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 you, you're not going to be leaving that people are after you. We are always made fun of. We believe that although a majority of Americans arc 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 to these things across sometimes. More than 80% of America agrees with the feminists as to what's 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 the last political situation. 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 power from 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, Margaret 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 inter-twine. Is abortion of convenience only to white middle class women? It affects more the poor, the third world, women of color.

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 Niemoller

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

At the same time, there was a prevalent throughout the discussion was what was wrong with our community that hostile, racist acts can occur. Can we work together to end harrassment?

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, the 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 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 said, "We're not important. That's it. Nothing could be further from the truth. What's keeping us power from an old trick—divide and conquer. Make us feel constantly marginalized. That we're not important."

ELECTION NEWS

SIXTH ELECTION ISSUE

VOLUME X Number 4  FOUNDED 1914  BRYN MAWR COLLEGE

November 4, 1988

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 are deluged. Yankelovich pointed out that harrassment is an issue still worth voting against them. A narrow majority of the electorate does not agree with the Republican platform and to environmental crises.

LYNN WINSLOW

ONE OF MANY PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION commentaries on students' doors—see special election coverage in centerspread.
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 Froom, graduated from Haverford last year.

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

Q: 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, is to seem ungratifying 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.

We love you, Ari.
November 4, 1988

The COLLEGE NEWS

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 racism and other problems, then we are lying to ourselves. The ideal of true diversity and equality for all should not keep us from recognizing the reality of today's world.

While it is true that as part of the bi-college community we maintain, under the umbrella of a single administration, a degree 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 remember that the workshops on racial diversity are mandatory for all members of the community and that they be conducted by professionals, not faculty members who have been through a training session. Racial perspectives do not begin solely during the period just prior to entering college, for they do not cease upon the completion of a workshop during freshman year. In making the workshops mandatory for everyone, we can no longer do so half-heartedly as a whole, not just upperclassmen who care enough to attend and freshmen for whom attendance is mandated.

The ideal of true diversity and equal rights for all should not keep us from making a reality! Use the means available to us to show people like the dream that no one had the courage to care enough to attend and freshmen for whom attendance is mandated.

The 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 training session. Racial perspectives do not begin solely during the period just prior to entering college, for they do not cease upon the completion of a workshop during freshman year. In making the workshops mandatory for everyone, we can no longer do so half-heartedly 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 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 be easily resolved if she and other Hispanics actually left the 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 attacked even respond or retaliate to you personally? Look around, you failed. How many of the people you see would condone your action, and how many, like us, would be disgusted? You have violated the rights of an attached 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.

Anastasia Dodson, '92

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To the Community:

A Jewish women's group, Achot ("sisters" 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, topics with 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 will 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 Jewish women in our life. As such, it is a good idea to start on the ground floor. Take for instance, the bi-college community. We here have two schools with publicize to a great degree the progressive, liberal, and open environment they possess.

To Whom It May Concern:

'No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.'—Article 9, United Nations' Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Bryn Mawr College community realizes 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 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 LomBar y, Box C-707.

Sincerely,
Claudia Carson Chairperson, BMCAI
Box C-935

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Chairperson, BMCAI
Box C-105

Sarah Richards C-1123 BMC '89
Rebecca Rosenberg C-1129
BMC '89 9

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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 standard in our lives. As a community, it is time that we do so.

Isn't publicity wonderful?

James Weinrod, HC '90

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Chairperson, BMCAI
Box C-105

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Smeal's "Feminization of Power" garners response

BY SIA NOWROJEE

At the beginning of her lecture "The Feminization of Power," Eleanor Smeal asked the audience to raise their hands if they were feminists. She then asked those who did not raise their hands what they did not consider themselves to be feminists, and she continued to talk about her take on feminism.

BY ALEXIS LIEBERMAN

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: women 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 women'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 women 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 women with big-shot-kicking boots and the money to buy them. We need women in the upper echelons of large corporations, on the boards of previously all-male organizations, and in elected public office. Smeal said that if women continue to gain public office at the rate we have been, it will be over 300 years before we gain parity in Congress. How much does that mean to you, but that made chills run down my spine. And not pleasant, touch-me-again chills, either. But I digress.

Smeal's point gets 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 activists, and waitresses/volunteer activists? Is it that these occupations aren't affect Women of Color and Third World feminism? Is it that Smeal addresses 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, and 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 to the white feminist movement for the gains that have been made? Absolutely not. Smeal's patronizing attitude is reminiscent of colonial masters in the Third World who see their 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 answer that was not acceptable to me.
Activist Davis on violence

BY GRETCHEN KREIGER

O n the evening of Thursday, October 27, well-known activist and writer Angela Y. Davis spoke on the relationship of violence and oppression. She was the keynote speaker at the University of Pennsylvania-sponsored conference, “War and Violence: Decision 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 “we are not too much to classify ourselves as victims, for we have often committed crimes of our own against humanity. “Acts of racism, sexism and other systematized violence are ‘not a question of intention alone—education is essential. Davis stressed that the cumulative effects of the violence of the past twenty years have greatly raised mass awareness of the issues surrounding oppression. However, in contrast, she said, “oppression has not been eradicated. The key to breaking the cycle is to empower students by providing them with the tools to fight back.”

Davis asserted that the socio-economic strategies which produce systematized oppression are frequently rooted in both the systematic nature of oppression and the cruel way in which differing oppressions are linked (when one is high, the other is low). She also emphasized the need to build a multi-ethnic, intangible community. “The government, pointing out that ‘there is a strong link between oppression and the inability to profit from the oppression of oppression,” Davis stated that in order to get rid of hate-motivated violence, it is necessary to break down the structures of oppression. “If you chop off the branches but leave the root, branches will grow back. The problems become even more complex when specific oppressions intersect in one person (Davis presented the example of a gay-identified, Jewish, differently abled, lesbian to illustrate this point). This brought up the issue of unity. In order to combat interrelated and symbolic oppression, minority people must be able to work together.

Davis said that the proposed Perspectives Requirement at Penn (similar to Bryn Mawr’s Diversified Faculty Requirement) would be one way to build this unity, by educating students about, and finding the true meaning of tolerance. Acts of racism, sexism and other systematized violence are ‘not a question of intention alone—education is essential.”

Common Security

BY KATHARINE HEINSOHN

Imagine attending a class which had no professor and whose syllabus and class room 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 was represented at Bryn Mawr by 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 at Williams, maintains from the meeting’s onset that student-student pedagogy has at least two important implications: “It legitimates 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 also for classroom discussion and leading the class. All participation is voluntary, and 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 included educational leadership (one student led a grade-school workshop on non-violence), journal reports on civil disobedience experiences, creative writing, and various other tasks.

The grading structure is “descriptive,” meaning that a small group within the class is designated to describe each student’s work. Each class is dedicated to describing each student’s work. Each class is dedicated to describing each student’s work.

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, the writers in the 1920s and 30s, respectively. Dewey advocated the importance of community life for social existence, stressing that “true community is a connected, collective, organic whole.”

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 feel shame when our community perpetrates 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 division, is key to a truly public philosophy.

Bellah extensively relies on outside material, drawing philosophically, as well as sociologically, sources. While this strengthens his argument, it could also confuse the listener who has not had philosophy and other courses. Bellah often leaves readers to decide for themselves on specific points of his argument. In response to a question on larger structural problems, Bellah suggests that the audience to wait and read his upcoming work. Bellah’s lecture has, however, profound implications for our understandings 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.

Activist Davis on violence

BY RHONDA EVANS

Robert N. Bellah, a guest of the Gelert Symposium Series, spoke Thursday, October 27 in Goodhart Auditorium to a packed house. An Elliott Professor of Sociology at the University of California at Berkeley, and the author or co-author of Habits of the Heart, The New Religious America, and Varieties of Civil Religion, Bellah is presently at work on The Good Society, which continues the theme of his previous work and is entitled “The Renewal of Public Philosophy in America.”

Bemoaning the pathetic state of the present political race, Bellah believes it is 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 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, 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
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 claim, for 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, whatever 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 gavaging and mining in our national parks. It weakened existing regulatory protections of occupational and environmental health. Or someone like Dukakis, who at least tried to clean up the state's environment.

Think about the urgent environmental problems facing us, and our children after us—aid 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 permanent environmental disaster on an almost unimaginable scale.

Who 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 tried to clean up his state's environment?

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 tried to clean up his state's environment?

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 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.

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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 Reagan 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, with government 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 an 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 cannot change 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, Sklar writes, “Just as the Reaganites used the Nixon era to build their base inside government, so too can Neocolonists 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 ‘‘Jessecrat’’ 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 citizenry. 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 discouraged unemployment, but the statistics he uses are continued on page 10

Industrial practices questioned

BY SARAH RICHARDS

I suppose the issue about which I worry most is environmental, although it does not alone dictate my voting. Some of my concerns stem 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 killing guns). Major environmental tragedies as well are 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 fault? They should not have learned to do their jobs so well and fast as to have that bit of rest time? A contemporary example of a practice which confines liability is the recent Supreme Court ruling that a contractor meeting specifications set by the government is immune from legal action. Perhaps residents are to blame for choosing to live near U.S. weapons plants?

Clearly business has never been held responsible for any but the marketable products of its technology.

Recentely we have seen the declaration by certain companies not to produce fluorocarbon releasing products, but who is prepared to give up refrigerated trucks which are the greatest contributor of the damaging fluorocarbons? We see national outrage and press coverage on behalf of communities beset by leukemia, thyroid cancer, and contaminated water, but we cannot reverse the damage.

We cannot make the government completely responsible for the regulation of industry or campaigns to clean up the environment. It is, after all, a country based on private enterprise. Yet the military continued on page 7

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 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 the Central American agenda. Although Dukakis has presented an encouraging position on the Central American agenda. Although Dukakis has presented an encouraging position on the Central American agenda. Although Dukakis has presented an encouraging position on the Central American agenda. Although Dukakis has presented an encouraging position on the Central American agenda. Although Dukakis has presented an encouraging position on the Central American agenda.

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Media type 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 that are critical to all Americans, but he is clearly going to be squandered so conclusively that he is called of opposition a fighting chance, or that educated at Georgetown—let’s give him a Dukakis administration respond? How will win the March elections. How will the candidates gave specific outlines or and say a prayer for my country,” but questions directly. Overall, Dukakis reiterates a theme of true 1988 campaign style, he instead talked about strength and qualifications, about 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.”

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, you vote for 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 delegation, did well in the other, and won Delaware County by a sweep. Of the six who ran, Porter received the highest total of votes. The only person who out-polled 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 corpora-
tion breakfasts and food at the parties after dinners in which everybody gets up, cheers, and saluting the flag or the MA furlough pro-
duction breakfasts and food at the parties after dinner. Porter comments, “Those are not withs.”

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 get-ting more women in Congress. She was also concerned about poverty and racial issues. Another big concern was that the difference between Jackson and Dukakis was 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 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 the people getting tough on drug war, they are looking on the floor. And, unless it’s a main speaker, nobody listens to them. They’re speaking for the television screen. Everyone 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 get 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 demonstra-
tions everywhere by everybody gets 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 then, it has levelled off at an unusually high level. We could see the right to abortion rolled back by the next appointment to the Supreme Court.”

She also finds frightening the lack of at-\n
tention given to the issue of racism and poverty put into AIDS research. Porter con-

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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 reinstituted chemical weapons after a twenty year moratorium. Some direct governmental responsibility seems reasonable. And, of course, the power of an ad-

Environment endangered

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October 4, 1988

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

REBECCA IRISH
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 Convergency, the opposition party in El Salvador. Zamora is the president of the FDR (Democratic Revolutionary Front), which is one of the parties in the Democratic Convergency. The election is scheduled for November 5, 1988, the first time in 20 years that a Salvadoran election has been held.

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 its immediate future in El Salvador. Pointing out that the country has been at war for eight years with devastating results, Zamora outlined two distinct periods within the crisis. 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 guerillas. In town they could only wait for the death squads." In 1983, the United States government instigated a strategy of "low intensity conflict," using political, social, economic and military means. The result, according to Zamora, was a "war at the grassroots level." He believes El Salvador has been the laboratory for this low intensity conflict strategy, and that the direct failure in El Salvador today is the direct failure of a United States strategy, one that welcomed to the University of Pennsylvania and the Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador (CISPES). He was welcomed to the University of Pennsylvania on October 12, by Angel Ortiz, a Philadelphia City Council member, and Ken Sharpe, a professor of political science at Swarthmore College.

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Continuing Smeal, Lieberman

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No vote urged for Bush-Quayle

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Kreiger and Price criticize Smeal

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No vote urged for Bush-Quayle

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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. Equalization tactics produce one thing—cheap labor. It exploits us. And there is no bottom at which there is a legal average age. It is 11. So when I see abortion, I see it differently. There is a loud moral average age is 11. So everything combined: 250 billion. Sure, try to fight it. Of course, the affluent can do it. But a counselor advised reconciliation, so she was back. What would it be like, at the age that, 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 had the strength to fight a court case. She was pregnant, and she didn't think she could suicide. It was 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 her 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, and she says, "Hey, baby. You can't be pregnant, but you could lose a kidney. You know, you don't need 2 kidneys. You can say no, he beats you, and you 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 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, "Sure, try at the local levels we do better." Equality there may be here by 2068. Will you be in your prime, or your grandchildren? Don’t be fooled. Want power? Look at the budget. Federal budget: one trillion dollars a year. All local (state) budgets combined: 280 billion. Sure, try to fight everything fifty times, state by state. And have the federal level override the laws anyway. You can't win 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've got to leave them however we can. Europe, you know, has a quota system. The number of women in the parliament in Sweden is 38%. Norway has 36%, in the Netherlands. All over Europe, changing the rules, changed the party. We need to change the rules here. Whatever you 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 shufflin' up no more!"
**Smeal perturbus**

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

Her other enthusiastic moment was about “divide and conquer tactics,” specifically mine. I was about calling the feminist movement of the late 60’s and 70’s the White Middle Class feminism movement. Well, let’s get 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 middle class. Betty Friedan was a founding member of NOW, the National Organization for Women, along with many other women who moved from that perspective. NOW fought for and still fights for the administration to support plurality 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 plurality 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 plurality 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 issues;

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

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

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**Lantern Night t-shirt design contest**

This year, The College News has taken on the responsibility of organizing and selling T-shirts--Lantern Night t-shirts! Each year, we will hold a contest for the design of these t-shirts, in keeping with the tradition. Submissions in black on white paper are due to Box C3105 by Friday, Nov. 11. Questions? Call Lorrie Kinn k5566.

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**Still work to be done**

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ity—can remain in place in order for real, revolutionary change to occur. The work of truth is that a large number of different races, classes, nationalities, sexual orientations, 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.

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**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. Anthology workshop "Report on Ongoing Research in China" with Professor Jean DeBernardi, in Dalton 101A.
4 p.m. Lecture on "Translating for American Audiences: Antonio Boveri Valleva's Concert at Saint Ovide Fair" by Marion Peter Holt of CUNY’s department of Spanish, in Drennan Center, in Drennan 101, HC.
6:30 p.m. Classics colloquium "Virgil and the Millenium" with HC Professor Antonio Cussen in the Goodhart Common Room (tea at 4:15).
8 p.m. Performance by hospital chaplain Ann Allen and beaufiful Carol Wincenc. $10 admission fee. Credit card members for 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. "Interfaccio," a conference sponsored by Campuses Against Racial Violence (CARV) in either Stokes or Marshall Auditoriums.
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.

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**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 Charles Bolden in Stokes, HC.
8:30 p.m. An exclusive presentation of "NOWS Twentieth Anniversary Celebration," a video history of the National Organization for Women told by leading feminists and movie stars, CCC 105.

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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.

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**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 Mr. Lord, will run in Bryn Mawr's Goodhart Hall. General Public Admission: $4.00; call 526-5208 or 526-5210 for more information.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12

1-5 p.m. "Morality and Politics" conference at McShain Hall, St. Joseph's University.
Call 521-7583 for more information.
8 p.m. The Renaissance Choir will present their fall concert, Thomas Great Hall.

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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15
8 p.m. Ed. Board College News, afternoon: College News layout.

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16
1:15 p.m. Novelist Karen Rile will present a reading and an open workshop—bring a quiet lunch.

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**Wanted: MUSICIANS**

for psy experiments.

Must have at least 4 yrs musical experience within the past 6 yrs and currently playing a musical instrument. Opportunity to win S30 lottery drawing.

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