. The point of these forums is to work toward eliminating discrimination and harassment from our community. ♀

Not planning to vote? Think again

BY CAROLE JOFFE

Professor, Graduate School of Social Work and Social Research

Though Bryn Mawr College voters could be expected to be overwhelmingly pro-Dukakis—or perhaps, more correctly, anti-Bush—some in our community will probably not vote on Tuesday, having been convinced by the media of the inevitability of a Republican victory. For several reasons, I would argue this is a misguided strategy. First, there are the imperfections within the polling process itself. One of the most respected poll takers in the business, Daniel Yankelovich, recently argued in the *New York Times* that people must be very cautious about the barrage of polls with which we have been assailed. He pointed out that this was an unusually volatile electorate—with voters continuing to register doubt about both candidates. Most significantly, Yankelovich suggested that most voters will not make up their minds until the last three days before the election.

Although Dukakis is undeniably the underdog, there still exists the possibility of a Trumanesque come from behind—and the state of Pennsylvania, where the candidates are acknowledged to be run-

ning even, will be an absolutely crucial battleground in such a comeback.

For those, such as myself, who like to clutch at as many straws as possible, I would further point out that the one group who continually favors Dukakis-Bentsen over Bush-Quayle in the polls is the elderly; the elderly are among the most likely to participate in any voting bloc (especially when compared with the young, who disproportionately favor Bush-Quayle). So, if the politically enlightened young voters, such as BMC students, join their elderly compatriots at the polls, and the politically incorrect young stay home...

Even if a Bush-Quayle victory strikes one as inevitable, I would argue that it is still worth voting against them. A narrow victory gives a new presidential administration a very different kind of mandate than does a landslide. The issues in this campaign could not be clearer. It strikes me as imperative that Bush and Quayle realize that many American voters do not agree with the Republican platform of indifference to human needs and the corresponding promotion of a bloated defense budget, an assault on the reproductive freedoms gained over the last fifteen years, and an astonishing obliviousness to environmental crises. ♀



ONE OF MANY PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION commentaries on students' doors—see special election coverage in centerspread.

REBECCA HIRSH

Ariadne

Ari's family—from Boston and California, as well as her family at Bryn Mawr and Haverford—filled Goodhart Hall at the all-College memorial service on Tuesday afternoon, November 1, at 2:00 p.m.

Ariadne L. Solter (Ari) '91 collided with an automobile while riding her bicycle in Gladwyne on Friday, October 28. Dr. Rose, a Haverford alumnus, who attended her at Bryn Mawr Hospital, said that she had died instantly.

The memorial service was conducted in the manner of Friends, with friends, co-workers, and acquaintances rising to share their thoughts and love. The service opened with words from Mary Patterson McPherson, Rabbi and Bryn Mawr Professor Samuel Lachs, Ari's customsperson and friend, Kristen Williams; it was later closed by Presbyterian minister and Bryn Mawr Professor James Tanis. After the service, many gathered in Thomas Great Hall to share their love for Ari.

The annual college Triathlon (in which Ari participated last year, and for which she was training this fall) has been postponed by its participants; it will be held this spring, in Ari's name.

Ari lived with her brother Micah, age 16, and her mother, Judith Oliver, a nurse, in Chico, California. Her father, Dr. Steven Solter, is a physician who works in public health in developing countries, so Ari had lived for two years in Iran and two years in Afghanistan. She attended junior high and high school in Chico, but spent summers with her father and his family in Indonesia. In high school she was very active in community and school theater and did an extraordinary one-woman show, portraying Emily Dickinson in "Belle of Amherst." She also won a Foreign Language Study Abroad scholarship for which she spent a summer in Mexico learning Spanish.

Ari was planning to become a physician and was particularly interested in working in developing countries. She enjoyed many subjects but was especially interested in philosophy, history, and chemistry.

In addition to her mother, father, and brother, she leaves a stepmother, Kathy, and three step-siblings, Amanda, Ben, and Noah. They live in Wellesley, Massachusetts. Her cousin, Ken Fromm, graduated from Haverford last year.

—by *Carrie Wofford*, with parts taken from *Dean Karen Tidmarsh* and *President Mary Patterson McPherson*. The College News will dedicate space in the next issue, November 17, for Ari.

An Open Letter to the Community:

We are writing in honor of the death of Ariadne Solter on Friday, October 28. For all of the many of us who loved her, Ari's death is an utterly earth-shattering event. For it to go unrecognized in any quarter, for it to be left without remark in this paper, would seem unimaginable to those of us who can think of little else. All of us whose lives Ari touched are grieving deeply. But for this to be a letter of only sorrow would be to deny everything beautiful that she gave us; we wish here to celebrate her life as well as to grieve her death. As these days pass, each of us mentally turns over countless joyful memories of Ari. All of the things that she taught us, the ways in which she helped us grow, all of the ways that she expressed her love and friendship—these are far too many to name here. The love that Ari left behind is immeasurable—we are deeply grateful for having had Ari as a part of our lives. The love that we feel for her will never die.

We love you, Ari.



ARIADNE SOLTER Pictured here preparing for last year's Triathlon race.

COLLEGE NEWS

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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 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.

To the Community:

It seems that many doubts and questions have arisen concerning the issue of freshman class presidents' elections, office and effectiveness. We'd like to address these questions:

1. SGA sponsored a forum before voting procedures to allow the freshman body to get to know the various presidential candidates. Unfortunately, this event wasn't publicized well enough.

2. Candidate statements were put up in the campus center before the first vote.

3. We apologize if the slogan 'smart and beautiful' offended fellow students, but we believe these words represent the freshman class students.

4. We understand that one might feel 'no representation' is better than 'bad representation', but we think that every freshman on this campus is capable of representing the '92 class, by just being freshmen at Bryn Mawr College and concerned with college government. We certainly are and intend to keep doing the best we can for our class, and we have all the criteria needed to represent the '92 class well.

5. We completely agree with Sara Rubin when she says: "isn't it the job of the Presidents to be the umbilical cord from the governing body (SGA) to the freshmen?" It is our job to make sure 'nutrients flow' between the governing body and the student body in order to keep the class body healthy and strong. And we feel we have provided the 'umbilical cord' by having an open-door policy and by posting our phone, room and box numbers in the campus center.

But the nutritional flow goes both ways. It is the freshman's duty, as a responsible BMC citizen, to contact her presidents when she has questions and/or objections concerning the governmental processes of her community.

If you, freshman class student, have any doubts as to our ability to express your interests, or if you have any specific proposals to make, you are more than welcome to come to the weekly SGA meetings and voice your concerns before the whole assembly.

*Armaity Bharucha
Maud Lemercier
'92 Co-presidents*

To the Editor:

I was extremely offended by the October 27 "article" "Soph. Takes Action." Perhaps it was meant to be humorous, but I couldn't laugh. The article appeared to be perfectly serious until it explained how "Lisa Geste" had been approached by the couple. No, I did not realize the article was fictional earlier on when it stated that Lisa became a surrogate mother to replace lost financial aid. I know most students here would consider that suggestion patently absurd and impossible, but you see, there are students here "just barely squeaking by" on loans and grants, who will never know in the spring whether they will be able to scrape together enough to be back in the fall, and who would have no real alternative if the aid were cut but to drop out or transfer. There are those of us who think enough of Bryn Mawr, despite her problems, to take desperate action in order to stay here. There are limits on how many loans one family can handle, and summer jobs and Work-Study can contribute only so much. To some of us the fictional Lisa's option or equally drastic measures would not seem so outrageous were the aid to be cut. Yes, there are less expensive colleges, but Bryn Mawr is worth desperate measures. I for one would not transfer, but would try to work and raise money for as long as necessary until I could afford to return here.

I want to believe that the author understands this and intended the article to

To the Editors:

We would like to address the following issue to the student body, the faculty, and the administration. The responsibility for action following harassment of members of minority groups on campus has thus far been relegated to those groups. We feel that this is inappropriate and irresponsible behavior. Too often the majority has waited complacently for action by minority groups. Harassment affects every one of us at some point in time. It is our responsibility as a community to eradicate this sort of behavior whenever possible.

We would like to propose the following:

1. Education is of primary importance. We feel that this could be facilitated by increasing awareness of harassment, in the form of a document containing specific occurrences, and the general response to them. While the document would include a general history of the social air at the college, the primary concentration

continued on page 12

To the Editors:

We feel that Clea Benson and Laura van Straaten misconstrued the point of our letter of 10/13/88. It was not an attack on Eleanor Smeal or any of her affiliate groups, nor was it an effort to pit the two speakers against one another. Our main point was not addressed in their response of 10/27/88: namely, that the Bryn Mawr administration gave an amount three times greater for Smeal than for Pat Rosezelle. Moreover, as far as we know, Benson and van Straaten did not apply for SGA funds under the auspices of any student group, thus accounting for their inability to access SGA funding. We are pleased that Dean Hamabata had a stipulation on his funding; however, the distribution of funds from Haverford College had nothing whatsoever to do with our argument, which was concerned with our own college.

We reiterate our queries about inequities in administrative funding at Bryn Mawr College.

*Gretchen Kreiger '90
Christina Palmieri '89
Elaine Roth '90*

point it out satirically, and not as mere humor. If this is so, her approach failed. What the article did succeed in doing was making light of the situation of financial aid recipients. I was particularly hurt by the paragraph which asked "do we want to become known as a swarm" of possible surrogate mothers. The casual attitude expressed by Lisa completely trivialized our problem. And yes, though jokes about the tuition expenses abound here and even I have made them, when the bill comes due it is not a joke, and considering the financial concerns of the college last year, it is not an issue to be trivialized.

Melissa Bettie '91

To The College News:

Robin Bernstein's story, "Soph. takes action," was meant to be funny, I guess. And maybe the point of it was that Bryn Mawr is an expensive place to get an education.

Ms. Bernstein betrays a lack of understanding of what drives people to seek surrogacy, or what moves them (money-seekers excepted) to accept it.

Surrogate pregnancy does not make a good vehicle for humor. It is not a topic to be trivialized, especially at an institution where respect for women's minds is that *raison d'être*, and respect for their bodies a subsequent, if unwritten, corollary.

Anne C. Denlinger, BMC '64

To the Community:

As a community, it is time that we respond to the inequalities and racism among us. The recent incident, in which a Hispanic Bryn Mawr freshman was sent a letter filled with racial slurs, was not an isolated one; if we believe that the College community is a haven from real world problems, then we are lying to ourselves. The ideal of true diversity and equality for all should not keep us from recognizing the realities of today's world. While it is true that as part of the bi-college community we maintain, under the Honor Code, the ideal of mutual respect, it is also true that as members of the larger society known as the "real world" we must confront prejudices in ourselves, as well as in others.

In our attempts to confront these problems, we must find and ACTIVELY work toward solutions. A means of doing this is the Pluralism/Racism workshop series. We all need to stop and take an HONEST look at ourselves; not one of us is perfect, so these workshops can serve as reminders never to forget our own potential for prejudice. It is with this in mind that we recommend that the workshops be made mandatory for ALL members of the community and that they be conducted by professionals, not faculty members who have been through a three-day training. Racist perspectives do not begin solely during the period just prior to entering college, and they do not end upon the completion of a workshop during freshman year. In making the workshops mandatory for everyone, we can reach the community as a whole, not just upperclassmen who care enough to attend and freshmen for whom attendance is mandated.

Don't let our desire for a prejudice-free society become a lost hope—a dream that no one had the courage to make a reality! Use the means available to us to show people like the one/ones who wrote the racist letter that PREJUDICE IS AN ACT OF COWARDICE! Let's show our commitment to our ideal by confronting our community's problems head-on.

Members of The Sisterhood**TO YOU WHO HAVE ENRAGED US BY YOUR RACISM:**

We, the group COLOR, are repulsed and sickened by your racist attack on a Hispanic student in this community. We are appalled both by your audacity and your cowardice in leaving an anonymous racist note under her door.

Why do you feel so threatened that you had to attack someone, and her entire race? Is her presence in this community such a threat to you? And what is wrong in your life, could it easily be resolved if she and other Hispanics actually left this college? These are questions that you should seriously consider.

While you may find some comfort in your anonymity, we assure you that your alienation is complete. By making your attack anonymous, you moved out of the personal sphere. How could the person you attacked ever respond or retaliate to you personally? Look around you, and ask yourself how many of the people you see would condone your action, and how many, like us, would be disgusted? You have violated and attacked this community. And by remaining silent and anonymous, you have thus alienated yourself from the entire community.

To reinstate yourself as a full member of this community, we suggest that you stand up and turn yourself in to the Honor Board.

—COLOR

To the Community:

Appreciate the richness of South Asia!

South Asian Women (S.A.W.) is a new political organization founded by Maya Ajmera '89 and Shalini Kulasingham '89. Our main concern is to offer a collective voice to Mawrtys of South Asian descent—South Asia comprising Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burma, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

S.A.W.'s goals include spreading a recognition of the uniqueness of South Asian culture and heritage within the Bryn Mawr community. We also envision achieving a representation of South Asia in the curriculum and an expansion of library resources to include more materials on South Asia.

Through a series of posters and mailings, we hope to acquaint you, the students of Bryn Mawr, with South Asia. Within the next few weeks we will also be circulating a petition offering you the opportunity to demonstrate your interest and support in introducing South Asian courses into the curriculum.

—S.A.W.

To the Bryn Mawr Community:

Veal is currently being served in our Dining Halls. It is a very popular meal. I'm sure it would be less popular if everyone knew how veal calves are treated before they are made into our food.

A veal calf can never walk. His entire life is spent chained in a wooden box measuring only 22 inches wide and 56 inches long. The box is so small the calf can't even turn around. Most people think animal abuse is illegal. It isn't. In veal factories, it's business as usual. "Milk-fed" veal is obtained by making a calf anemic. The calf is not fed mother's milk. He's fed an antibiotic-laced formula that causes severe diarrhea. He must lie in his own excrement—choking on the ammonia gasses. He's chained in a darkened building with hundreds of other baby calves suffering the same fate. They are immobilized, sick, and anemic.

The reckless use of oxytetracycline, mold inhibiting chemicals, chloramphenicol, neomycin, penicillin, and other drugs is not just bad for calves, it's toxic to people. The USDA does not prevent tainted veal from being sold, and it admits that most veal is never checked for toxic residue. Antibiotics in veal create virulent strains of bacteria that wreak havoc on human health. Salmonella poisoning is reaching epidemic proportions.

It doesn't have to be this way. However, the Dining Service will continue to serve veal as long as we continue to eat it. A little willpower can make a big difference. Please don't eat veal!

Anastasia Dodson, '92

**ANTI-KKK RALLY
9 AM, NOVEMBER 5
AT JUDGE LEWIS QUADRANGLE**

The November 5 Mobilization to Stop the KKK is going full speed ahead with its labor-centered demonstration at 9 a.m. November 5 at Judge Lewis Quadrangle at Independence Mall. Announcing a victory against the Ku Klux Klan, organizers said the anti-Klan demonstrators will rally with a permit at the site where the KKK and skinheads had intended to stage their racist provocation.

Bryn Mawr students are encouraged to join in this rally against the Klan. For more information call Justine Price (x7611) or Jaffa Cameron Jones (527-7611).

To the Community:

A Jewish women's group, Achot ("sister" in Hebrew), is now present on campus. Our goals are to provide a meeting place and discussion group for Jewish women at Bryn Mawr and Haverford Colleges, as well as to provide a forum for the exploration of Jewish women's ritual and observance.

This group is not designed to compete with or replace Hillel; rather, Achot is intended to be a complementary option. The Jewish Campus Activities Board has provided funding for a number of our larger activities.

We plan to have twice-monthly discussion meetings, with topics such as: feminism and Judaism; Jewish women's rituals; women's past, present, and future roles in Jewish practice; Judaism and sexuality; place and role of change in a religion; and political responsibilities of Jews and Jewish women. Our next meeting will be Monday, November 7, at 9:30 p.m. in Bryn Mawr's Women's Center, on the second floor of the Campus Center. At this meeting we'll discuss the Jewish women's role in campus pluralism, and plan other activities for this semester.

We also plan to have a Rosh Chodesh dinner and ceremony, a traditional women's festive meal, each semester. The group will sponsor a

Chanukah celebration for the community in December.

Another project is the creation of a library which will provide resources concerning the lives of Jewish women, including feminist prayers, *Lilith*—the Jewish women's magazine, and tapes of women's music. We hope to make this into a permanent collection for women in the community.

Because many students find the Christmas decorations present on both campuses during December very alienating, Achot also plans to support a December non-Christian religious project. This would involve some kind of information display about Judaism and other religions, which will hopefully be viewed in both the BMC Campus Center and the Haverford Dining Center. In addition to visual displays, this project would include music, artwork, and possibly films and speakers. We would really like to work with any person or group interested in collaborating on or contributing to this project. Any Jewish women interested in Achot, or any other women interested in the cross-cultural December project, please let us know!

ACHOT C-105

Jaye Foxe C-1294 BMC '91

Sarah Richards C-1123 BMC '89

Rebecca Rosenberg C-1129

BMC '89 ♀

Dear World,

Guess what. You are about to witness the latest form of creative communication. Graphic letters.

And I don't mean blood and guts.

Anyhow, I think we should take a moment to consider the role of that wonderful concept of double stand-

ards in our life. As such, it is a good idea to start on the ground floor. Take for instance, the bi-college community. Here we have two schools which publicize to a great degree the progressive, liberal, and open environment they possess.



Isn't publicity wonderful?

James Weinrod, HC '90

To Whom It May Concern:

"No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment."—Article 5, United Nations' Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

"No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile."—Article 9, United Nations' Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Amnesty International is a non-partisan organization that focuses upon the protection of human rights worldwide. In order to raise awareness of and bring an end to human rights' abuses, Amnesty International members write letters to governments and present information to the general public.

"Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and

obligations and of any criminal charge against him."—Article 10, United Nations' Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Bryn Mawr College Amnesty International group meets every Monday at 8:30 p.m. in room #210 of the B.M.C. Campus Center. We will be showing Amnesty videos and Amnesty-related movies at our meetings. There will also be letter-writing information and various other Amnesty Int'l. items including newsletters, pamphlets, and buttons. Please join us in our movement to uphold human rights everywhere. If you are interested but cannot attend our meetings, please contact either me or the secretary of the group, Elizabeth Lounsbury, Box C-707.

Sincerely,

Claudia Carson

Chairperson, BMCAI

Box C-935

Smeal's "Feminization of Power" garners response

BY SIA NOWROJEE

At the beginning of her lecture "The Feminization of Power," Eleanor Smeal asked members of the audience who among them considered themselves a feminist. It is a question that I have often asked myself. Can I really consider myself part of the so-called Feminist Movement—does it really encompass all my concerns as a Woman of Color?

On Friday night, at the lecture, in good faith I raised my hand. It was a mistake. I should have waited to hear her definition of feminism, and who was actively included in it. Obligated to speak on issues of race and class (funding from Haverford Dean Hamabata's office was granted on this condition), Smeal had to address this question. And she did, ironically more by omission than by directly confronting the issues.

Smeal stated angrily that the issue of racism in the Feminist Movement had been imposed on "us" as a divide-and-conquer tactic by the media in the 1960's. The Feminist Movement is not a white middle-class movement, she declared passionately, because it addresses issues that affect Women of Color and Third World Women. Smeal said that "we" had spent too much time discussing this issue of racism, and should concentrate our energies on other things, like the "Feminization of Power."

Furthermore, the People of Color that "we" have to deal with (in the circles within which Smeal operates) are mostly men, and sexism is a real issue. "How come 'we' always talk about racism in the Feminist Movement? Why don't 'we' discuss sexism in the Civil Rights Movement?" And, to Smeal's chagrin, "We" always go to their marches, and 'they' never attend ours." Smeal clarified "they" to mean gay, Black and Hispanic men.

Smeal addressed Women of Color only in terms of issues that affect us because of our gender. "We" did not actively include Women of Color. Angela Davis and other Women of Color have always spoken about sexism in the Civil Rights Movement, as well as racism in the Feminist Movement. And what about the Women of Color who show up at all the marches, not because they can pick and choose, but because all the issues directly affect them?

Surprisingly, although her main point was that "we" needed more women in political office, and that "we" had to stop thinking in a bi-partisan manner, Smeal said she had formed "no judgment" on Lenora Fulani, a Woman of Color running for president on an Independent ticket. These omissions on Smeal's part are indicative of her choices and priorities as a woman with white privilege.

When I asked her directly who "we" encompassed she defensively stated that she felt she could say "we" because as a first-generation Italian American she had known discrimination, and what was more, she was "dark," but otherwise she did not answer the question.

Should Women of Color be grateful because "we" address issues that happen to affect Women of Color, but at the same time actively omit these women? Smeal's patronizing attitude is reminiscent of colonialism. Simply because our concerns as women overlap, and therefore some of our issues are addressed by what Smeal defines as the Feminist Movement, this does not mean that Women of Color are fully included in this Movement. Smeal did not address the realities of this setback for an all-inclusive Women's Movement.

When I asked her about Women of Color and how they had to deal with both racism and sexism, Smeal gave me an

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BY ALEXIS LIEBERMAN

I just got home from hearing Eleanor Smeal speak, and my guess is that she's gonna get blasted in the next issue of *The College News*. So I'd like to take a few moments to defend her position.

She had two basic messages. One: womyn have to start going for power in our society. Two: In-fighting among feminists about racism is not productive, and is based in large part on fallacies promoted by the patriarchy to weaken the womyn's movement. As a speaker, she had some glaring faults which, for me, did not detract from the soundness of her message.

So. Let's talk about power. Is it inherently better—more pure and more feminist—to stay as far away as you can from big, money-hungry corporations and power-mongering government positions? Plenty of womyn would answer with a resounding YES, but I beg to differ. Smeal never came out and said it, but the message I took home is that there's nothing intrinsically better about working from outside to change the system than working from inside.

Yes, we need grass-roots organizers, protesters, and even people who opt out of the system entirely. But we also need womyn with big shit-kicking boots and wads o' money in their pockets. We need womyn in the upper echelons of large corporations, on the boards of previously all-male organizations, and in elected public office. Smeal said that if womyn continue to gain public office at the rate we have been, it will be over 300 years before we gain gender parity in Congress. I don't know about you, but that made chills run down my spine. And not pleasurable, touch-me-again chills, either. But I digress.

Smeal's point gels with things I've been thinking about for the past few years. Why do so many of my friends see futures for themselves as social workers, grass roots organizers, and waitresses/volunteer activists? Is it that these occupations aren't

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BY GRETCHEN KREIGER
AND JUSTINE PRICE

Eleanor Smeal, spokeswoman for the Fund for the Feminist Majority, spoke to the Bi-College community this past Friday, as part of her "Feminization of Power" national tour. Students, several professors, and members of the Main Line NOW chapter filled Stokes Auditorium, sitting on floors and standing in aisles to hear Ms. Smeal. The audience consisted overwhelmingly of white students (181 out of 246), most of them white women (165 out of 181)—numbers which were perhaps indicative of the focus of Smeal's activism.

At the beginning of her speech, Ms. Smeal stated that its usual format would be changed, but she neglected to mention that Haverford Dean Hamabata's funding stipulated that she address issues of race and class in her lecture. She proceeded to spend most of her speaking time asserting that her version of the feminist movement in America addresses issues affecting all women and is therefore inherently neither racist nor classist. Her assertion of the international oppression of women on the basis of gender was well-taken; however, she neglected to acknowledge the added complexities faced by women oppressed by additional factors, such as race, class or sexual preference.

Smeal felt that accusations that the mainstream feminist movement in America has been by and for white, middle-class, educated women were attempts by the American press and power structure to divide and conquer the movement. She attempted to portray organizations such as NOW and the Fund for the Feminist Majority as racially and ethnically united groups, and in the lengthy process, tried to define an all-encompassing "we."

However, on many levels, her attempts to prove that her feminism (she never actually defined this term) was an all-inclusive, diverse one were undercut by her ambiguity on the term "we." Her

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BY DENISE TUGGLE

I have followed the debate about Eleanor Smeal coming to the Bryn Mawr/Haverford community with great interest. Now that she has actually been here, I foresee a renewed continuation of that debate. This article will give some socio-historical background to the debate, and discuss on a broader level some of the issues that arose. What are my credentials? I am the only person who has had dinner with and seen Smeal speak before and who was there to see both her and Pat Rosezelle before their respective lectures and been there at both lectures. If anyone reading this has done all of these things also, please feel free to add your observations. The rest of you just sit back and listen for a bit.

First of all, I was curious to see how Eleanor Smeal would integrate the issues of racism and classism into her speech. Like I said before I have seen her speak before. I can tell you that, at least at those times, she only integrated those topics perfunctorily. She is very good about detailing how poor womyn will be affected by—as Ms. Smeal put it on Friday—"her issues." In effect, poor womyn tended to be presented as passive recipients with no possibility for being active participants in change.

However, Smeal was made to confront this tendency, thanks to Dean Hamabata, whose funding was only granted on "on the condition that Ms. Smeal address issues of race and class in the feminist movement." Smeal is generally a much better speaker than she was on Friday night. On Friday night, her perfunctory views were expanded to the focal point of the speech, which emphasized the weaknesses of her position.

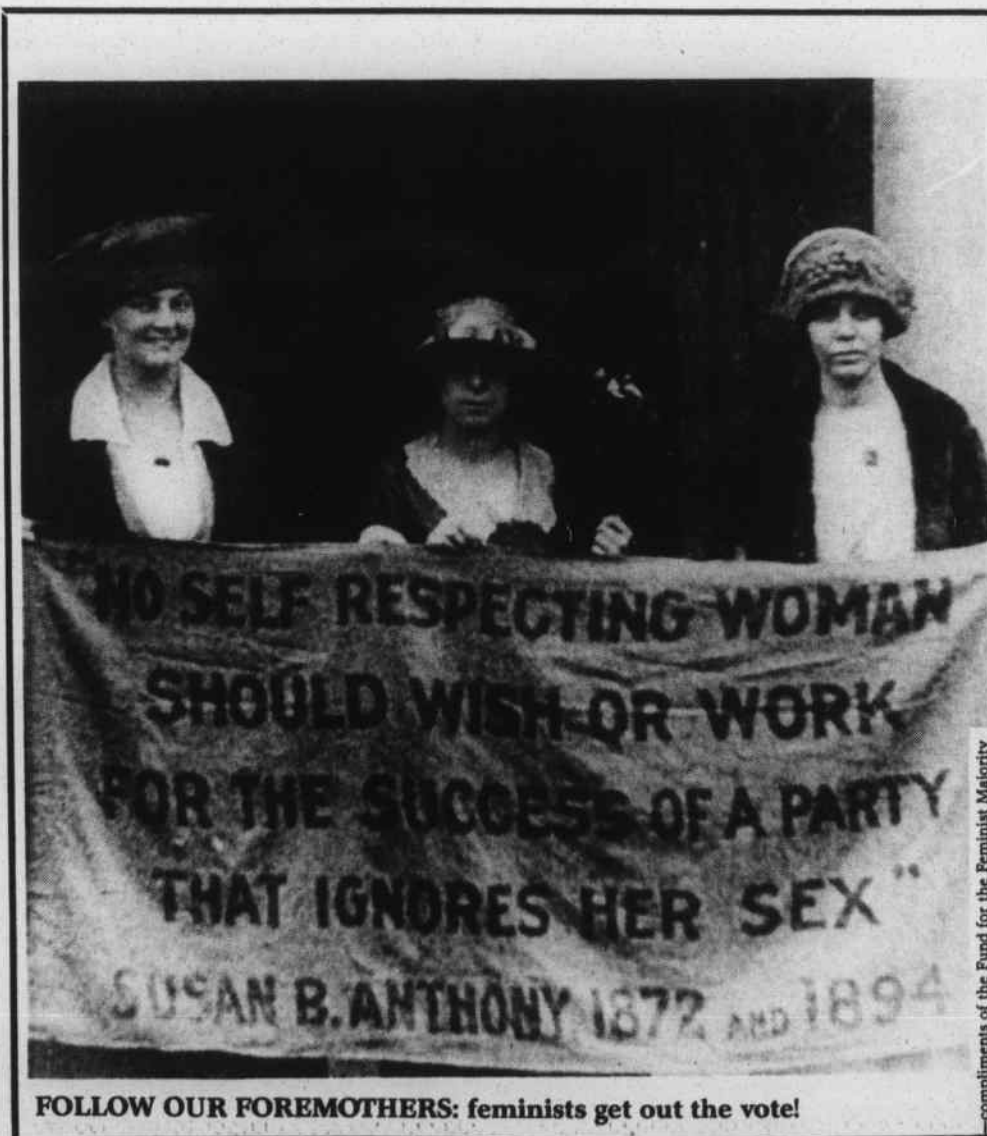
Empowering her speech was not. Her suggestions for what we could do about the horrible position that we are in today, consisted of running for office, starting new parties, and working with organizations that support womyn doing this. A professor commented to me after the speech. "I bet she's going to run for office soon!" Another woman commented "What do I do, if I do not want to spend my entire life stuffing envelopes?" Surely, there has got to be something we can do that falls between doing nothing and running for office. Those "somethings" were the bulk of Pat Rosezelle's lecture. Both womyn pointed out that the situation is bad, but only one gave us something to do about it.

"Enthusiastic"? Ms. Smeal actually looked more alert this time than in the past, like maybe she had gotten some sleep. She makes it no secret that her work exhausts her, but what can you expect. She presents the problems at a macro-level, and she presents the solutions at a macro-level. However, each individual—including her—is only a "micro" in this system. That has got to be exhausting. I personally feel sorry for Eleanor.

During her speech, the only time that Ms. Smeal got enthusiastic was when she was talking about how "we are working on their issues and they are not here supporting us!" and when she was talking about "divide and conquer tactics."

Who exactly is the "we" Ms. Smeal kept on talking about? When asked she said she meant all womyn. So who does that make "they"? It means by process of elimination Black and Hispanic men, and gay men. I was part of the audience watching, so I can tell you the racial and gender breakdown of the audience, as I can with Pat. Fourteen men of Color showed up to hear Ms. Smeal speak, that is actually four more than showed up to Pat Rosezelle's talk. This shows that in this community anyway, men of Color are at least equally

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—compliments of the Fund for the Feminist Majority



REBECCA HIRSH

CELEBRATION OF OCTOBER 31 ranged from very serious rituals, to trick-or-treating, to the truly ridiculous! Here, students take Holly Arnold's advice of last week in an attempt to raise their grades through a new, silly-hearted version of wicca.

Activist Davis on violence

BY GRETCHEN KREIGER

On the evening of Thursday, October 27, well-known activist and writer Angela Y. Davis spoke on the relationship of violence to social oppression. She was the keynote speaker at the University of Pennsylvania-sponsored conference, "Ending Campus Violence: Decisions and Directions." Davis' speaking style was deliberate and thoughtful, her message was powerful. She began on an optimistic note, pointing out the importance of being able to count our victories in the struggle against oppression. She said that although the means to classify and prosecute hate-motivated crime often do not exist, the silence surrounding the violence committed on the basis of race, gender, ethnicity, sexual orientation, religion and/or physical ability is breaking down.

Davis asserted that the political struggles of the past twenty years have greatly raised mass awareness of the issues surrounding oppression. However, in contrast, hate-motivated violence has reached epidemic proportions in recent years. In order to understand these seemingly contradictory phenomena, we must understand both the systematic nature of oppression and the crucial way in which differing oppressions are linked (when racist violence increases, so does homophobic violence, and so on). She asserted that the socio-economic strategies which produce systematized oppression are formulated at the highest echelons of our government, pointing out that "there are people who are profiting from the persistence of these oppressive systems, profiting above and beyond the normal course of exploitation." Davis stated that in order to get rid of hate-motivated violence, the structures of oppression must be broken down: "If you chop off the branches but leave the root, branches will sprout again."

The problems become even more complex when specific oppressions intersect in one person (Davis presented the example of a black, Jewish, differently-abled lesbian to illustrate this point). This brought up the issue of unity. In order to combat all forms of oppression, which are interrelated and symbiotic, oppressed people must be able to work together. Davis said that the proposed Perspectives Requirement at Penn (similar to Bryn Mawr's failed Diversity Requirement)

would be one way to begin building this unity, by educating students about, and causing them to acknowledge, difference. Acts of racism, sexism and other systematized violence are "not a question of intention alone—education is essential." Davis stated that "those who hold the reins of power fear what will happen when white students begin to learn about those different from themselves." □

Common Security

BY KATHARINE HEINSOHN

Imagine attending a class which had no professor and whose syllabi and classroom agenda were entirely formulated by students alone. Such a course, entitled "Nonviolence and Social Change," has been a part of the Williams College curriculum for the past seven years. It represented the focal point of David Yaskulka's "Education for A Powerful Citizenship" workshop held October 28 in Haverford's Gest Hall.

Yaskulka, a 26-year-old Williams graduate and co-founder of the Center for Common Security, maintained from the meeting's onset that student-student pedagogy has at least two important implications: "It legitimizes students' perspectives, and it empowers students to work more effectively on such concerns beyond the classroom."

Each class meeting is led by two different students who are responsible not only for researching and imparting the subject matter, but encouraging classroom discussion and seeing to it that all participate. In addition, each student must complete her own final project with the advice of a professor of her choice. The project needn't be a paper, though most are. Past projects have involved educational leadership (one student led a grade-school workshop on non-violence), journal reports on civil disobedience experiences, creative writing, and various other art forms.

The grading structure is "descriptive," meaning that a small group within the class is designated to describe each student's work. *continued on page 9*

Advisory committee established

BY IPELENG KGOSITSILE

In an effort to further diversify the Bryn Mawr College community, an Affirmative Action Advisory Committee (AAAC) has been established this year. The purpose of this committee, which is comprised of students and the administration, is to update the progress of the various committees established last year in response to the anti-racism petition and the demands of the Minority Coalition.

These committees include the Academic Planning Committee, Committee on Appointments, Undergraduate Admissions, Undergraduate Curriculum Committee, Council of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, the Policy Committee of the Graduate School of Social Work and Research, the Council of Division of Special Studies and the Staff Association. On October 10, the Affirmative Action Advisory Committee reviewed the progress of the above-mentioned committees.

The Undergraduate Admissions Committee has created a new minority recruitment program, which is led by Nora Gutierrez. It is hoped that this committee will attract more minority students to Bryn Mawr. It is believed by several students that one of the major reasons that minority students do not come here is because they are not given a large enough Financial Aid package. Bryn Mawr believes that extra money cannot be given to minority students, since it appears that it would be the same as giving scholarships based on merit rather than need.

Another committee that has been making efforts to diversify the BMC community is the Committee on Appointments. They have revised their existing format for recruiting faculty members. For instance, when proposals for additional faculty members are handed in, they must specifically include minority faculty in that field. Also, minority participation is being sought for research.

This year there will be searches in four departments, including Political Science, Chinese Studies, History, and Neurophysiology. "Declared majors in any of these fields should approach their Department Heads to encourage recruitment of more Minority faculty members at BMC."

There was also a summary by President McPherson of available money for grants. Some money was used for the Pluralism Workshops and Minority Recruitment among faculty; there is also \$78,000 from the Department of Education for research in any field by six sophomore minority students.

While progress has been noted in the above-mentioned projects, the AAC could not report on the Curriculum Committee; the Curriculum Committee has not yet reported to the AAC. This is unfortunate,

because there is still the issue of the diversity requirement. Although more than half of the student body wants it passed, the majority of faculty don't. Also, there has been nothing done to ensure that the existing courses we have outside Western culture are offered consistently.

Jackie McGriff, Sisterhood co-President and member of the Affirmative Action Advisory Committee, says, "With the exception of progress of the Curriculum Committee, I am satisfied with the Administration's response to further diversify the Bryn Mawr College Community." The AAAC will meet once again this semester to update on the progress of these committees. □

Bellah's philosophy

BY RHONDA EVANS

Robert N. Bellah, a guest of the Gellert Symposium Series, spoke Thursday, October 27 in Goodhart Auditorium to a receptive audience. An Elliot Professor of Sociology at the University of California at Berkeley, and the author or co-author of *Habits of the Heart*, *The New Religious Consciousness* and *Varieties Of Civil Religion*, Bellah is presently at work on *The Good Society*, which continues the dialogue begun in *Habits*. His talk was entitled "The Renewal of Public Philosophy in America."

Bemoaning the pathetic state of the present presidential race, Bellah believes it to be simply reflective of a populace politically motivated by individual self-interest. People experiencing at least some prosperity avoid hearing about injustice in American life, because they want to believe that it is still "morning in America." Bellah comments that "social concern seems to have gone down the drain."

For Bellah, this self-centered attitude emanates from implications of philosopher John Locke's teaching. Locke's work emphasizes the autonomous laborer and the notion that individual work brings prosperity, which brings individual rights. According to Marx's critique, Locke's philosophy is inherently "... based on mutual indifference..." While Locke might not have anticipated such a self-indulgent application, Bellah sees lack of social concern as stemming from pure motivations of self-benefit. The political arena dangerously appears, for Bellah, more Lockean today than even during its founding, centering purely on economic self-interests.

To defuse this critical situation, Bellah demands a return to public dialogue. The

call for a 'revival' of public philosophy appears weak, as the "patient is lying on the floor, and mouth to mouth resuscitation seems more necessary," but Bellah reminds us that discussion of public philosophy has been encountered in our own century. He then discusses the works of John Dewey and Walter Lipman, writers in the 1920s and '30s, respectively. Dewey advocated the importance of community life for social existence, stressing local, but not isolated, connectedness. Lipman, a defender of 'social liberalism,' defended the market economy while advocating a more humane system.

After revealing a precedent of discussion of a public philosophy, Bellah stresses the critical role of academia in perpetuating and advancing the notion of "utilitarian individualism." We, the academic community, are guilty of a relentless pursuit of individual property through college board scores, grades, and attending the "right" school. The mistake is to believe that the individual achieves all in a vacuum, pursuing private goals.

Bellah then poses the question of self-definition: do we define ourselves only in terms of discrete individuals, or do we relate ourselves in larger terms? Do we

not feel shame when our community perpetuates injustice?

Finally, in the question-and-answer period, Bellah turns to morals. While affirming that people will naturally act in self-interest, he finds it immoral to do so at the expense of everything else. Bellah also stresses the need to build a multi-ethnic and cultural society, stating that "we don't have to define ourselves by putting down the differences of others." Solidarity, not exclusivity, is the key to a truly public philosophy.

Bellah extensively relies on outside material, drawing from philosophical, as well as sociological, sources. While this strengthens his argument, it could also confuse the listener who has not had previous access to these works. He is also vague on specific points of his argument. In response to a question on larger structural restraints, he basically asks the audience to wait and read his upcoming work. Bellah's lecture has, however, profound implications for our conceptions of ourselves and our actions, and for Bryn Mawr as a community and as an academic institution. We must not be content to complacently view ourselves as the 'Me' generation and nothing more. □

Community contemplates the ch

Environmentalist chooses Dukakis

BY CAROLYN NEEDLEMAN, Professor,
Graduate School of Social Work & Social Research

The Bush campaign makes frequent mention of Boston Harbor, with the implication that Michael Dukakis is weak on environmental issues. There is supreme irony in this. While it is true that Boston Harbor is badly polluted, the problem reflects literally centuries of neglect and can hardly be blamed on the person who presently happens to govern Massachusetts, whomever he or she may be. Dukakis is, in fact, the state's first governor to address the problem of harbor pollution seriously, a task greatly hampered by the Reagan administration's cutback of cleanup funds for waterways across the nation.

Bush, on the other hand, has been associated with an administration whose environmental policies have been breathtakingly irresponsible in terms of public interest. The Reagan/Bush administration appointed James Watt as Secretary of the Interior, and encouraged commercial logging and mining in our national parks. It appointed Anne Gorsuch as head of the Environmental Protection Agency, and slowed EPA's cleanup of toxic waste dumps. It appointed Thorne Auchter as

head of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, and stripped OSHA's enforcement resources. It strongly opposed legislation to related diseases that they should seek medical checkups. This record does not augur well for George Bush's approach to environmental and occupational health concerns, were he to become president.

Think about the urgent environmental problems facing us, and our children after us—acid rain, toxic waste, radioactive waste, pesticides in our food, unsafe drinking water, untested toxic chemicals in the workplace and in consumer products, half a million public buildings known to contain asbestos, depletion of the ozone layer, the greenhouse effect. At best, these will be difficult challenges for our nation. At worst, they could mean human disaster on an almost unimaginable scale.

Whom do we want in charge of the government that has to deal with these issues? Someone like Bush who has shared responsibility for deliberately weakening existing regulatory protections of occupational and environmental health? Or someone like Dukakis, who at least has tried to clean up his state's environment? □

Reproductive rights jeopardized

BY APRIL K. ROBB

On Saturday, October 29, pro-life forces conducted a national "Operations Rescue." Thousands of protestors descended on thirty-two clinics in cities across the country, in an attempt to "save" pregnant women from the alleged sin of aborting fetuses. Coincidentally, a group of us from Bryn Mawr were scheduled to escort at the Northeastern Philadelphia Women's Center on this day. Although we expected to find an unusually large turnout of anti-choice demonstrators, and increased upset among women coming for procedures, we expected the facilities to be operating. However, we arrived to discover the clinic entrance was completely blocked by pro-life fanatics. Anxious patients were trapped in the parking lot, unable to enter the center for the various medical procedures they had come to secure.

About forty demonstrators were on the clinic doorstep, and dozens more milled around the surrounding property. They brandished misleading and malicious propaganda including plastic fetus dolls and enlarged pictures of mangled infants. All of the protestors were white, and the majority of them were men. Many police were present, as well—most of them stood by and passively observed the pro-lifers breaking the law, and occasionally reminded us, the clinic volunteers, where we were and were not allowed to go. Hours later, the police finally did arrest some of the demonstrators, but only after they had had the opportunity to move on to a second clinic.

After an occurrence such as last Saturday's, it is hard to believe that abortion is indeed a legal right in this country. It is even harder to believe that, if George Bush wins this month's presidential election, "Operation Rescue" may pale in comparison to the horrors many women will have to endure to get rid of unwanted pregnancies.

George Bush is against abortion unless a woman has been the victim to rape or incest, or is in danger of dying. He opposes federal funding of abortions except when a woman's life is at stake. He would like to see *Roe vs. Wade*, the ruling that established a woman's right to decide the future of her pregnancy for herself, overturned.

The National Abortion Rights Action League endorses Democratic candidate Michael Dukakis. He believes in a woman's right to choose. He would also restore federal funding for abortions to women in need of financial assistance and make a space in the budget for international family planning programs.

Kitty Kolbert of the Women's Law Project in Philadelphia confirms that "Dukakis is great on abortion. He is pro-choice down the line." She voices fear, however, for the future of choice under a Republican regime. Kolbert believes that *Roe v. Wade* could be in considerable danger, even with the make-up of the Supreme Court as it is now, let alone if Bush appoints another firmly anti-choice justice. She speaks of the enormous number of illegal and self-induced abortions which occurred before the procedure was made legal in 1973, and of the possibility of women again having to resort to such dangerous methods in order to end a pregnancy. According to Kolbert, Medicaid stopped funding abortions in Pennsylvania in 1985. She says that although they are hard to document, there have been an increasing number of illegal procedures in this state since then. A Bush presidency could sentence women in poverty across the nation to this same fate.

Many people are skeptical about a Bush administration's ability to actually reverse *Roe v. Wade*, and thus affect the lives of thousands of women, especially poor ones. However, Kolbert and other experts in the area of reproductive rights seem to agree that the loss of a woman's right to choose abortion is considerably more than a slight possibility if we elect the Republican candidate. □



SOCIOLOGY PROFESSOR JUDITH PORTER served as an elected alternate delegate to the 1988 Democratic National Convention in Atlanta (see interview below).

Porter represents Democrats

BY JEAN HEINSOHN

Judith Porter, a Bryn Mawr sociology professor, served as an alternate delegate for Mike Dukakis at the 1988 Atlanta Democratic National Convention. It was very exciting, for as she says, "a convention is a political junkie's dream." As an alternate at the convention, Porter sat in a separate section and replaced delegates on the floor when they were unable to be present. No one was able to be on the floor all of the time so she was on the floor quite a bit. Porter decided early to run for Dukakis as he was the most likely to carry her county and she liked a number of his positions on issues. Also, she knew people who knew Dukakis personally and found him bright and competent. Thus, she filed to run as a delegate in September, one year ago.

It is almost impossible to be picked as a delegate if you do not represent a major constituency or you are not active in politics. The people picked are either very active in politics and have high name recognition or represent a major constituency. Porter represents the 7th Congressional District which includes Delaware County and the primarily Democratic 40th Ward in Philadelphia. Delaware County is mostly an ethnic, working class heavily Republican area. Porter believes that she was picked by Dukakis for several reasons. She thinks she was picked primarily because she is female and the Democrats wanted a gender-balanced ticket. Secondly, she comes from one of the largest townships in the county in the congressional district. Thirdly, the township had a hot local issue on the ballot which meant that many people in Haverford township would turn out to vote. Finally, Porter has relatively high visibility in the Democratic party. She served as a delegate in the 1980 convention as an alternate for Ted Kennedy, has worked extensively as a committee person, and has done many fundraisers. Thus, she was not an "unknown commodity."

Once chosen, Porter needed a minimum of five hundred legitimate signatures to receive a position on the ballot. She had two weekends to find them. When asked what she did about this, Porter replied, "Panicked." However, she knew of people living at HPA who were registered as Democrats. She explains, "I essentially dropped a note to every student I ever taught who is registered as a Democrat in HPA asking them to come over and sign my petition."

Next, in January, Porter used street lists of Haverford township to campaign house to house. She worked twelve hours a day

in the most heavily Democratic areas, getting people to sign her petition. In repeating continuously why she was there and why they ought to sign, she comments that, "after a while, you know, you forget who you are." With help from family and friends, Porter eventually got six hundred signatures and thus received a place on the ballot.

Porter then campaigned to become a delegate. Towards the end of second semester, she campaigned almost every night. This included campaigning in local committee meetings that had the power to endorse her. She gave pitches for herself and Dukakis all over the county. Once, while campaigning in the 40th Ward, she and her best friend had to enter a twist contest at the 40th Ward Beef and Beer. She comments, "I was up against all these kids essentially who were on 'Dancin' On Air'."

In order to become a delegate, Porter had to be disproportionately voted for in her local base of Haverford Township. On the day of the election, Porter's youngest child, who was a junior in high school at the time, helped her campaign by assisting people in understanding the ballot, which continued on page 8

Do you feel that this presidential election is a joke? Well, you're wrong. It is *many* jokes! [Peanut gallery: Yeah? and Dan Quayle is the biggest!] The following collection will convince you that this presidential election is much more than the bland leading the bland!

Q. What do you get when you cross a chicken with a hawk?

A. A Quayle

Q. Why did the chicken cross the road?

A. To join the National Guard

Q. What were Dan Quayle's three toughest years?

A. Second grade

Q. How many Republicans does it take to take a joke?

A. Three. One to take it, one to deny that the President knew anything about it and one to explain it to Dan Quayle.

Did you hear they're making a new movie about Vietnam starring Dan Quayle? It's called *Full Dinner Jacket*.

Q. What does Dukakis mean in Greek?

A. "Mondale"

Q. Why did Dukakis give weekend passes to murderers in Massachusetts?

Choice: presidential election '88

Political realism stressed

BY JUDY ROHRER

Political realism? In this Presidential election, political realism means looking beyond our personal prejudices and preferences to what will be best for this country in the long-run. Realism is pushing many Americans to do some difficult analysis, to push beyond partisanship or indifference. In concrete terms, it means republican women, concerned about guaranteeing the right to abortion, making the decision to vote Democratic. It means members of the Communist Party deciding not to run a Presidential candidate in order to consolidate an anti-Bush campaign. It means Jackson supporters putting their injuries aside and joining in the strong push for a democratic presidency. It means Catholics involved in the Sanctuary movement voting against U.S. sponsored terrorism in Central America. It means realizing that four, and very possibly eight, more years of Reaganism would be a national, very possibly global, catastrophe that we must do all we can to avoid.

The National Abortion Rights League (NARAL) officially announced its endorsement of Dukakis-Bentsen on September 13. The parties' positions on abortion are as diametrically opposed as they could be. The Democratic platform reads, "The fundamental right of reproductive choice should be guaranteed regardless of ability to pay," while the Republican's states, "The unborn child has a fundamental right to life which cannot be infringed."

There are at least two and possibly three Supreme Court appointments that will be made by the next administration, determining the future of American civil liberties well into the next century. Holly Sklar, political scholar and author writes, "This is not just any election. This is an election after eight years of Reaganite federal court stacking. Four or eight more years of lifetime court appointments under Bush will give the right control of the Supreme

Court and federal courts for decades to come" (Zeta Magazine, Oct. 1988).

Jesse Jackson is urging his supporters to vote for Dukakis-Bentsen stressing that George Bush "represents the forces that in the last eight years have taken food from our children; left millions homeless; helped the rich become richer and the poor poorer; plunged our nation into unprecedented dept" (The Guardian, October 5, 1988)

The New Alliance Party has attempted to siphon off supporters from the Jackson campaign by billing itself as "the Rainbow lobby", with Lenora Fulani, a Black woman, as its candidate. The Rainbow Coalition has denounced this attempted linkage, making its overriding concern the defeat of the Bush-Quayle ticket. The question at this point is not whether Fulani's ideology is closer to our own, but what candidate has more of a chance of defeating Bush. A woman in the September edition of *Off Our Backs* put it best when she said, "I am a radical feminist 364 days a year and on election day I am voting Democratic."

In an appeal to fellow disgruntled Jackson supporters contemplating "teaching the democrats a lesson" either by supporting Fulani or not voting at all,



"Good luck, and may the only leaders we see in the White House be ours."
—Keneth Cole

STUDENTS' BUSH POSTERS on a wall in Brecon invite "comments, threats, and suggestions" which came in vast majority.

REBECCA HIRSH

Industrial practices questioned

BY SARAH RICHARDS

I suppose the issue about which I worry most is the environment, although it does not alone dictate my voting. Some of my concern stems from my field; as a chemist I may be in a position to institute professional change.

This issue of pollution is complex in that we have evolved a system without liability, and from that has come shortsightedness. Why should it surprise us that no scapegoat is now readily available? Even the language used to describe the machines we purchase and operate is personified: "the computer hates me; it eats my papers" and "guns kill people" (vs. people kill people). Major environmental tragedies as well as spoken of as inevitable, as out of control. The one available for blame is the technology itself.

Ever since the beginnings of the Industrial Revolution, workers were "clumsy" or "lazy" if injured in factories; yet managers sped the looms at the first sign of leisure. Perhaps it was the workers

Sklar writes, "Just as the Reaganites used the Nixon era to build their base inside government, so too can Jessecrats use a Dukakis era. The bottom line is that Dukakis serves the Rainbow long distance strategy better than Bush" (Zeta Magazine, Oct. 1988).

Even if you are not a "Jesseocrat" or supporter of Choice, there are many other reasons for voting for Dukakis-Bentsen. The Disarmament group Sane/Freeze states, "... the most important role for the next president is that of Commander-in-Chief. He will be entrusted with the ability to unleash America's nuclear forces, an action that could cause the extinction of

humanity." With that in mind, consider the fact that George Bush believes nuclear war can be won with "survivability of a percentage" of the citizenship. How many of us are willing to risk not being part of that percentage?

Some people argue that they are voting Republican because the Republicans are the party of economic prosperity. The fact is that the Reagan-Bush administration has more than doubled our national debt, spending unprecedented amounts of money on defense while slashing social programs. Bush talks about decreased unemployment, but the statistics he uses are *continued on page 10*

Hopes pinned on Duke

BY ELAINE ROTH

Though it is easy to distinguish between Michael Dukakis and George Bush on most issues, differentiating between their Central American policies is problematic. George Bush, we can be assured, would continue the current Reagan administration agenda of war and terror in a quest to create malleable governments eager to accommodate American multinational corporate interests. He would press Congress for aid to the contras, and chat with Adolfo

Calero, the head of the contras (a man notorious for his brutal techniques) as Reagan did. Bush would continue to pretend El Salvador is a fledgling democracy. A friend of Noriega, Bush would continue to fund illegal, unconstitutional activities like the Iran-contra scheme, and work to undermine the Arias Peace plan. All of this is obvious.

What is less obvious is Dukakis' Central American agenda. Although Dukakis has presented an encouraging position on Guatemala (stating that he would gauge United States aid to that country on the basis of human rights, would direct aid towards economic development and would not fund the Guatemalan police force), in other countries his opinions leave something to be desired. For instance, although he purports to support the Arias Peace Plan, he also supports humanitarian aid to the contras in Nicaragua—a contradictory stance. As far as El Salvador is concerned, Ken Sharpe, a political science professor at Swarthmore College, believes that even in a *continued on page 8*

Gays like Bush less

BY GWEN BONEBRAKE

According to the National NOW Times, October 1988, Republican Presidential candidate George Bush "Opposes legislation guaranteeing civil rights for lesbians and gays." The comparison chart issued by the Human Rights Campaign Fund "Presidential Project '88" says he "Does not support gay and lesbian civil rights. Classifies gay civil rights as special rights." Bush believes AIDS education is a local matter and supports strict confidentiality for all AIDS tests.

The *National NOW Times* says that Dukakis "Supports federal legislation to prohibit discrimination in employment on the basis of sexual orientation." The Human Rights Campaign Fund adds that Dukakis "Strongly supported statewide Gay Civil Rights bill—supports a national bill. Dukakis has not issued a Governor's order banning sexual orientation discrimination—he sees the civil rights bill as more effective. Dukakis supports AIDS education, but was 'troubled' by the explicitness of the Boston AIDS group's gay safe sex brochure.

There is cause to question Dukakis' sincerity in support of Gay civil rights. After the *Boston Globe* in May of 1985 ran a sensationalized article about two small boys being placed in the foster home of a gay male couple, Governor Dukakis imposed a new state policy. In the *continued on page 9*

A. So Ted Kennedy could attend Saturday Senate sessions.

Q. Why did Dukakis pick Bentsen as his running mate?

A. In case Bush backed out of the debates, Dukakis would have someone to debate.

Q. Why are gay men voting Democratic this presidential election?

A. Because they would rather Dukakis than do Bush.

And an obligatory Bob Hope one-liner:

"One thing you gotta say about George Bush is that is always prepared. In fact, he was prepared for Pearl Harbor three months before it happened!"

Then there is an actual quote from George Bush off of national television:

"I'm Anti-Racist, Anti-Bigotry and Anti-Semitic."

This black woman's response:

"Well, George, you got one right."

No wonder humorist Kate Clinton says, **"It is hard for a humorist to come up with original material with these guys!"**

Well that's all folks! And remember—Lick Bush in November!

—compiled by Denise Tuggle

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Media hype veils issues

BY KIM SAVO AND BECKY GRECO

The Vice-Presidential candidates' debate on October fourth reemphasized this campaign's substantial lack of attention to issues. Rather than debating key platform issues, rather than discussing policies or beliefs, Bentsen and Quayle repeatedly answered with vague images and biting insults. Both candidates had problems answering the panel's pointed questions directly.

When asked how he would act in the event of the president's death Quayle stated he would "say a prayer for myself, and say a prayer for my country," but failed to propose any plan of action. The panel tried to pin him down three times with this question but he remained unable to give specific answers. Bentsen, when confronted with the same question, noted his own maturity and breadth of experience as enabling him to step into the role of the presidency. While neither of the candidates gave specific outlines or plans of action, only Quayle was questioned repeatedly on this point. When Bryn Mawr President Pat McPherson was asked about her views of the debate she pointed out that this question is vital to both candidates, as recent history proves that a Vice President having to take over is more than a hypothetical situation.

Bush and Quayle both run on the platform of a strong military defense. Tom Brokaw asked Senator Quayle to explain the lack of military action against General Noriega in light of Quayle's support of the Grenada invasion. The vice-presidential hopeful sidestepped the military issue entirely, moved to getting tough on drug dealers within the country, and called for more drug education programs in the

schools.

Bentsen avoided issues as well. When the Senator's PAC Breakfast Club was called into question he avoided a solid answer by claiming the club was quickly organized and quickly disbanded. In light of the focus on Quayle's qualifications, an interesting situation arose over Bentsen's inability to comment on his own inexperience during his 1976 presidential campaign. At the time, his experience and qualifications were comparable to Quayle's now. Bentsen also offered few substantial answers to his notable ideological split with Mike Dukakis. In true 1988 campaign style, he instead talked about "strength of character" on the Democratic ticket although Bentsen did point out that Dukakis chose him because he was a strong thinker, and not because

he was a clone of Dukakis.

Bentsen and Quayle both remained vague, focusing more on images than issues. Quayle relied heavily upon the term "liberal" as an insult, cited his Grandmother's "good midwestern advice" when asked for a significant experience, and often appeared vague or lost in his inarticulate responses. Bentsen played heavily upon these slips rather than sticking to his own issues, jumping on Quayle's attempt to compare himself with John F. Kennedy, stating sharply, "You're not JFK!" Each used key phrases about strength and qualifications, about America moving forward and being number one, and sadly neither could offer a specific plan of action.

Pat McPherson's comment on Dan Quayle is strikingly appropriate to this media-hyped campaign: "I guess I looked into those baby blues and through, and through, and through, and didn't see anything except out the other side." □

Environment endangered

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reactors are still of the older, less reliable type, their waste dumps are among the poorest, and it is the government who has reinstated chemical weapons after a twenty year moratorium. Some direct governmental responsibility seems reasonable. And, of course, the power of an administration favorable to tax incentives, innovative research, direct regulative legislation, and new thinking is undeniably essential.

An improved environmental situation would necessitate a tremendous restructuring of present norms. Not only would laws and ethics change, but new technology would be required to undo damage and create alternative products. Finally, the priorities of industry and consumers would require drastic, paradigmatic change. None of these goals could be accomplished in a presidential term or even two, and all require tremendous capital outlay. Environmental progress requires an administration (and an electorate) committed to long-term vision, willing to attack the familiar and comfortable, interest in a change of financial priorities, and concern with accountability. □

that got me about the difference between the Republican and the Democratic convention is that the Democratic convention represented America. There were Blacks, there were Latinos, there were women, there were working-class people. . . . The Republican convention was heavily white, male and well-off. . . . The difference between the two conventions seemed the difference between two visions of America that was very, very clear. Listening to the speeches, you saw the two visions."

Porter finds Bush's campaign a "very slick, advertisement oriented campaign. He's avoided discussing the issues. He's hit the emotional symbols. As political parties atrophy and the campaigns are run more and more on television, not so much the substance you present but the image you present becomes the issue. This is very dangerous in a country that now has one of the highest rates of poverty since the 1960's. Although it's come down a bit since the recession, it has levelled off at an unusually high level. We could see the right to abortion rolled back by the next appointments to the Supreme Court."

She also finds frightening the lack of attention given to the issue of racism and money put into AIDS research. Porter concludes, "It seems to me appalling that we're going to elect a president based upon a MR furlough program and saluting the flag. The symbolic issues become the important issues in this election. . . . It makes me very, very frightened that there are so many people that are going to vote these symbolic issues."

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Prof. Porter attends convention

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was complicated. He explained it to people by using his mother's name as an example for voting. He then always concluded by saying, "By the way, she's my mother. I hope you vote for her." Porter's entire campaign expenditure was \$7.00 for magic markers. She lost one half of the 40th Ward, did well in the other half, and won Delaware County by a sweep. Of the six who ran, Porter received the highest total of votes. The only person who outpolled her was Dukakis.

Porter paid her own way to Atlanta and stayed in the hotel designated for her delegation. To save money, she drove to Atlanta. One hour outside of Philadelphia, the air conditioning on her station wagon broke. It was a very hot trip.

Once there, she attended caucuses every morning. After these, the delegates went to the convention which usually lasted until midnight. She comments that while there, "Nobody sleeps and nobody eats." The only food given was corporation breakfasts and food at the parties after the convention.

The major issue at the convention was, predictably, getting a Democrat elected. Porter was particularly concerned with a number of issues. Among these were gender issues and the movement for getting more women in Congress. She was also concerned about poverty and racial issues. Another big concern was that the friction between Jackson and Dukakis be managed well. Porter had a lot of empathy for the Jackson campaign and hoped that the whole convention would not blow up and the Democratic campaign would be hurt. She was pleased, saying, "It was really a peaceful convention. Compared to 1980 there was no friction whatsoever in the Pennsylvania delegation. It was like a virtual love-in. People got along well and there was a great deal of cooperation. There was just no hostility between the Dukakis and Jackson camps." People wanted to work together to win.

The convention, Porter comments, was "an enormously exciting experience. You don't get the excitement on television because they tend to focus on the speakers. They don't focus on what's going on on the floor. And, unless it's a main speaker, nobody listens to them. They're speaking for the television. Everybody is walking around, they're politicking, they're meeting people from other states. It's a really strange sensation to be on the floor of that convention. You look up and find Dick Gephardt on one side and Bruce Babbitt on another side. You find Mario Cuomo walking down the aisle in front of you. You're constantly surrounded wherever you look by these well-known political figures."

Part of the fun was that the demonstrations in which everybody gets up, cheers, and holds up signs are not spontaneous, but are carefully managed. Delegates are told where to yell and demonstrate. Porter finds that, "A lot of the fun is screaming and yelling and having a wonderful time demonstrating."

Porter continues, "The emotional high point of the convention, for many people was Jackson's speech the second night. . . . There was an enormous respect for Jackson among the Dukakis delegates. When Jackson spoke, he really articulated a lot of the things people believed regardless of the person that they ran for. It was just an enormously emotional experience. Jackson is an enormously charismatic figure. . . . It was just an electric excitement when he spoke."

Porter believes that the convention was unified. There were many good speeches that came across well on television. She says, "I think it made a statement to the country that the campaign was not made. Some of the real issues of the Democratic Party were played out in the convention. I think that the campaign has not really hit issues such as gender, racism, poverty, and economic insufficiency." Porter finds the politics of inclusion, or including groups both politically and economically, has not been covered beyond the convention. Issues such as compassion "struck me as being very salient issues in that convention." Instead, the campaign has been run on symbolic issues such as saluting the flag or the MA furlough program. Porter comments, "Those are not the real issues facing this country. In the convention, many of the speeches really hit those issues in a very emotional, hard-driving, and rational way. They talked about people who were not included. They talked about where this country is going economically. They talked about the problems facing this nation. . . . The thing

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"best case scenario," with Dukakis in the White House come January, the elections in El Salvador six weeks later will cause Dukakis' limitations to manifest themselves.

It is generally believed that D'Abuissou will win the March elections. How will a Dukakis administration respond? Sharpe envisions two versions. In one, D'Abuissou is legitimized, i.e.: he won the elections fair and square, he's a good-looking guy (read: very Anglo), he was educated at Georgetown—let's give him a chance. Never mind that political repression in El Salvador does not give any form of opposition a fighting chance, or that D'Abuissou has been linked to the death squads so conclusively that he is called Mr. Blowtorch by the police force (in reference to his torture methods).

The other version would be a condemnation of false elections, a call to dialogue, but a continuation of funding to the tune of two million dollars a day for a totalitarian death-squad regime.

Overall, Dukakis reiterates a theme of dialogue and discussion in his plan for Central America. His positions may disappoint many activists and many Central Americans, but he is clearly going to be more receptive and less reactionary than Bush as president. Bush has already displayed his Central American policies; we can only hope for better from Dukakis.

□



THE DUKAKIS-BENTSEN TICKET receives hallway space on our campus which seems overwhelmingly to embrace the "L" word.

REBECCA HIRSH

Salvadoran activist discusses his candidacy

BY ELAINE ROTH & CHRISTINA PALMIERI

"We have decided to participate in the elections", announced Dr. Ruben Zamora, speaking for the Democratic Convergence of El Salvador. Former vice-president of the FDR (Democratic Revolutionary Front), Zamora is on a speaking tour of the United States, sponsored by the Democratic Socialists of America (DSA) and the Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador (CISPES). He was welcomed to the University of Pennsylvania campus on Wednesday, October 12, by Angel Ortiz, a Philadelphia City Council member, and Ken Sharpe, a professor of political science at Swarthmore College.

Zamora began by stating that he had basically two points to address: the political situation in El Salvador and the role of the United States government in that situation, and the immediate future of El Salvador. Pointing out that the country has been at war for eight years with devastating results, Zamora outlined two distinct periods within that time. The first, from 1979-1983 was a time of "economic reform with repression." During this time the population became divided; Zamora explained "for many people the safest place was with the guerrillas. In town they could only wait for the death squads." In 1983 the United States government instituted a strategy of "low intensity conflict", using political, social, economic and military means. The result Zamora described as "total war at the grass roots level." He believes El Salvador has been the laboratory for this low intensity conflict strategy, and that the root of the crisis in El Salvador today is the direct failure of a United States strategy, one that continues to spend 2 million dollars a day towards this end. Zamora explained the low intensity conflict as an attempt to isolate the guerilla forces from the population. However, he believes that every El Salvadoran knows this has failed completely. When the government began to crack down on the FMLN (Faribundo Marti National Liberation Front), the guerrillas responded with their own strategy of splitting into small units and spreading all over the country. They now occupy virtually the whole nation, and wage military operations everywhere. In addition, they are in contact with the people. In short, states Zamora, it is "quite clear militarily that the strategy has failed."

Politically, the strategy has attempted to create a "viable government" with a measure of legitimacy. This legitimacy was destroyed in the 1984 elections when the opposition was violently repressed and it became blatantly evident that the ruling party was completely divided and corrupt. He noted that organizations which had previously been associated with the government were now embarrassed. Zamora describes the present situation in El Salvador as "a vacuum of government" and states that El Salvador is facing its "most profound political crisis in eight years."

On the labor front, Zamora spoke of the U.S. government's efforts to establish social support for the Salvadoran government by funding Salvadoran trade unions through the American Institute for Free Labor Development in 1984. However, by 1985, it was clear that they "didn't hold up their end of the bargain." As a result, the UNIS, an antigovernment trade union in El Salvador emerged in opposition.

At the social level, people were on the streets in anti-government protests, which was a dangerous move, as Zamora illustrated with a frightening anecdote, in which he spoke with a member of the

ARENA party, a far-right group which has been gaining political momentum lately, responsible for most of the death squads. The ARENA spokesman said that the present government imposed too many restrictions on itself, and that if ARENA came to power, they could end the war in six months by murdering 100,000 civilians. When Zamora reacted in horror, the ARENA member pointed out that there was little difference between outright genocide and an American-funded war continuation, as the war has already killed over 60,000 people in the past eight years.

Despite these depressing statistics, Zamora sees the people moving, and senses a spirit of mobilization. He explained that the FMLN is also aware of the impending crisis and believes they will respond either in an insurrection or through a political settlement.

In the tentative political atmosphere in El Salvador, Zamora states that his party,

the Democratic Convergence has three objectives. The first is a democratic national geographic organization of the Democratic Convergence. The second is to take to the people of El Salvador a proposal for political settlement, and to create a social base, which leads to their third proposal, a mobilization of the people. Zamora asserts that "elections don't solve the problem." El Salvador has had five elections in the last seven years, and the situation is more serious now than ever. He believes that the country must transcend the election process. However, the Democratic Convergence needs votes in the elections, as well, to give validity to their claim to popular support. This is crucial in El Salvador, where it is easy for opposition movements to be effectively wiped out by the government-controlled radical right-wing death squads. Zamora knows this well, as his own brother was assassinated by this government. Zamora states "People fear in El Salvador."



DR. RUBEN ZAMORA at the University of Pennsylvania October 12
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Porter continues, "I am deathly afraid that basically what you need is somebody who combines the issues with the kind of media appeal needed to put them across. I hate to say that. It bothers the hell out of me. But I think that when you just hit the issues and the candidate does not have media appeal, in the day of television, you have serious problems. Television's coverage is so superficial, it hinges on who is warmer and who made the best presentation. Are we voting for the candidate or are we voting for some symbolic daddy-figure or mommy-figure?"

The press frames the candidates. Commentators said that Dukakis needed to score a knock-out punch in the last debate. How does one score a knock-down punch in a debate unless someone really messes up the debate? Neither candidate made any serious errors, so the press declared George Bush the winner. Porter says, "What you've seen is in many ways American politics shifting from a base within the parties to a base within the media. . . . I don't see this getting better without some very basic reforms in the political process: either cutting back on the primaries, or making one national primary, or changing the campaign financing laws, or doing things like that. I think it's a very serious problem."

Porter would have managed the campaign financing differently. She finds a basic error in pouring all of the funds into the media and less into voter registration and literature for voters. She says, "I think that the grassroots has been left out in a direct and immediate way in this campaign."

"It was very important for me to do it

[become a delegate] for three reasons. One is my belief that if you're interested in politics you would get a real feel for what it's about. Also, as a sociologist, it's very interesting for me to do because it gives me a chance to talk to people that I don't normally talk to. I have a reason for being at their door and I can talk to people about why they feel the way they do. Another reason that I do it, is that I do care deeply about these issues and it does give me a chance to go out and do something about it. Finally, it makes it more fun for my students. When you're talking to somebody who's not just bringing them theories but is actually going out and doing them, I bring an insight to American politics that I wouldn't have otherwise," says Porter.

Porter finds it very important that students register and vote. Porter urges all students, regardless of political party, to get involved in grassroots politics. Thus, people will get a better understanding of the issues. She is frustrated by those who complain about situations and do not work to find solutions. In bringing up the year 1955, she comments that if Martin Luther King and Rosa Parks had not gotten involved things would be very different now.

Porter initially got started by being active in college organizations outside of electoral politics. She worked in the civil rights movement and the anti-war movement. Her initiation into electoral politics came during the McGovern campaign. Thus, she initially became involved because of pressing issues. Porter continues her work today.

Despite these overwhelming odds, Zamora is positive about political change in El Salvador, and knows that there is "hope at the same time there is fear." He believes it is possible for the people to demonstrate their support, and he stated that the fundamental political task of the Democratic Convergence is to make the hope predominate over the fear. His final statement was one of optimism: "We are going to win."

Zamora and Sharpe then responded to questions. A recent emigrant from El Salvador spoke with fear of Zamora's outspoken campaign, worrying for Zamora's life. Sharpe replied to a complaint that the FMLN/FDR uses violence towards creating change, by stating that the limited political space for opposition in El Salvador today has been created by resistance. Zamora then responded by saying that a pluralistic society will only come about through dialogue and the interplay of forces, stating that, "Different forces create the reality of pluralism." He believes that there is now a chance for a pluralistic society in El Salvador with the development of a stronger resistance movement.

There once were two men in a fight
Who both thought they were right.
Each competing for the President's chair,
They caused ev'ryone to grow gray hair.
'Cause rather than argue on issues or facts,
They instead were much more relaxed.
Bickering over labels like 'liberal,'
They made us all terribly mis'erable.
Nuclear war, poverty's need,
To these problems they paid no heed.
One's running mate was cute as a button
But about as experienced as Timothy Hutton!
The other's was smart, yet leaned to the right,
Thus the relationship wasn't as tight.
A new poll revealed that one was ahead.
Unfortunately, we'd all gone to bed.
Tired of the campaign and the candidates, too
Giving it up was about all we could do.
So setting our alarms, we knew we'd remember
To get up and vote, come 8 November.
The winner of this fight, I cannot say,
But we'll all find out soon . . . on Tuesday!!
Andrea Bial '92

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student's performance. In addition, each student's designated professor describes her performance with regard to her final project. Though currently in practice at Williams, this grading structure is quite rare among existing student-student pedagogies across the country—most use the letter grade system.

While many students seem, at first, to be attracted by the course's structure, they soon come to care just as deeply about its subject matter. "There's a symbiosis between the subject matter and a student run pedagogy," Yaskulka explained, which has made the system very effective.

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Massachusetts Foster Care Policy, lesbians, gay men, unmarried single people, and those in "non-traditional" families are parents of last resort. Prospective foster parents must declare their sexual preference on the application. Many children are now without homes. Dukakis' own Foster Care Commission voted overwhelmingly to overturn this policy, yet Dukakis announced, on the even of Boston Gay Pride '87, that he would ignore this recommendation.

If Gay Civil Rights is one of your voting criteria, your major two parties have given you a poor choice of candidates (Lenora Fulani, running on an independent ticket, is extremely pro-gay). Your choice can be summed up by this quote by Natasha Gray, BMC '87: "Honey, you just have to remember that Dukakis doesn't want you to have children, but Bush wants you dead. Vote for Dukakis."

Gwen Bonebrake is co-vice president of BGALA.

Continuing Smeal, Lieberman

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tainted by evil capitalism and the admittedly extremely unjust system with which we live? Is it really that they feel they will be happier and more productive in those occupations? Or have we, as womyn, been so socialized to think we shouldn't have power or money that we automatically go for the low-paying, help-one-person-at-a-time jobs?

My reaction to Smeal's other point—that the womyn's movement is anything but racist and classist—is less personal. But I found her convincing.

Reminisce with me for a moment. When did you first get the idea that NOW is a white, middle-class womyn's organization? Attending a few National Organization for Women (NOW) meetings in Allentown, where I lived last year, didn't really dispell the notion. Sure, the womyn there were snuffy, predominantly lesbian, and some were even unemployed. But one woman was a professor and all the womyn were white. It makes sense that middle class womyn would be the ones with the time and resources to participate in a volunteer organization. And the meeting was held in the wealthier area of town, which might be an intimidating and inconvenient place to go for working class Hispanic womyn (who make up the second largest demographic group of womyn in that area after whites). Okay—on a local level, NOW is being run, at least in Allentown, by white, mostly middle class womyn.

But Smeal suggested tonight that we also judge NOW on the national level. There, where there's money to employ people rather than rely on volunteers, things are a little different. One-third of the board of directors of NOW is comprised of womyn of color. That's mandated by the bylaws, she said.

And what about the agenda? Keeping abortion legal is primarily a poor womyn's issue, and, by extension, an issue of special

relevance to womyn of color. Middle class womyn will always be able to get the money for a Canadian abortion, should it be necessary. Funded child care is an issue for all womyn—but middle class womyn can find the money to pay a daycare center if it isn't funded. And middle class womyn can more easily afford to take the chance of losing their jobs for a while if they want to take a few months to be with a newborn or a sick relative. A poor woman with few job skills or a woman of color who faces racial prejudice might not be welcomed back into the job market as quickly if she had to leave it for a while.

So where did we all get the idea that the womyn's movement only wants to improve the lot of white, middle class womyn? According to Smeal, we found it in the Sunday paper. She said that the first ones to attach the white/money label to this wave of feminism were the mainstream press back in the late '60s. The label was a ploy, she said, to keep people of color who were working for change apart from white womyn working for change. To make us think our concerns are not just different, but also mutually exclusive.

There are plenty of analyses that disagree with Smeal, and I don't entirely agree with her myself. Smeal seemed initially to be saying that there isn't racism among feminists—that it all comes from media hype. Then she acknowledged that there is racism, but that feminists fight over it primarily because the patriarchy wants us to—to keep us separated and weak.

In contrast, Bell Hooks, in her book, *Ain't I a Woman*, says that the rift between white womyn and womyn of color came when white womyn were trying to get the vote, earlier in this century. One of her points is that white womyn sold Blacks down the river, sacrificing the rights of

Blacks to help make themselves more palatable to the white men in power.

We've all been guilty of trashing someone or something that needed our support to strengthen ourselves. Straight feminists have done it to lesbians. Gay folk do it to transsexuals and transvestites. And white feminists have surely done it to womyn of color.

Similarly, feminists aren't just arguing about racism because the media told us to. We are fighting racism because it's there. Of course racism exists within the womyn's movement, and Smeal would have done well to acknowledge it in a more validating way. But her lack of sensitivity in no way detracts from the truth of her message: the patriarchy likes us to fight with each other. The more we fight among ourselves over issues, the worse things will be for all womyn. We need to find ways to continue to combat racism everywhere—including among our ranks—without detracting from the energy needed to fight a system that wants to keep each woman as powerless as possible given her race, class, education, looks, etc.

Smeal wasn't an eloquent or even a particularly articulate speaker, and this led to some difficulties in getting this message across. A student asked her who she meant by "we," when she kept referring to "what we are working for." Smeal got ruffled and too emotional, but she did answer. She said that "we" was "the same people I've been marching with" for civil rights for American Blacks, for environmental protection, for gun control, against apartheid, and for womyn's rights "for the past 20 years." She said that all these issues are intertwined, and that, at a national level, it's the same people working for all these changes.

work. His administration would be no different from Reagan's in continuing the AIDS genocide. Bush has said he would continue enormous budgetary outlays for the B-1 bomber and the MX and Midgetman missiles. Women in the Bush campaign? There is one, a press secretary formally working for Nancy Reagan, while all of the top staffers are white males. What does this say about Bush's priorities or his ability to make sound appointments? What does this mean in regard to our fight against the Patriarchy? My final word on this—Quayle.

Political realism mandates that, in the words of political activist and rock musician Billy Bragg, "If you can't bring yourself to vote for someone, at least vote against someone." ♀

She went on too long with this response, and didn't engage the student who asked the question in dialogue; that was a serious error. But when the same student then asked about the racism womyn of color encounter from other womyn in the womyn's movement, I could understand why Smeal cut her off and answered sharply. She had just said that, to the best of their abilities, she and her colleagues work toward an end of racism and sexism all the time, never separating causes, always seeing that all the issues are intertwined.

When the student asked, "Why don't you deal with racism in the womyn's movement?" she was essentially denying what Smeal had just said.

Smeal responded by saying, "Fight it." Fight the racism where you find it, but don't condemn the work for greater civil rights that is being done—and don't condemn the workers either.

When Smeal addressed the issues of race and class, her language was not the racially and politically sensitive language many of us are used to. But her usual audience is not politically hip Bryn Mawr and Haverford students. Generally, she

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Nowrojee on Smeal

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answer that shone with white privilege. "That's a tough one," she said. She continued on a defensive note listing how many marches she had been on, and just how much she was doing to combat racism, but ultimately she said that there is only so much "we" can do because "we" have to concentrate on the issues most pertinent to us.

I asked another question about Women of Color who do not have that choice, and should not be asked to make it. Although she had earlier said that "we" have to choose our concentrations, Smeal agreed with me, saying "no one should ever make you choose." Then she reiterated just how much had to be done for me as a "female." Her contradictions are obviously based on what her options are—she can choose, and she agrees with me, I cannot. But clearly, that is not her problem, nor did she address it.

Eleanor Smeal did not enlighten me. I have always known that I cannot make the choice in my fight against racism and sexism. Both are equally threatening. I have to do everything I can to combat them, not because I have a choice, but for my survival. The only thing that Smeal taught me was that I had another enemy, and one with influence and power. In stating that racism in the Feminist Movement had been imposed on "us" by the media, Smeal abdicated the responsibility that she and other women with white privilege have in perpetuating and practicing racism. She misinformed the audience. Racism is thriving in the white middle-class Feminist Movement, and Friday night was a perfect example.

As a Woman of Color, vulnerable to sexism from Men of Color and men with white privilege, and to racism from men and women with white privilege, Smeal showed me once again how much I have to fight against. I cannot ally myself with someone who asks me to prioritize my sex or my race. Both are vital to my identity. Yes, I identify myself as a feminist, but my feminism is on a different path than Eleanor Smeal's. My feminism envisions an all-inclusive women's movement which does not require women to choose what issue is most important to them, nor makes women feel excluded or patronized, even if "their issues" are being discussed. Eleanor Smeal is not doing me a favor by marching for rights for People of Color. She has a choice. I don't. ♀

No vote urged for Bush-Quayle

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manipulated—those working one hour per week at minimum wage are considered employed, those no longer looking for work are not registered as unemployed, and military personnel are factored into the equation. Analysts believe that the actual rate of unemployment exceeds 11% (Sane/Freeze). The 11% are the people that ought to be "haunting" George Bush.

On top of all of this, there are more reasons to vote for Dukakis-Bensten. Dukakis opposed aid to the contras, the building of nuclear reactors, the MX and Midgetman missiles and school prayer. He is the first presidential candidate to have a woman campaign manager, in addition to appointing Black and Latina women to top campaign positions. He has endorsed plans to: build 150,000 to 200,000 units of low-income housing, raise the minimum wage to \$4.55 an hour and expand adult literacy programs by \$25 million per year. His platform calls for a \$2.5 billion a year expenditure on childcare programs, the Family and Medical Leave Act (a bill requiring employees to grant up to 10 weeks of unpaid leave to workers needing it), and the ERA. He has publically promised a \$1 billion increase in federal support for AIDS research.

On the other hand, Bush not only adamantly opposes a woman's right to abortion, he also opposes the ERA and the Family and Medical Leave Act. He supports continued support for our failing interventionist policy in Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Central America as a whole.

As more money and "military aid" are sent into the region, parallels to Vietnam are becoming increasingly realistic. Bush supports continued funding for the Star Wars program in spite of the fact that leading scientists and military analysts have repeatedly stated that it cannot

Kreiger and Price criticize Smeal

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admitted confusion on the composition of this group was directly illustrated when the question of racism in the women's movement as put to her by women of color during the question-and-answer period that followed the lecture. At this point, approximately thirty white students chose to leave. Not only was Ms. Smeal unwilling to acknowledge the problem, she blatantly refused to engage in dialogue. This was contrary to her opening statement praising the spirit of mutual respect present at a Quaker college.

The prepared rhetoric of her speech contradicted the nature of her more spontaneous remarks. She jokingly used derogatory descriptions about a man opposed to abortion whom she encountered on a plane. Her denigrating remarks about this man's weight and height are the same ones used against white women and people of color to the advantage of white men. She joked to the audience about when this same man called abortion "an emotional issue," inferring his stupidity. Yet later, Ms. Smeal responded in a similar fashion to

a woman of color who talked of outside pressure to choose between her race and her sex. Her response was, "That's a tough question." Her denigrating remarks extended to her otherwise valid criticisms of the Vatican's policies. She made jokes about the Pope's "unnatural lifestyle"—a phrase often used to invalidate the choices of gays and lesbians—rather than directly and respectfully address the issues at hand. She chose to perpetuate patriarchal standards rather than reject them.

This problem arose again during the question-and-answer period. When asked if women are being appropriated by the patriarchy when they enter positions of power, Ms. Smeal did not answer the question. Should women focus on working within a system which requires acceptance of white male standards for entry and success? The theoretical basis of Ms. Smeal's action assumes that women will, by their mere presence in the political sphere, transform it. However, her inability to eschew patriarchal standards and practices belies this assumption.

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Smeal addresses members of the community

Who's at minimum wage? Not white-middle-class women, but the poor, black, and Hispanic. All their discrimination tactics produce one thing—cheap labor. It exploits us. And there is no bottom at which there is a loud moral average age is 11. So when I see abortion, I see it differently, and I see it all intertwined. I see the Pope go to Kenya and advocate no family planning... for a fellow living an unusual life-style to tell us what's natural! Kenya's population doubles every 20 years, and millions are in stages of starvation. And some of us thought all we had to do was hold hands across America. And they're concerned about when life begins? I love it!

I think these are phone arguments going on. I sat next to a fellow in the plane... he probably wished he never sat next to me. He was this real *big* guy, I mean, you notice this when your seat is already too small. Anyway he was reading this story in the paper about this couple. The women is 24. With her first child, the pregnancy was difficult, and her kidneys failed. She was glad just to be alive. But she was pregnant again, so she wanted an abortion. Other reasons were because her husband beats her and she didn't think he could support all 4 of them, making only \$10,000 a year. She had already left him, but a counselor advised reconciliation, so she was back. What would it be like, at that age, to be beaten? I can't imagine her having the strength to fight a court case. The ACLU took the case after she lost. She won the second, and before it could be overturned, she had the abortion. She did get the divorce.

I asked the guy next to me on the airplane what he thought about it. He said "Well, that's a tough question."

"What's tough?"

"When life begins."

"What? are you crazy? What do you mean, life beginning? She had to deal with life ending!"

"Well, that's tough, too."

I tried to show him, look, suppose you live with this person who's a foot taller than you, who beats you regularly. You can't be pregnant, but you could lose a kidney. You know, you don't need 2 kidneys. When you say no, he beats you and rapes you. "Oh, well, I never thought of it like that. You take this real seriously, don't you?"

It's very much a race-class issue, because for the rich, abortions will be had, legal or illegal, or even in Sweden or Canada, if they must.

Ultimately, who fights us? People who profit from the situation as it is. It's not going to change with a few good people every couple of years. The support for peace, environment, civil rights, etc., comes from women, blacks, Hispanics, gays, people without power here. Only 5% of our legislature is female. Only 5% is not white. At the present rate of growth, equality will take 346 years. Make you hopeful? Your answer is always, "But at the local levels we do better." Equality there may be here by 2068. Will you be in your prime then? Or your children? Don't be fooled. Want power? Look at the budget. Federal budget: one trillion dollars a year. All local (state) budgets combined: 250 billion. Sure, try to fight everything *fifty* times, state by state. And have the federal level overrule the laws anyway. We have no voice, that way, in the foreseeable future. We must get a better say in that trillion dollar budget. Feminists must flood the tickets at all levels. This is the feminization of power. It doesn't matter what party it is. Do we

have a multi-party system, a two party system, or a corporate party? We have to get there however we can. Europe, you know, has a quota system. The number of women in the parliament in Sweden is 38%, Norway has 34%, 30% in the Netherlands. All over Europe, changing the rules, changed the party. We need to change the rules here. Whatever you do, know you're needed. don't believe that your generation missed the "good times". That because you weren't there in 60, that you can't march again. If so much happened in the 60's, why isn't everything perfect? Because they were only the start. It's an issue of power and tactics, and we're smart enough to turn it around. If you don't like this selection, don't stand on the sidelines. I frankly believe you have no choice, because greed has no bounds. Do you know what our biggest problem is? We put up with too much bullshit too often! I ain't shuttin' up no more! ♀

Lieberman on Smeal

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speaks to mainstream America—and she uses their vocabulary. If she really can master only one set of vocabulary words, I'd prefer that the educated few be the ones offended rather than mainstream America, which all of us hope to influence.

Another fault in Smeal's presentation was that she became excessively ruffled. Yes, she was being attacked. But a woman of her experience ought not be so easily shaken.

At the same time, I think much of her audience could have been more receptive to at least hearing what she had to say. Before I went to the lecture, a white woman in one of my classes told me why she was going to hear Smeal. "I have a lot of problems with NOW," she said, "The issues they're dealing with just have to do with white, middle class womyn—they seem so trivial. I want to hear what SHE could possibly say about race and class."

I got the feeling from the students who asked questions that they had a lot invested in not hearing what Smeal had to say. I think they went in with an idea about NOW, and wanted very much to leave with the same idea.

One more thing: NOW is one of the strongest womyn's organizations because it has access to money, lawyers and the ear of the mainstream press. If you think their concerns aren't yours... well, the leadership of almost all activist organizations is notoriously shaky. It would be easy to go in and take over. I know of a womyn's newspaper in New York which was run by mostly white and professional womyn, and didn't really address the needs of the womyn of color of that community. One of their current editors told me that she and a group of other womyn of color got fed up, joined the paper, and quickly assumed leadership. You should see it now. You'd be proud. ♀



THE AMBITIOUS LOVERS will perform Saturday at Founders Hall. Proceeds will go to this weekend's CARV conference.

Ambitious lovers to play at Haverford

BY ELIZA RANDALL

"Two coins in the same fountain, two minds out of sync, two musicians with twelve points of view. One band, the Ambitious Lovers"—such is the description given this duo out of New York City.

With Arto Lindsay, born in Virginia and raised in Brazil, on lead vocals and guitar, and the Swiss-born Peter Scherer on keyboards and heading production—this band now hails from Manhattan, where both musicians presently reside, and where they first met up in 1983.

This tour finds them on their second album, "Greed," their debut record with Virgin records. Their first album, "Envy," was praised as "One of the great albums of 1984, sadly overlook-

ed." (Critic Bill Milkowski in *Pulse!*) Released independently on EG Records, the album didn't make it far outside of their already established New York circle of followers.

"Greed" marks a "new musical plateau" for the duo and their diverse influences. They will appear at Haverford's Founders Hall at 8 p.m. October 5. The concert will be free to all tri-college I.D. carriers, as well as to CARV (Campuses Against Racial Violence) conference attendees, which will be occurring at Haverford this weekend. The concert is being presented by the Tri-College Alternative Concert Series in support of CARV.

This promises to be a live concert (read danceable), so come dressed and ready to enjoy it! ♀

President distinguished with award

BY DEBRA THOMAS

Clairol, Inc. announced today that Dr. Mary Patterson McPherson has been selected as the recipient of the Clairol Distinguished Mentor Award as part of the new Clairol Mentor Program, designed to encourage the growth of mentoring among women.

The Mentor Program will match 11 leading women, such as Dr. McPherson, with an aspiring woman from the same field. The company is also sponsoring a national search for these aspiring women. Pat McPherson was selected as the female leader in education.

Dr. McPherson has written extensively on the topic of education and her work has appeared in scores of leading publications including *The New York Times* and *The Christian Science Monitor*.

In her role as mentor, President McPherson will select the winning aspirant and then have the opportunity to meet her at a prestigious award luncheon in February 1989 in New York City. Following the luncheon, Miss McPherson and the winning aspirant will meet for a one-hour mentoring session that Clairol hopes will lead to ongoing communications throughout the year.

At the luncheon, President McPherson will be presented with a certificate of honor and a \$1,000 contribution to her favorite charity.

In addition to the mentoring relation-

ship, the selected aspirant will also receive a \$1,000 cash award, a trip to New York City for the luncheon and a framed certificate acknowledging the aspirant's participation in The Clairol Mentor Program.

Pat McPherson proudly accepted this honor, clarifying that the Clairol Foundation should be noted not for makeup (as we would uninformedly believe) but for its strong social conscience regarding women. This particular program allows her to meet with a woman interested in education and help her over a period of time [as she is] aspiring beyond what her education [and social-economic class] might have suggested." ♀

Smeal provokes Kreiger and Price

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One of the few suggestions for the feminization of power made during her speech was the development of third parties. Ms. Smeal's major goals include getting women on ballots and having women form third parties. It is ironic, then, that Ms. Smeal had to be asked about Lenora Fulani, the first black woman presidential candidate to make it onto the ballot in all fifty states. This is an unprecedented historical event, but Ms. Smeal had little other comment on Fulani besides "She's good."

Eleanor Smeal's message reinforced the argument that the mainstream feminist movement in this country is by and biased toward white, middle-class women. The Achilles heel of her feminism is that she fails to acknowledge her position of white-skin, heterosexual privilege and middle-class power. If, as she repeatedly stated, all oppressions are intertwined, then no privilege—of white skin, of class standing, of heterosexuality, of national-

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MUSICIANS WANTED

for a psychology experiment

Must be able to transcribe melodies through musical notation.
Opportunity to win \$40 lottery drawing. Call 896-1238 between 9am and 3pm or sign up at Rm. 306, Sharpless Hall, Haverford.

Letter urges action

continued from page 2

- tion would be on events of the recent past.
2. We call for the formation of discussion groups on campus to allow for semi-structured analysis of these issues. These would serve not only as a place for general discussion, but also for self-analysis in a group of peers. While we realize that the pluralism workshops attempted to address these issues, they have been used as a solve-all, and do not address the support needs that the discussion groups would.
 3. We feel that when an issue of harassment occurs on campus, it is in everyone's personal interest to

Smeal perturbs

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as interested, if not more, in issues of sexism as they are in issues of White Supremacy. This slip revealed the fundamental disconnection of Ms. Smeal from the realities of her audience. It also revealed Ms. Smeal's patronizing placement of womyn of Color. In her speech, Ms. Smeal informed an African-Asian student that no one should ever force her to choose, and yet it was Ms. Smeal herself who disconnected us, womyn of Color, from the struggle we share with men of Color. That is the struggle against White Supremacy, which Ms. Smeal is a beneficiary of. Lastly, it revealed that classic clash between men of color and womyn with white skin privilege, that I wrote about in the October 27 issue of *College News*.

Her other enthusiastic moment was about "divide and conquer tactics," specifically it was about calling the feminist movement of the late 60's and 70's the White Middle Class feminist movement. Well, let's go back to the beginning of that movement. The Women's Liberation Movement began after the publishing of Betty Friedan's feminist classic *The Feminine Mystique* in 1965. This book is an excellent articulation of the condition of the white, educated, suburban housewife of the 1950's and 1960's. Basically, they had been told all their lives that they would live happily ever after if they had a husband, children and a house in the suburbs. The reality is they weren't.

Encouraged by *The Feminine Mystique*, and schooled by the Civil Rights and Anti-War movements, these women moved. Betty Friedan was a founding member of NOW and served as its president for six years. NOW was founded by and has always spoken from the perspective of White Middle Class Womyn. It has dealt with issues from that perspective. For example, NOW fought for and still fights for abortion rights. Yet, sterilization abuse is also a major issue specifically affecting poor womyn of all races, and yet NOW has not integrated this into their agenda.

Ms. Pat Rosezelle says that the White Middle Class womyn movement is "effectively dead, and may it rest in peace." According to her, White supremacy killed it. The Hyde Amendment, an amendment which prohibited Medicaid funding for abortions, was the first step to undermining the Roe V. Wade decision according to Ms. Rosezelle. Because this amendment only affected poor womyn, who are commonly viewed as mostly Black, this decision was not paid much attention to, but what it did in effect was set a legal precedent for calling abortion immoral.

I was fifteen and doing my high school biology paper just after the Hyde Amendment passed, and the tone of the articles I read reflected this "well, this is too bad, but it isn't illegal yet" attitude. I didn't

discuss the issue. Furthermore, a formalized show of support toward the victim in the form of wearing a pin or ribbon should eventuate.

We would specifically like to address the following to the faculty:

1. When an issue of harassment occurs in the community, it is the responsibility of each faculty member to take time from scheduled discussion to address the issue. It is in the tradition of a liberal arts education to develop not only an individual's academic awareness, but also their social awareness, and this duty does not belong to the students alone. In every field, discrimination has occurred against some group (i.e., women in science, racial subjugation in literature, etc. . . .).
2. Because faculty often serve as role models, we feel that they should confront the issues of racism, classism, and sexism personally. The issues of religion, ethnicity, sexual orientation, and physical ability should also be examined. The first step toward fulfilling this goal is for the faculty to participate in the pluralism workshops. We urge you to do so.

We feel that the following is an administrative concern: While we recognize that the administration has made an effort by instituting pluralism workshops, encouraging administration to attend, and allocating funds for furthering awareness on campus, a one-time effort is not enough. We call for the administration to support members of the community in their efforts to attain pluralism by:

1. Encouraging the faculty to meet these demands;
2. Reporting to the community, on a regular basis, the status of committees which address issues such as minority hiring and staff wage increases.

While these are our opinions, we encourage others to show support of these premises by signing this document as a petition to the students, faculty, and administration. We will be located in the Campus Center main lounge in the following week, times TBA.

Suzanne Rupert '89 (6174)
Kim Godsoe '89 (5708)

think much about it at the time, and now white middle class womyn such as Smeal are facing its possible illegality and getting concerned.

One cannot be "energizing" or "stimulating" if one is not empowering or enthusiastic. Lastly, there is the question of the "diverse audience". The exact same numbers (42) of people of Color showed up for both Pat Rosezelle's and Eleanor Smeal's lectures. What changed was the numbers of white people. White male students went up 23 at Ms. Rosezelle's talk to 28 and White female students leaped up from 42 to 165! There were plenty of white womyn ready to hear Ms. Smeal's speech, and I leave it to you to answer why, because contrary to common white belief, Ms. Rosezelle dealt with issues of sexism and classism as well as racism in her talk about White Supremacy, (without having to be told to) and she didn't insult the working-class or womyn of any race while she did so. Ms. Smeal insulted people of Color of both genders and many of the working class womyn present. If you, the reader was not insulted check your own background, are you of Color or working class?

I attended Eleanor Smeal's talk expecting a dry well-intentioned but essentially uninspiring rah rah talk, which might have been insulting except she didn't even meet those expectations. ♀

Dates Women Make

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4

- 12 p.m. Professor Parkinson's second lecture (see above), on "Tinker Toys and Radios: Biological Insights from Inanimate Objects" in the Bryn Mawr Room of the Dining Center, HC.
- 2 p.m. Anthropology colloquium "Report on Ongoing Research in China" with Professor Jean DeBernardi, in Dalton 101A.
- 4 p.m. Lecture on "Translating for American Audiences: Antonio Buero Vallejo's *Concert at Saint Ovide Fair*" by Marion Peter Holt of CUNY's Departments of Spanish and Theater, in Gest 101, HC.
- 4:30 p.m. Classics colloquium "Virgil and the Millennium" with HC Professor Antonio Cussen in the Goodhart Common Room (tea at 4:15).
- 8 p.m. Performance by harpist Nancy Allen and flautist Carol Wincenc. \$10 admission fee waived for members of the bi-college community, in Marshall Auditorium, HC.
- 10 p.m. "Forbidden City." Asian Awareness Week Party sponsored by Asian Students Association in Thomas Great Hall.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5

- 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. PARENT'S DAY at Bryn Mawr.
- 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. "Works on Paper," selected work from the Bryn Mawr Fine Arts Program (to continue through 11/23, noon to 6 p.m.) in CCC 204.
- 9 a.m. "Intercambio," a conference sponsored by Campuses Against Racial Violence (CARV) in either Stokes or Marshall Auditoriums, HC.
- 10 p.m. CARV concert and party in Founders, HC.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 6

- 7 p.m. Forum on "Racism and the Honor Code" sponsored by the Honor Board in the Campus Center Main Lounge.
- 7 p.m. SGA meeting, CCC 105.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7

- 4:30 p.m. Lecture on "Preparation for STS-26 and the Return to U.S. Manned Space Flight" by NASA Astronaut Colonel Charles Bolden in Stokes, HC.
- 8:30 p.m. An exclusive presentation of "NOW's Twentieth Anniversary Celebration," a video history of the National Organization for Women told by leading feminists and movie stars, CCC 105.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8

- 10 a.m. Lecture on "The Question of Palestine" by Columbia University Professor Edward Said in Stokes, HC.
- 4:30 p.m. Colonel Bolden's second lecture (see above) on the future of the American Space Program.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11

- Each weekend & Sunday night through Sunday, Nov. 19
- 7:30 p.m. The fall mainstage production of the Bi-college Theatre Program, *From Morn to Midnight* by Greg Kaiser, directed by Mark Lord, will run in Bryn Mawr's Goodhart Hall. General Public Admission \$4.00; call 526-5208 or 526-5210 for more information.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12

- 1-5 p.m. "Morality and Politics" conference at McShain Hall, St. Joseph's University. Call 521-7353 for more information.
- 8 p.m. The Renaissance Choir will present their fall concert, Thomas Great Hall.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15

- 8 p.m. Ed. Board *College News*.
- afternoon: *College News* layout.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16

- 1:15 p.m. Novelist Karen Rile will present a reading and an open workshop—bring a quiet lunch.

—compiled by Laura van Stratten ♀

Lantern Night t-shirt design contest

This year, *The College News* has taken on the responsibility of organizing and selling Traditions t-shirts (Lantern Night and May Day). We will hold a contest for the designs of these t-shirts, in keeping with the tradition. Submissions in black on white paper are due to Box C-1035 by Friday, Nov. 11. Questions? Call Lorrie Kim x5556.

Still work to be done

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ity—can remain in place in order for real, revolutionary change to occur. The wonderful truth is that women of different races, classes, nationalities, sexual preferences, ages and physical abilities have managed to bridge the barriers of difference. Yet we must not lie to ourselves about the work it takes—and the work still to be done. ♀

Wanted: MUSICIANS

for psych experiments.

Must have at least 4 yrs musical experience within the past 6 yrs and currently playing a musical instrument. Opportunity to win \$30 lottery drawing.

Call 896-1238 between 9am and 3pm or sign up at Sharpless Hall, Room 306—Haverford.