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Students of Bryn Mawr College

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Erdman renovating to improve accessibility

By Kelly Farrelly

Students returning this semester to Bryn Mawr are noticing changes being made to Erdman Hall. Contractors are installing a ramp outside a door to the right of the main entrance. There have also been renovations made in one of the bathrooms on the second floor of A diamond. This diamond is in the process of a complete overhaul. The original sink has been replaced with one that can accommodate a person in a wheelchair (the sink is similar to the ones found in the bathrooms in the lower level of Thomas). Partitions have been removed around the bathtub and new water fixtures have been installed. One of these fixtures resembles a small wheelchair mounted on the wall. Handrails and other features will be installed in the coming weeks.

The renovations in Erdman are only part of a plan to make the campus more accessible to people with disabilities. The objectives of the Disability Concerns Committee are to make space for the undergraduates with special concerns and to help people with physical disabilities to maneuver in. This would make it difficult for a student to see her dean in the dean's office or for an employee to go to the Personnel Office. Structurally, these older buildings are difficult to renovate. The administration is dealing with this situation in various ways. The first method is designing new structures to be accessible. Buildings like the Computer Center and the new wing of the Physical Science building were designed to accommodate people with physical disabilities. There is also talk about moving offices, like the Office of the Dean's and Personnel, to places accessible to people with disabilities. These offices are relocated with student guests with special concerns on an individual basis.

The Erdman College Undergraduate Student Handbook 1990-1991 has a brief paragraph offering information for guests with special concerns on an individual basis. The Administration is making rational steps to improve accessibility.

Free, fair elections carried out in Haiti

By Rachel Winston

One month before the January 15th deadline for Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait, the American mainstream media fixed its narrow lens on the Gulf region, perhaps readying itself for the long haul. Coverage of events in the rest of the world suffered. It's not surprising then, that Haiti's first free, fair, and informed elections were largely unreported last December.

Jean Bertrand Aristide, a undogged candidate with heavy grassroots support, won by a landslide, garnering over seventy percent of the vote. Aristide, a Catholic priest previously known for his work with the destitute children of Port-au-Prince, swept away the field of eleven candidates.

"In 1987, the Haitian army turned on people at the polls, assassinating the voters they were supposed to be protecting," explained Sister Rose Gallagher, a member of an international delegation of observers sent to monitor the election. "This time there were more serious guards, including outside observers from Canada, Switzerland, and the United States."

Sister Gallagher described the solemnity of the election-day voters, who turned out in large numbers despite the history of violence at the polls. To mark the ballots, to fold them and write their own name could mark the ballot with an "X." After marking their ballot, voters dipped their thumbs into indelible ink to ensure they only visited the polls once. Ballots were counted by candlelight in some polling places because of lack of electricity.

According to Gallagher, radio advertisements played an important role in pre-election campaigning. Audio advertisements were of special significance for the largely illiterate rural population.

"Radio has been a powerful force in Haiti," said Gallagher. "In remote mountain villages unschooled farmers discuss the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, multinational corporations, the Caribbean Basin Initiative, articles of their National Constitution by number, Southern African, Central and South American events and U.S. foreign policy."

Gallagher believes these rural Haitians “frequently see [international] connections better than college graduates in the U.S.” With an economy heavily dependant on international aid, Gallagher explained, that for many Haitians, “their lives depend on these connections.” Not surprisingly, the United States has many unpopular connections with the government of Haiti. The U.S. State Department officially backed Marc Bazin in the December election. Bazin, a former Catholic priest previously known for his work with the destitute children of Port-au-Prince, swept away the field of eleven candidates.

Students returned from winter break to find notices from the Ad Hoc Faculty Committee on the Crisis in the Middle East. A teach-in was scheduled for the first day of classes, January 21. From nine that morning until five that night, faculty members from a number of departments educated community members, offering information on a number of aspects of the current war between United States and Allied forces and Iraq. The faculty committee has scheduled additional panel discussions to take place over the course of the semester.
Is the peace rhetoric too simplistic for this war?

To the Bryn Mawr Community:

Although I consider myself to be against war, and any other forms of violence in general, I did not attend the "Peace" march on Washington D.C. on January 26th. It was reassuring to hear that so many people came together to protest, I assume, international violence. However, I found some aspects of this march, as well as of the "Peace" movement, to be hypocritical.

Last year at a Conscientious Objectors meeting at Haverford College (open to both Bryn Mawr and Haverford College communities) approximately seven students showed up. And last semester, at a meeting protesting U.S. military involvement in the Gulf, less than a handful of people appeared. Yet on January 26th, seven busloads of students from Bryn Mawr and Haverford Colleges went to March on Washington, to protest the war after it had already begun. I wonder how many of those students wrote letters to their Congresspeople and Senators, or went on protest marches earlier, to try to stop the war before it began. I admire the people who took the time to go to Washington to make a stand, but I wonder how many of those seven busloads of students would continue their efforts after the fun wears off and the realities and frustrations of the hard work involved in bringing about peace set in.

Peace, yes—but not at Israel's expense

To the Members of the Community:

I do not consider myself "pro-vio- lence" or "pro-war," yet I have had a difficult time embracing the peace movements that are going on both in this community and in the country. I am not writing to criticize these movements; rather I write with hopes to perhaps explain how, I feel, the war began. I have always associated Israel with peace, hope, a haven, where Jews could exist without fear of anti-Semitism or Diaspora. As a Jew, I am not comfortable with the reminder that I have a place to go if anti-Semitism becomes unbearable in the United States. Israel's existence in some way assures me that the recurrent near annihilation of the Jewish people will not happen again. Jews are really no safer today than we were fifty years ago.

So as a Jew, I cling to the notion of a Jewish homeland.

Since the war began, I have been increasingly afraid to express my ambiguous opinions. Yes, I want peace, but certainly not at the cost of Israel. No, I do not want unnecessary death, but we are now faced with the possibility that we have complicated that "blood for Oil." I wish a speedy resolution to this crisis. However, with this resolution, I also hope for Israel's insured security.

— Nancy Grez '91

P.S. I am certainly no expert on Middle Eastern Studies. One thing that I have learned from this war is how terribly ignorant I am. Many people have voiced ambiguous feelings about whether the war should continue, what the war's involvement should be after the war, whether Israel should retaliate. I feel that much of the confusion stems from the lack of knowledge of historical and contemporary events in the Middle East. I encourage people to take advantage of the speakers on and off of campus and the literature in the campus center.

Reasons for the College News

I spent a week organizing transportation and selling bus tickets to Washington, D.C. because I think marches are important. Explaining what you care about is important. Doing so loudly and visibly is important. Hundreds of thousands of people carrying signs and chanting in the street can communicate with a directness that is rare these days—communicating with the officials who supposedly represent us, as with people who share concerns. I want because I do not feel represented by this country's officials and their use of what I consider unacceptable violence. I want because I will express my disgust and horror at this war and demand more responsible, effective action from U.S. officials in as many ways as I can. Marching—obviously—will not stop this war or end the sanctions.

Few elected officials have acknowledged the number of demonstrations against U.S. "presence" in the Middle East. Since August, I have written to the College News editor (on behalf of the Language Lab). Submit articles in Microsoft Word 3.0 on a Mac disk if possible; disks will be returned. Anyone interested in writing for College News should come to the Thursday night meetings at 9:30 p.m. in the International House at 321 Johnston Hall. The next meeting is Thursday, February 8 at 9:30 in the Campus Center. Please attend.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE: The statement of purpose is still undergoing revision. Come to the next ed board meeting and contribute.

— Beth Stroud

Even if I thought that this war was just and necessary, I would still be horrified by its enormous costs—the loss of billions of dollars that might have been spent on desperately needed medical care, housing, and education; the destruction of the environment; the war mentality that makes the possibility of diplomacy and negotiation more and more remote, and most of all, the sacrifice of human lives. Even if I believed—which I don't—that America's objectives in this war were good, I would be stopped in my tracks by the callous assertion that you have to sacrifice a few pawns to win a game of chess. In chess, you get all your pieces back at the end of the game. In this war, we lose every last piece of value.

This is why I joined the silent march through town two weeks ago, and why I would have joined the protest in Washington if I had been able to go. War is not a game but an irrevocable act of destruction. Whether America's objectives in the Gulf are justified should certainly be remembered.

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Facing the war

The College News will be devoting a page in each issue to articles, letters, opinion pieces, and announcements concerning the Gulf War. In order to facilitate a comprehensive discussion that is representative of the entire community, we strongly encourage the expression of all viewpoints and hope for submissions from faculty, staff, administration, and students alike. Please address questions and concerns to the editors. Listed below are campus discussions and meetings which will be ongoing.

Monday-Friday: 9-9 a.m., Interfaith Meditation for Peace in the Middle East and around the world. Campus Center 210. Thursday mornings in the Women’s Center. Evening meditations to be scheduled soon. Contact Beth Rroud X7519.

Every other Tuesday: 9 p.m., Bryn Mawr Coalition for Peace meeting in the Campus Center. For further information about Coalition or about Philadelphia area peace organizing, contact Susan Bush (X 9742) or Liz Talley (X543-6443). Next meeting is February 19.

Thursdays: 12 p.m., Anthropology Colloquium on Peace in Dalton 100A. Topics and speakers will be listed in College News and posted around campus. Please note that two weekly sessions — February 8 and March 29 — will be held on a Friday instead of Thursday.

Fridays: Luncheon meetings organized by the Ad Hoc Faculty Committee in Campus Center. Time, location and topics will be posted around campus and listed in College News.

Sundays: Evenings: discussions organized by students in support of U.S. policy in the Persian Gulf. For additional information, contact Elena Havin.

Leave 101-102 alone

An Open Letter to Those Trying to Change the English 101-102 Requirement:

When I was an undergraduate at Bryn Mawr...

I always hated letters like this from alumni who were supporting some archaic rule or advocating some radical beliefs of youth. So I am not some staunch conservative rattling at the misguided beliefs of youth.

The argument (in the November 16 letter) that the pre-1800 requirement will give you plenty of English Crusty Old White Male writing is a joke. You know better. There are always ways around requirements. We were required to read Middle English. One might imagine that, thereforce, studied Chaucer. I was trying to avoid Chaucer at all costs. With much luck, a visiting professor offered a class on everything but Chaucer. I took it, learned to read Middle English, and passed the requirement. But I did poorly on the test for embracing those isms it is politically correct to shun; but I have run into other measures that point out the embarrassing holes in my education. This literature crowd I work with here at College is always asking me how did I get here?

My first time back in two years, no one recognized me and I did not look out of place. People often take me for an undergrad.) But it was not my Bryn Mawr. Any more. My first time back in those days down on the department in those days was...I was down on the department in those days for being too English (I concentrated in American literature). So I am not some staunch conservative rattling at the misguided beliefs of youth.

So I am not some staunch conservative rattling at the misguided beliefs of youth. The easiest suggestion of a HellWeek such as ours being celebrated at Bryn Mawr is from an article in The College News, 1943. However, a woman at a certain supply store we Traditions Mistress used to tell me that her mother was in the Bryn Mawr Class of 1946 and therefore was belted in that infamous year 1943. Her mother assured us that Hell Week had been going on for some time before that and was definitely not a new tradition.

Hell Week developed out of two other Traditions of Bryn Mawr: Freshman Show and Class Animal. We still have a Freshman Show every year (even though a lot of you might not be aware of that) but the Tradition of Class Animal has unfortunately fallen by the Traditional Wayside, along with other things such as Junior Show and Class Dinners. In the olden days, every class would choose a class animal, and, like much today’s Pa- rage Night Song, would try to conceal the identity of this animal from the sophomores. The Class Animal was presented every year at the Freshman Show, with this catch: it had to be presented for real, in person. The freshmen were supposed to keep some sort of representation of the animal (alive, stuffed, drawn, whatever) on campus for a day or two for the sophomores to find. The sophomores efforts to find this animal and to keep it fresh from getting to rehearsal for the Freshman show proved to be the base upon which the Tradition of Hell Week came to be developed. As time went on, Hell Week detached itself from Freshman Show and overtook it in importance. It is not known exactly when Hell Week was first celebrated as its own Tradition, but we do know it has been going on for over 50 years.

T-shirts should be in momentarily—we’re very sorry about the delay. Did you buy your Hell Week design yet? Is it a t-shirt design? We’re serious—we’ll do them if you guys will buy them.

On another subject, ever find yourself thinking back to songs at step sings and wishing you could hear “What I did for love” or “Colonial pants,” without having to wait all the way to the next Step Sing? Well, we have a project in the works right now that will enable BMC students and alumni to hear all those favorite songs 24 hours a day. In conjunction with the Alumni Office, we have arranged for a professional recording of a Step Sing. We need 40 BMC voices willing to put in an ample rehearsal and studio time. If you are interested, please audition for us. Signs will be posted soon with more information. Rehearsal and recording will be ready for sale by Mayday. Speaking of that glorious festival, start thinking of fun, exciting, activities which you or your club would like to sponsor, and get in touch with us!

Try Swat courses for a change

By Kaia Huseby

Yes, there is a forty-five minute bus ride each way from Bryn Mawr, often with a headache from those hellions on campus. Yes, there are signatures and permission slips to get organized. But once this is done, you can ride each way from Bryn Mawr, often with a headache from those hellions on campus.

This is my first semester of taking a course at Swarthmore, though I have wanted to do so for the last two years. The Spanish literature class I have cho- sen, La Tradition Picarnea, is small (13 people) and intense, the kind of class where you’re on the edge of your seat because you may be called on any minute and you want to catch all that is being said.

After some initial confusion over a number of things—where the classroom was located (logically scheduled in the Biology building), when the van actually arrives, and how to get the correct forms signed—I know I am able to say that I have mastered the system. Here’s what to do:

1) Decide what course(s) you would like to take. Get permission from the professor to enroll in the class.

2) Pick up a form from the Dean’s office at Bryn Mawr, stating that you are in good standing here, etc. After writing down the specific information about the course(s) you plan to take, get your Dean’s signature.

3) Take this form to the Swarthmore Registrar, located in Parish. They will then give you a card which needs to be filled out, signed by your Swarthmore professor, and returned to the Registrar.

4) All is ready. Enjoy!
Massachusetts was one state that voted for a change in party, electing William Weld, a rich, Republican Harvard graduate to replace Democrat Michael Dukakis. However, as important as to note as the election of Weld is the course of his states. Weld's campaign, which utilized the resentment of the people against Dukakis and his state establishment. To gain the Democratic nomination, Silber marked challenger Frank Bellettio as a crook from the Dukakis administration. Silber also made a series of absurd remarks that many believe helped secure his win in the Democratic primary, held in September by appealing to blue-collar whites. In his explanation of his failure to campaign in Rosbury, a large black suburb of Boston, Silber remarked that there was no room in talk- ing to a bunch of drug addicts, and has said that if both parents in two-parent families insist on working even though one of them makes more than $50,000 annually, both are guilty of child abuse. (The Economist, 11/3/90) Although Silber lost the general election, the success he enjoyed in earning him the Demo- cratic nomination is an important state- ment about the mindset of many of the people of Massachusetts. In Maine, it appeared that the pattern to other New England states in statistic- ing to change the party of state leader- ship would continue, at least in the month before the election. The sluggish state economy dragged Republican incumbent John McKernan's popularity rating down to 37%, compared to Democratic former governor John Brennan, who was garnering 50% up until last month. McKernan pulled it out in the end, however, his inaugural in mid-January was a resounding success. Domestic factors that likely helped contributed to his reelection. In this instance, the state would be making massive cutbacks in the state payroll, affecting thou- sand of state workers across the state. Maine's job market is almost never replenished, and even when the job market does pick up, the new jobs are usually of the service sector type and do not become a primary source of employment for the residents of Maine. For the past three summers, I have lived and worked in Bar Harbor, Maine, a small resort town in northeastern Maine. This summer, during the two previous, I witnessed at one of the town's more popular restaur- ants, 244 Cottage Street. Business was down by 25% to 30% at most restaurants and retail shops, and even places like 124 were down by over 10%, this after 13 months earlier. I was still in the process of looking for work, I went to the regional branch of the Maine Job Service, the state-owned agency that provides job listings and unemployment insurance to state resi- dents. I was directed to a shelf of three ring binders, and opened each of them up to find most sections entirely empty, and one listing in a few. From my chair I could see the waiting line for unemployment information and interviews; all of the thirty or so chairs were occupied and many people stood and waited. In Brunswick, near where my parents live now, the situation was even worse: I drove by the job service there one day, and the line stretched into the entrance foyer of the building, and many more people were waiting in their idling cars. Maine's job market is almost never brimming with opportunity for economic or political power and "success." But I can't remember ever seeing it so bad. I've read a number of optimistic articles that discuss the "shallowness" and probable brevity of this recession for the entire country, and the hope that New Eng- land's situation will improve with the course of the nationwide trends. If for the sake of no one but the people of Wash- ington County in Maine, already one of the poorest counties in the entire nation, I hope that those predictions are correct.
ATTENTION CLASS OF 1991

The following is a list of upcoming events that you should all pencil into your date books. We hope that we can have a blast our last semester at Bryn Mawr and that these events will give us that opportunity!

Saturday, February 16
THE 91 DAYS TO GRADUATION PARTY!!!
Goodhart Auditorium, 11 pm to 3 a.m DJ and Food

Sunday, February 17
PLENARY
Goodhart Auditorium. Band begins playing at 6:30 pm

Thursday, February 28
BETTY CONCERT
To kick off Women’s History Month. Founders Hall

Sunday, April 6
SENIOR BRUNCH
Campus Center Main Lounge. 10:30 to Noon
There will be a live (not dead) guitarist for mood music and a special menu, which will include the old brunch favorites. Seniors who did not sign up at registration should get us their meal card numbers immediately.

Thursday, April 11
THEESIS NIGHT
Campus Center Main Lounge, 8 pm
Come share your thesis work with other seniors in a mellow atmosphere. Coffee and cookies provided.

Sunday, May 12-Sunday, May 19
SENIOR WEEK
Sunday, May 12
Picnic on hockey field, 2 pm.

Wednesday, May 15
Rummage Sale in front of Thomas, 9 to 5
This will be a great opportunity to try and sell all that stuff you have accumulated over four years and can’t bear to throw away. There will be tables set up for people to load their wares upon.

— Margot Hipwell and Elizabeth Skokan

Many barriers remain

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people with physical disabilities. The telephone number that is listed for people to contact has been changed. A person who is interested in special services should contact the Student Services Office, but call Jeanne Simon of the BMC Career Development Office (x5174) for any assistance that is required.

The assistance the College offers students with special needs takes on many forms. The location of classrooms can be changed in order to accommodate students with physical disabilities. Professors and deans can meet with students at locations that are more convenient for the student. The Office of Public Safety plays an important part by offering transportation to various sites. Students can make appointments with the office to be taken to class at Haverford, into town, or wherever they need to go. Security can also unlock handicap entrances, like the one at the reserve room of Canaday, when no one else is there to assist some one.

The College has resources to provide interpreters for hearing impaired students and people who reach books on high shelves of the libraries for students confined to wheelchairs. Braille textbooks can be specially ordered for students with vision impairments.

While these services and many others have been used to help people with physical disabilities, there is a limit to their effectiveness. If there are any emergencies on campus the Office of Public Safety might not be able to keep a transportation appointment with a student. Some buildings cannot accommodate people with physical disabilities but their locations make them difficult to reach. While the gymnasium is accessible, getting there can be treacherous. Students with disabilities must speak with Ms. Shillingford about their options and alternatives in fulfilling their requirements.

The services available on the Bryn Mawr College campus are also limited in respect to the severity of the disability. Two years ago a woman who is severely disabled and confined to a wheelchair entered Bryn Mawr as a special student. She would meet with her dean in the Computer Center and would occasionally have lunch in Erdman. The College, however, was not able to provide the special transportation vehicle she needed to go from place to place. The student’s family hired their own transportation service to assist her on campus.

Even though efforts have been made to make the campus and student activities more available, there are many things that are not accessible. Some buildings are easily entered on the ground level, but the other levels are not. With ramps, Radnor can accommodate people with physical disabilities on the first level. However, if a student confined to a wheelchair was interested in being Costumes Mistress she would not be able to reach the costume room in the attic. If one stops to think about the places and activities on campus that involve stairs and small doors, one realizes there are many things that will never be handicap accessible.

It is not feasible to expect the campus to be absolutely accessible for people with physical disabilities. There are not enough resources available and some structures cannot be adapted to accommodate people with special needs. The focus of the Disabilities Concerns Committee is not to make a few buildings completely accessible, but to make the entire campus more accessible. The Committee meets regularly a few times each year to discuss changes that can be made to the campus to accommodate people with special needs, such as curb cutting and wide doors. They are interested in having student representatives on the committee to help with the decisions and planning.

Jeanne Simon, the coordinator of the committee, is also interested in having students help in small ways to make the campus more accessible. They can assist with copying maps of navigable paths and handicap entrances. Interested students can also help make and post Braille signs as well as many other things. Ms. Simon is also eager to hear about sites on campus that are particularly difficult move about in. Students can report loose handrails or any other potentially dangerous situations to the Office of Public Safety.

Any one interested in helping make the campus accessible for people with physical disabilities can go down to the BMC Career Development and make an appointment with Jeanne Simon.
Israel: Tension evident but not pervasive

By Shiza Fruchman

I am sitting here quite appropriately listening to Israeli music trying to think of the best way to begin an article which will describe some of the experiences I had this past semester. One of the first memories I have is the secretary of my program (the Overseas Program at Ben Curion University of the Negev (BCU)) coming out of the dorms to meet us and greeting us with the exclamation, "Iraq has just invaded Kuwait!" Yes, I arrived in Israel the day that Kuwait was invaded. Of course, at this point, it didn't phase me because I had been up for over 20 hours and was walking around like a zombie with the other seven students who had flown on the group flight with me.

However, it soon sunk in when the first of us left the program and returned to the United States. This is around the same time when I was discussing whether to go the Wall or to the Western Wall, the group leader and guide were discussing whether to go to the Wall or to the Jewish Quarter first. Our mind was made up pretty quickly when we saw police cars, barricades, and soldiers in jeeps pass us in a hurry.

Everyone was looking down over an Arab village with confusion trying to figure out what was going on. We stood there hearing bits and pieces of what was happening and didn't get the full picture until we reached the Western Wall a couple of hours later. A pile of rocks which had been cleared away from the base of the Wall was promading from a corner. We then realized that what we thought had been an allergy to a plant was our reaction to the tear gas which was thrown on the Temple Mount. I must say, it was quite an experience. Even though through the media we were told that all of Israel was constantly fighting, this incident disproves that. We were less than a mile away from the event and didn't even notice what was happening.

Two other students on the program left a couple of days after this incident (one because of the Gulf crisis, and the other for personal reasons) which left us at ten and it remained that way for the rest of the semester.

Being in a small program has its advantages and disadvantages. Because there were only ten of us, only a certain number of courses could be offered. If your Hebrew is good enough, the program encourages you to take courses within the regular university program in which there is a mixture of students. My course selection included: Hebrew, Jewish Folklore, the Archaeology of Israel, Arab-Israel Conflict, and the Course of English. If I had to say what was bad about this program, I would say that it was too small. But, then again, if I had to highlight one of the good things (and there are many more) it would also be the smallness of the program.

For instance, each semester the leaders take the group on three trips. If the program was much bigger, the trips would not be organized for the entire program and would not be as intimate. The trips we went on to the Colan Heights, to Jerusalem and to Masada and Ein Gedi were organized for us, so that we could get to know each other better and in the beginning there from October 7-9th. It was as a group at the end. Because the program was small, several Russian immigrants and Israeli students who had flown organized for the group.

Another advantage of the small program is that we were integrated into the Israeli society much faster and more easily. I know this for a fact because in November, several of us from the program (actually 50%) went to a seminar about Israeli Society and Politics for all the Overseas programs in Israel. While we were there, they divided us into groups and discussed our interaction with Israelis. Many of the students from the other universities whose programs were much bigger did not have that much to say because they had plenty of non-Israelis to talk to without having to make the effort of going out and interacting with Israelis. When there are nine other people in your group, it is necessary to go out and meet others.

The living situation also facilitated this. We lived in the dorms near the university and I have heard that the best way to live was to live arrangements. Most overseas students in Israel are placed in double rooms. At BCU, we were placed with the third and fourth year students who have single rooms. In most cases there were two Americans and two Israelis in each apartment which also included a kitchen and bathroom. I became quite close with my roommates and their friends and my friends on the program's roommates and their friends.

Even though Beer Sheva is not a big city like Tel Aviv, Haifa of Jerusalem, there are things to do either on campus or even within the dormitory. There were things like yoga, aerobics, movies every night, concerts, and folk dancing in which everyone participated. If not actually dancing, than in more passive forms of participation. We also had several parties and concerts which the university sponsored. I could continue and write pages and pages about my semester but since I am only allowed to write two pages, I will stop here. I had an excellent semester and encourage those thinking about going to Israel for a year or a semester to really look into the Overseas Program. Since I began with one of my first memories, I guess I should end with one of my last. I returned on the 15th of January, the date of the Ultimatum, and our supposed last chance for peace since the invasion. When I arrived in Baltimore, someone asked me, "Did you plan it?"

Linguistic, cultural barriers frustrating

By Kate DiLorenzo

I spent last semester living with a group of one hundred American students in Athens, Greece. As I set off for this city, my classics major mind was filled with vague images of columns, marble statues, and a barefooted bearded So- crates questioning the people. My taxi ride from the Athens airport to my new apartment was an exercise in dealing with cultural and linguistic barriers. The smell of exhaust fumes and smog was overwhelming. The cab driver sped fearlessly along the highway, beeping and yelling at all obstacles in his way. I clutched the door handle hard as my stomach remained mute, unable to speak any modern Greek. The first shout the driver directed at me was the word "Akropolis!" He pushed me hard into the seat and I gave up my attempt to speak. I knew the first stop was likely to be the Acropolis, rising out of the mess of the ugly modern edifices. I could hardly digest the sight. Throughout my semester in Athens, that vision of the Akropolis "monuments" juxtaposed with the modern city never lost its pleasant shock value or ceased to awe me. I was brought back to reality by the cab driver's hard hand on my thigh. I pushed it away and gave him a disgusted, indignant look which had no effect. It would not be the last sexual harassment that I would have to deal with, but more recently I learned a little Greek and was able to handle comparable situations with a bit more confidence and even a sense of humor.

My knowledge of Modern Greek, however, came slowly and remained fairly lim- ited throughout the semester. Though classes were conducted in English, I experi- enced for the first time the frustration of being unable to say what I really meant. I remember seeing a large procession of demonstrating students one day. I looked to their signs and banners with interest, but was unable to discern their cause. Failure to communicate occurred due to cultural as well as linguistic barriers. At first, I perceived Greek people as noisy and pushy. This view dissipated when I was able to put their behavior in a cultural context and I realized that such directness is quite com- mon and acceptable in Greece. My reticence in speaking to strangers and answering their curious questions probably seemed odd, if not rude and stand-offish. A few times I also found myself in uncomfortable situations with men because our expectations of one another were unclear, and our behavior was frequently open to misinterpretation on both sides.

As time went on, however, I developed a real affection for Athens—the smells, the noise, the traffic, and the luxury of walking to the Akropolis whenever I wanted to.
When I first decided to study abroad I had experience living in Mexico. The experience was eager to know the new American visitor, and live in another place and gain wonderful adventures to tell to friends and family. What I discovered is that living in another country was a big mistake.

Many United States citizens think of Mexico as a kind of tropical/desert extension of the U.S. As a woman, a feminist, and a bisexual I found this difference threatening and frightening. One example of what I mean is a story about how the mother of my household once told me:

"There was once a girl who was raped and lost her virginity. She went to a priest and confessed what had happened to her. "The man was too strong," she said. "He overpowered me." After listening to her story, the priest gave her a sacred relic of the Church and told her to guard it as it was very holy and of extreme importance. The girl came back a few weeks later and told the priest, "Father, two strong men attacked me and tried to take the holy relic from me but I fought them and kept it safe. "Why, then," said the priest, "could you not have fought off the man who took your holy virginity?"

Folks, this is 1991 and the woman who told me this story was very well educated. To hear these things coming from her hurt me physically. I felt sick. I am certainly not trying to make the point here that we in the U.S. are not as enlightened as the ignorant people of Mexico. Rape occurs everywhere in frightening proportions. Symbolically it is still rampant and accepted. What I am saying is that in Mexico I experienced up front and direct what it means to be oppressed. There was no place to withdraw into. No room of my own. No Bryn Mawr. Just me and reality. And there I was with a closet full of long skirts and pretty sweaters. I felt frightened and alienated from myself. When I put on those long skirts they seemed to transform me, to turn me into a robot, and in the eyes of others, into someone not Tanya. I felt estranged, unsure of myself. I bought those skirts so that I would fit in and found that I fit in too well and not at all. What I discovered is that the most important thing to take with you wherever you go yourself. If you really know who you are, you can take that with you and it makes a big difference. To know who you are when you don't know anything around you is the best survival technique you can have. Finally, having realized that, I began to struggle to be me, even in a skirt.

Funny thing though, once I reintroduced myself to myself again, I got angry. Sometimes I'd be sitting in a sardine packed bus on my way from the University to my job and out of the blue I'd want to scream. I wanted to lash out at someone, anyone. I was so angry. I rarely feel that angry and I'm not generally an angry person so I felt kind of scared of that anger. Where did it come from? I wondered if I was less open-minded than I thought. Was it, now that I was actually living in a place very different from home, becoming culturally intolerant? I wanted to think better of myself, that I could accept people's beliefs which were different from my own. I could at home. Had things changed so much?

For a long time I just pushed aside these feelings as inexplicable. Then one night near the end of my stay I look myself into the mirror. For those of you who have not seen this movie, there's a scene where the heroine's boyfriend (now a ghost) borrows the body of a spiritual medium to speak to her. As "he" learns to kiss her, the audience sees Wlopin Goldberg and Demi Moore on the edge of a kiss. I have always found this scene very sweet and actually thought it would've been better if the two women had kissed instead of switching Patrick Swayze (her boyfriend) back into the scene. As I sat in the audience of the late sixties theater in Mexico, watching the scene and I decided.

By Tanya Dean

Economic hardship, difficult changes characterize life in Moscow

By Debbie Berns

At the orientation in Washington, we were warned about the most we were to expect was that we would arrive in the Soviet Union. We were told to expect difficulties, because no one could anticipate or change them. This immediately became evident the first time we went through customs. I joined my group, only to be hit with a series of questions and answers related to our permanent dormitory, rather than a hotel, because our permanent dorm was in repair. On the bus we drove through downtown Moscow. I noticed the stores, which all had signs which simply read, "Bread," "Vegetables," or "Women's Clothing." McDonald's, with its neon sign, seemed out of place in the gray city.

We finally reached our hotel, which was really a dormitory at the Chemistry Institute. To each suite there were two bedrooms and a common area with a kitchen. We soon realized that we were also living with hundreds of roaches. Our bathroom was infested, as well as colonies of roaches underneath our mattresses. Even our car's Raid only did minimal damage to the roach population.

The next morning we went to our institute, presumed in the past. At this institute they train many pilots, astronauts, and engineers, but our group only studied Russian as a foreign language.

Although I had studied three years of Russian before going to Moscow, I had to learn a new form of communication. There are markets in the Soviet Union in which farmers can sell their produce at their own price, instead of having a fixed price at the state stores. One had to be willing to bargain to get a kilo of tomatoes. Also, getting a cab was quite easy if one held out a pack of Marlboros. Many Soviets believe that the ruble is worthless, and are willing to take foreign goods instead of money, or give a good exchange rate in return for hard currency.

At first I felt guilty about using the black market, but I soon realized that this is the way the economy works. Because the government had allowed some privatization, goods, especially food, have become extremely scarce. The Russian harvest was one of the best in years, but there were difficulties in getting people to harvest the crops, and then to distribute the food properly. Quite often store managers would receive the food in the stores, sell it at a higher price on the side, only recording the amount that it should be in the state store. They pocketed the rest of the money. I found making friends quite easy. Sometimes I would question the motive of some people in befriending us, but most people just wanted to know about life in America. Although we tried to convince them that America had many problems, some of the problems seemed quite minor in relation to the problems in the Soviet Union. Food is scarce, crime is sharply up, and the economy is falling apart. Most of the people my age want to have some form of capitalism in the Soviet Union, although they realize that changing the economy will be quite difficult. However, there are still many people who would like to keep socialism. Gorbachev's reforms have not been working, and many believe that it is more important to have food and shelter than to have the freedoms we have now, but not at the expense of starvation.

It is easy to write about all the problems I encountered in the Soviet Union, for there were many. I often envied my friends who were studying in Western Europe. I thought about the wonderful times they must be having, while I was struggling to find some food for dinner. However, life improved greatly once we moved into our permanent dorm and I met a lot of wonderful people. In spite of all the difficulties, I cannot wait to return to the Soviet Union. I had a wonderful experience.
BY NATASHA SEAMAN

"You know, we're disorganized here in Yugoslavia, I think that there could be a military coup, and no one would really notice it," said a professor of mine at the University of Zagreb. My professor was exaggerating somewhat, but the political situation in Yugoslavia is truly a chaotic tangle of current needs and past resentments, offset against a multinational and all-powerful bureaucracy. Yugoslav, as people are quick to point out now, was not a "natural" nation-state, but rather a collection of semi-independent, inter-related entities, each with its own version of the country's history and culture of the region will likely. A short foray into the geo-political conflict comes between Serbia and its neighbors. Enormous pictures of Tito still hang in Yugoslavia, bordered by Greece and Albania in the south, Bulgaria, Romania, and Hungary in the east, Austria and Italy in the west, is definitely the country of immense cultural diversity it is cracked up to be. Each one of the republics, practically, has had a different foreign policy. The resistance fight and the communist government were led by the former Josip Broz Tito, who made what Yugoslavia is today, both politically and economically. The People's Republic of Serbia is a full-fledged democracy, and the political system is relatively open.

The CIA gives the country just sixteen months of unity, and even knowledgeable sources consider the situation likely. A short tour into the geo-political history and culture of the region will help to understand the depth and source of the conflict taking place now, though the situation is hardly cut-out.

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Seven Sisters Women's Conference here

The Seven Sisters Women's Conference is an annual undergraduate confer-
ence created to discuss feminist issues and support student action towards social 
change. This year seven delegates from each sister school will come to Bryn Mawr 
The topic of this year's conference is "Politics of Identity: Autonomy and 
Coalition Building." Class, ethnicity, gender, physical ability, race, religion 
and sexual orientation are among the politicized parts of our identities. 
The conference will focus on these overlapping factors and the societal pressure to 
form primary political identifications. 

NCBI trains coalitions for their own organizations. 

All speakers are open campus. All workshops, breakout sessions and meals 
are closed for conference delegates. 

Visitng students will be housed in student rooms. If you would like to 
host a student or otherwise help in the plan-
ing of the conference, please contact a member of the planning committee as 
soon as possible. 

The planning committee members are: Julie Demco, Box C-984, x876; 
Mary Morrow, Box C-375, 522-6433, Gwyn Richardson, Box C-795, x7607; 
and Camilla Saulsbury, Box C-780, x606. 

NGLTF director to speak 

Urvashi Vaid is Executive Director of the National Gay and Lesbian Task Force, 
the national gay and lesbian political organization, which does lobbying, grass-
roots organizing, and public education to advance gay and lesbian civil rights. 
She has been on the NGLTF staff since 1986, serving as Public Information Di-
rector for three years until 1989 when she assumed the role of executive director. 

Vaid is an attorney who worked with the American Civil Liberties Union's 
National Prison Project conducting pris-
oners' rights litigation in federal courts from 1983-1986. She has written and 
worked extensively on prisoners' rights and the rights of prisoners with AIDS and 
HIV. 

She is a long-time feminist activist and community organizer, whose involve-
ment in the feminist and lesbian/gay movement spans more than a decade. 
Organizations and projects on which Vaid has worked include Gay Community 
News, Gay & Lesbian Advocates and Defenders (Boston), Roadwork (a 
multi-racial, women's cultural founda-
tion in DC), the March on Washington for Lesbian And Gay Rights (1987), the 
ACT NOW action at the FDA (1988), and a variety of grassroots community or-
ganizations dealing with violence against 
women. 

Vaid was born in New Delhi, India, and grew up in upstate New York. She is a 
graduate of Vassar College and North-
ern University School of Law. 

On Friday, February 22, Urvashi Vaid 

will be participating in two informal 
discussions and opening the Seven Sis-
ters Conference that evening. All events 
are open campus. At 3 pm in Campus 
Center 210, she will discuss the current 
status of lesbian and gay civil rights 
pending legislation, and NGLTF's lob-
bying efforts. At 3:30 in Campus Center 
210, she will discuss lesbian women's 
health issues, current HIV and AIDS 
legislation and various lobbying efforts. 

That evening, she will speak at 7:00 pm in 
Thomas Great Hall, addressing the 
complex intersecting factors of identity. 

Barbara Smith, Jobs With Peace 

Barbara Smith is Executive Director of the 
Philadelphia Jobs With Peace Cam-
paign. Jobs With Peace is a non-profit 
organization that seeks to advocate the 
redirection of our federal spending pri-
orities toward human needs. A long-
time African-American community ac-
tivist, Smith has led community mem-
bers through innovative teaching and 
developing projects which foster cross-
racial understanding. 

Jobs With Peace has been a catalyst for 
grassroots conversion education and state-
wide organizing that will enable plan-
ning for diversification of local industry or 
military facilities. Smith has played an 
important role in introducing the Eco-

nomic Adjustment Act, which will help 
communities take control of their eco-

donomic future. 

To foster cultural diversity and to 
win over first hand the effect of our fed-
eral spending priorities, Ms. Smith was 
part of a delegation that visited El Salva-
dor in the fall of 1990. Smith's role in the 
deligation was to draw parallels between 
the destruction of El Salvador and that in 
less fortunate U.S. neighborhoods. 

Barbara Smith will be speaking at 2:00 pm on Saturday, February 23 in Thomas 
110. Her open-campus presentation will 
address issues of organizing around and 
through identity, focusing specifically 
on coalition building. 

Drucilla L. Cornell 

Drucilla L. Cornell is a Professor of Law at the Benjamin N. Cardozo School of 
Law at Yeshiva University in New 
York City and an adjunct Professor of 
Philosophy at SUNY Stony Brook. She 
has taught at the New School for Social 
Research's Institute on Law and Critical 
Theory and at the University of Pennsyl-
vania, where she received the Harry 
Levin Memorial Award for Teaching 
Excellence. She has taught a dynamic 
range of courses, including Labor Law, 
Employment Discrimination, Feminist 
Jurisprudence, Professional Responsibil-
ity, Rights of Unorganized Workers, 
Hegel Seminar, Legal Reform and 
Women's Issues, and Competing Con-
cepts. 

She is a member of several profes-

sional organizations, including the He-
gel Society of America, The Metaphysi-
Continued on page 10
Conflict in Yugoslavia

continued from page 8

happened. Recently, Tudjman met with the Minister of Defense of Yugoslavia, Mr. Kadijevic, and reached an agreement with him whose details are unknown but which seemed to defuse the situation. However, Thursday, January 31, a warrant was made out for the arrest of the Minister of Defense of Croatia, charging him with planning terrorist acts and the tension is back.

If my professor who noted Yugoslavia's constant state of disorganization is right, nothing may ever come of this. With luck, the nation will fall into a federation of self-determined republics with their own militias, which seems to be the best compromise of the situation. With one false step, however, the country could be plunged into civil war. This war would be brutal, and fatal to the region. I have greatly abridged the history for the sake of space, and I have even perhaps over-simplified the current situation, for I have left out the situation in Kosovo, where the Serbs have established a South Africa-like police state over the majority ethnic Albanian population. There is also the case of Knin, the city in the south of Croatia in which the Serbian majority has taken control of the government and blocked south bound train and car traffic for weeks. Neither of these cases has direct bearing over the current situation, but they are issues to look out for in the coming uncertainty of Yugoslavia's future.

Canaday teaching CD-ROM

RESOLVE to check out the CD-ROM databases that are available in Canaday to become more proficient in the use of CD-ROM databases

RESOLVE to check out the CD-ROM databases that are available in Canaday today, to reserve your place. Each session will be limited to eight people.

Stop by the reference desk or call x5279 or x5277, today, to reserve your place. Each session will be limited to eight people.

Cornell

continued from page 9

ca Society, Joyce Society and the Society for Phenomenology and Existential Philosophy.

Her publications include books, essays, and reviews, and critiques of deconstruction, feminism, legal positivism, post-structuralism, negative dialectics, and works of Hegel, Marx and McKinnon. She has been published in several journals, including Cornell Law Review, Yale Journal of Law and Humanities, Cardozo Law Review, Praxis International, University of Pennsylvania Law Review, International Journal of Philosophy and Dissent. With Seyla Benhabib, she edited Feminism as Critique, and has been published in other books, including Hegel and His Critics: Philosophy in the Aftermath of Hegel, ed. William Desmond; Legel Hermeneutics, ed. Stanley Fish; and Feminists Theorize the Political, eds. Judith Butler and Joan Scott. She has lectured extensively, including engagements at the Collegium Phainomenologicum in Perugia, Italy; Johann Wolfgang Goethe University; Cambridge University; University of London; UCL; Miami School of Law; Williams College; University of Notre Dame; American University; University of Frankfurt Law School and Haverford College (1983).

Sponsored by the Feminist and Gender Studies Committee, Drucilla Cornell will be speaking at 10:30am on Saturday, February 23 in Thomas 110 on "Gender, Sex and Equivalent Rights." All community members are welcome.

Human Sexuality Conference

The Human Sexuality Workshop is a bi-college event sponsored by the Deans' Office which provides a forum for exploring sexuality through the medium of films and small group discussion. Rather than adopting an exclusively intellectual and/or technical approach, coordinators Leslie McCook and John Scholls emphasize personal insight, and seek to encourage greater awareness of oneself as a sexual being.

WHERE/WHEN:

Wednesday, February 13 and Wednesday, February 20, 7:30 pm to 9:30 pm

English House at Bryn Mawr

Saturday, February 16 and Saturday, February 17, 9 am to 4 pm

Women's Center at Haverford.

Sign up sheet will be available in the Campus Center on Thursday, February 7 and Friday, February 8 from 11:00 am—2:00 pm. THIS IS A FOUR DAY COMMITMENT so please don't sign up unless you know you can make all four days, as there are a limited number of spots available.

If you have any questions, please call Jessica Booth, x7525, or Jon Novick, 645-9695.

The College News

February 7, 1991

Page 10
New York meets Depardieu

By Kaia Huseby

He married for a Green Card. She married for a greenhouse. In Peter Weir's recent film Green Card, Gerard Depardieu and Andie MacDowell battle it out with their respective passion and neurosis.

We're curious, then annoyed, then enthralled, then wishful, laughing and crying all along with the painful twists of this hilariots romance. It's a gem that's not clichéd; a bittersweet and whimsical adventure story, replete with elephants and drums. Are you curious yet?

Bronte (Andie MacDowell), the too-elegant-to-be-believable New York City horticulturist, is introduced to Georges (Gerard Depardieu) through a friend. Barely knowing one another, they marry, in hopes that he can stay in America, the land of opportunity. But in order to pass through immigration, they must endure grueling examinations, tests to see how intimately they know one another. After a rough start where Georges declares that Bronte consumes birdseed (whole grains) and can't figure out why she won't drink real coffee, they set to their task.

Bronte is initially disgusted by this "5'11" French brutish bear who has the nerve to try to smoke in her territory and actually consumes something as frail as butter. But he is tender, gentle, and loves her deeply, and this is where the complexity starts...and their work to prove how much they love one another for the Immigration Service progresses. They write each other love letters, take ski vacation photos against the blue sky above her apartment building, alias Aspen. Nasty neighbors, friends, and family poke in and out, creating awkward and exquisite prediments for the newlyweds.

When the immigration official in Bronte's apartment, he poses a clever challenge to Georges, testing his knowledge of his wife's living quarters: "Where is the bathroom?" he asks politely, masking his true agenda. "Why?" Georges replies in that naive French manner.

This is a delightful story of an uptight woman who comes to realize how desperately she yearns for someone more than her "nice, sensitive" vegetarian boyfriend. In Georges, not only does she discover someone who'll teach her to be a carnivore, but also how to "eat up life.

In the end, Bronte is initially lovestruck by this "5'11" French brutish bear who has the nerve to try to smoke in her territory and actually consumes something as frail as butter. But he is tender, gentle, and loves her deeply, and this is where the complexity starts...and their work to prove how much they love one another for the Immigration Service progresses. They write each other love letters, take ski vacation photos against the blue sky above her apartment building, alias Aspen. Nasty neighbors, friends, and family poke in and out, creating awkward and exquisite predicaments for the newlyweds.

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Though Andie MacDowell can seem a little shallow at the start, we see her performance become truly dramatic. Depardieu, for those of you who haven't seen him in Cyrano de Bergerac or The Countess, is sensationally vicious. The French manner.

So, where did it come from? Called "Connectedness," the stainless steel sculpture that now adorns the summit of Mount Rhoads North was donated by Annick Doeff, M.S. '69, Ph.D. (Social Work) '77 in memory of her sister, Henriette Elisabeth Kleinsmiesol Rollet. Separated from their parents as children, Dr. Doeff and her sister developed a special relationship while they were interned together in a concentration camp during World War II. The sculpture's current location is temporary; it will eventually stand outside of the new Science Center.

Almost Everyman

I am confused! Should I March, walk against those who are against? Am I against a concept? Is there a price to pay for liberty and our uneconomic way of life? Please help me decide. Must I make a decision? How can I say it does not touch me? I need to be awakened by a gentle understanding. Do not shout at me or I will not listen! However, how can war coincide with a gentle awakening?

P. Quinn

Calendar of Events – Arts and Otherwise

Wednesday, Feb. 6 Pianist Malcolm Bicon will be performing pieces by Mozart in Thomas Great Hall at 8 pm.

Thursday, Feb. 7 Performance forum The Bryn Mawr and Haverford College Theater program is introducing a new performance forum starting February 14. "Common Room" is an 11 pm slot every Thursday night for performances of all kinds—dancing, singing, One-Act plays, informal test readings of student or professional pieces, juggling... Performance spaces are limited to Goodhart, preferably the Common Room. Pieces should be no longer than 45 minutes. For more information, or to sign up for any Thursday evening this semester, contact Betty Hodge at 412-0066, box c-1304, or vax B_JORDER.

Friday, Feb. 8 Print and Drawing Exhibit African-American Images: Works in Three Media; Annick Doeff, MSS '69, Ph.D. (Social Work) '77 in memory of her sister, Henriette Elisabeth Kleinsmiesol Rollet. Separated from their parents as children, Dr. Doeff and her sister developed a special relationship while they were interned together in a concentration camp during World War II. The sculpture's current location is temporary; it will eventually stand outside of the new Science Center.

Saturday, Feb. 9 Women In Stereoy and Reconstruction: Symposium from 9:30 am to 5 pm in Goodhart Hall.

Saturday, Feb. 16 The Language of War and Peace: Arabic and American English: Talk with Linguist Sayed Omran at noon in Goodhart Hall.

Sunday, Feb. 17 War and Soldiering: The Veterans' View; By Anthropology Colloquium on Peace.

Monday, Feb. 18 Ron Takaki speaks on A Tale of Two Universities: (Multi-Cultural Literacy in the 21st Century) at 7:30 pm in Goodhart Hall.

Tuesday, Feb. 19 Kimika Williams presents 'Worker of Words' at 11:30 am in Campbell Center 105. Sponsored by Women's Writers Series.

Thursday, Feb. 14 The Language of War and Peace: Arabic and American English: Talk with Linguist Sayed Omran at noon in Goodhart Hall. Sponsered by Anthropology Colloquium on Peace.

Tuesday, Feb. 19 Kimika Williams presents 'Worker of Words' at 11:30 pm in Campbell Center 105. Sponsored by Women's Writers Series.

Friday, Feb. 15 Writing an adaptation of a short story about Mexican culture and one woman's schizophrenia. Friday and Saturday at 8 pm at Community Education Center. 85 w/ student ID.

Ongoing exhibits in Philadelphia:

Many Voices: the Ethnic Press in America; Bulch Institute for Ethnic Studies. 18 S. 7th Street. Call 925-8900.

Afro-American History Month Art Exhibit. Temple University, Main Campus, 13th and Cecil B. Moore Ave.

Ockick Portraits: A Kenyan People Look at Themselves. Photo Exhibit by anthropologist Corrine Kratz. The University Museum of Archaeology/Anthropology. 33rd and Spruce Streets. 899-4000.

David Wojnarowicz: Tongues of Flame. First exhibition of artist's works in U.S. or abroad. The Temple Gallery, 1619 Walnut Street. 787-5041.

compiled by Annick Barker
Bryn Mawr took a fourth-place finish in this weekend's Seven Sisters tournament. Every member of the team scored. Look for more details in the next issue of The College News.

BMC swim team defeats Widener by slim margin
By Miriam Allenma

How many of you have had the indestructible pleasure of throwing your coach into a swimming pool? Not many, I would guess. Well, had you been at the Bryn Mawr vs. Widener swim meet on Wednesday, January 30, you would have seen that, and a whole lot more. The meet started off with a blast as the medley relay (Monica Shah '91-back, Mary Beth Lewis '94-breast, Holly Piwowar '94-fly and Lida Hansen '93-free) cruised into first place to the cheers of "OUR MEDLEY"

Bryn Mawr's spirited team effort, stressing the importance of every individual race, not just the one for first. The final blow was dealt in the last race of the day as Natalie May '91, Shah, Piwowar and Hansen powered ahead in the 400yd free relay. As icing on the cake, Ingrid Johnson '92 kept her own (and the team's) 13 M Diving record with a score of 223. The final score? A narrow 134 to 123 victory for Bryn Mawr.

On a slightly sentimental note, the team honored seniors Bethany Picker, Jolie Smith, Natalie May, Monica Shah and Miriam Allenma at this, their last home meet. The most recent event for these aquatic goddesses was the Seven Sisters Swimming and Diving Championship held at Bryn Mawr on February 2nd and 3rd. Competing teams hailed from Mount Holyoke, Vassar, Wellesley and Smith and Bryn Mawr. The final meet of the season will be at Swarthmore on Febraru 6.

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Romance and the Leo Mawrtyr
Dating the Leo Mawrtyr can be a simply delightful experience. When in her element she is bouncy, vibrant, enthusiastic, and loads of fun. However, there are two simple rules to keep in mind if one is involved with her. Rule Number One: Don’t flirt with the nation’s female population right under her nose and expect to get away with it! You won’t. Rule Number Two: Please, oh please, please don’t crush her ego! It would be a cruel, stupid and useless thing to do.

In fact, two of the Leo Mawrtyr’s finest qualities are her pride and inner confidence. She may occasionally behave in an irritating, undignified manner especially when she is stressed but on the whole it is extremely difficult to lose respect for her, or for her ideas and opinions. As with most Leos, she may like to talk about herself, or matters related to her—but to be totally fair, Bryn Mawr wants to encourage this. And if she’s in love with you this can be an extremely good thing. Because then she’s talking about how wonderful you are as a couple.

Her famous Leo ego may not be as big as most astrologers make it out to be, but believe me it is damn important to her. Anyway, it’s only fair that her ego should be important to you too if you expect her to respond to your overtures of love and affection! And please do make overtures—she is so kind-hearted that she won't laugh at them even if they fall a little short of perfect. Give her the attention she would like to have and you will begin to build the relationship. Her approach to romance is an optimistic one.

Romance and the Virgo Mawrtyr
The Virgo Mawrtyr has the enviable ability to make her relationships last for a long time. This is probably because she is cautious about who she gets involved with on a long-term basis. She doesn’t care much for accumulating a large number of superficial conquests, probably because she feels that conquests are messy, they clutter up lives, and they can be emotionally winding. If, for some strange reason, she did feel like making a"collection" of conquests she could probably do so very easily. She is attractive, witty, and very considerate of people's feelings. But the fact remains that she is extremely idealistic, especially in matters concerning love.

Yes, yes. Virgos are known more for their stereotypical "boring practicality" than their idealism, but it’s usually the practical idealists who get anything accomplished in this universe. Virgo Mawtrtys work at making successes of their relationships. By the way, it’s unlikely that you will get anywhere with the Virgo Mawrtyr if you want to base your attachment on something but pure lust. It isn’t the lust itself that she recoils from—it is the lack of meaningful feeling behind it that bothers her. Once she is sure of the fact that you are sincere about winning her affection, she smiles, relaxes, and begins to build the relationship. With a little help from you, of course.

Some people classify Virgo as being unromantic. This is a myth. Virgo Mawtrtys are not particularly enthusiastic about indulging in public displays of affection (they are too well-mannered).

However, they are rarely cold and unresponsive in private. When alone with her partner the Virgo Mawrtyr is a lot more unrestrained. And very romantic.

— Nadya Chishtymujahid

Schedule of Upcoming Sports Events

February 7
BMC Badminton vs. Albright, 4pm.

February 9-10
U.S. Field Hockey Association Indoor Tournament, Saturday 8am-1pm and Sunday 3-5pm.

February 13
BMC Basketball vs. Eastern, 7pm.

February 15-17
Mid-Atlantic Badminton Championship.

February 23
Alumnae Basketball Game, 1pm.