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THE COLLEGE NEWS

VOLUME XII NUMBER 6

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BRYN MAWR COLLEGE

FEBRUARY 7, 1991

Erdman renovations 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 ground level.) These changes are being made to make the building more accessible to people with physical disabilities.

The Disability Concerns Committee (formerly known as the 504 Committee) selected Erdman for these renovations for many reasons. One reason for the selection was the dining hall and handicap bathroom in the building. While the ramp outside of Haffner makes the dining hall accessible to people with physical disabilities, the bathrooms and dorm rooms cannot accommodate them. The slope from the street to the level main entrance also made the site a more sensible choice.

The bathroom on the second floor of A diamond is in the process of a complete overhaul. The original sink has been replaced with one that can accommodate a person in a wheel chair (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 showerhead 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 is to make space for the undergraduates with special concerns and to help people with physical disabilities move around campus. The College must observe the 504 law and provide or pay for reasonable accommodation for people with physical disabilities. The law is ambiguous concerning the extent of these accommodations. The bare minimum would require classrooms, bathrooms, study areas and dining halls to be available. The Committee wants to make more campus activities available.

These goals are not limited to residential buildings or classrooms. Many of the administrative buildings, like Taylor and Cartref, do not have ramps or elevators and are almost impossible for people with 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 all 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 Deans' and Personnel, to places accessible to people with disabilities. Until these offices are relocated the administration deals with students and guests with special concerns on an individual basis.

The Bryn Mawr College Undergraduate Student Handbook 1990-1991 has a brief paragraph offering information for

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New England states sinking beneath deepening recession

By Patricia Savoie

The recession that the U.S. currently finds itself submerged in has only been named such by President Bush within the past week; prior to this, government officials and economic experts used a variety of descriptive euphemisms in desperate attempts to avoid the dreaded word. In mid-December, Treasury secretary Nicholas Brady stated that the economy was in a "significant slowdown;" the chairman of The Council of Economic Advisers, Michael Boskin, spoke of a "lull;" the chairman of the Federal Reserve told Congress that the economy has taken a "meaningful downturn." (*The Economist*, 12/20/90)

I don't know much about economics and I certainly don't have any extensive understanding of the various indicators and graphs that are thrown around to explain the state of the economy. But I do know that this "meaningful downturn" that the economy has taken began in New England long before any of these

recent acknowledgements by federal government experts. In my home state, Maine, the economy has been in a "lull" for well over a year. All sectors of the Maine population are finding themselves in deepening financial trouble. As I mentioned earlier, I have only minimal understanding of formal economic theory or analysis, but I hope to provide in this article a rudimentary explanation of the course that the recession has taken in Maine and the other New England states, and to share some of my own observations of the situation that the majority of Maine citizens now find themselves in, the majority being of low economic means in even the best of times, and many having annual incomes significantly below the U.S. poverty level of \$12,675 for a family of four.

The recession that Bush and other economic experts have lately been speaking of involves the entire United States, and most believe that it will be mild. But the six New England states — Maine,

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Students returned from winter break to find notices from the Ad Hoc Faculty Committee on the Crisis in the Middle East announcing a teach-in 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 on the current war between Allied forces and Iraq. The faculty committee has scheduled additional panel discussions to take place over the course of the semester.

— photo by Jessica Booth

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 went largely unreported last December.

Jean Bertrand Aristide, an underdog 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 many more safeguards, 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 insert them in the boxes were incredibly difficult tasks for some. One man stated that even if he were killed, he had to vote once in his life," she said.

To aid the large illiterate Haitian popu-

lation, special ballots were used. Each ticket included the name of the candidate, his picture, an easily recognizable party logo, and a number assigned to each candidate. Voters who were unable to 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 dependent 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 Bazine in the December election. Bazine, a

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STUDY ABROAD: Conflicts and differences brought home

see centers spread — pages 8 and 9

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 Haverford and Bryn Mawr College communities) approximately seven students showed up. And last semester, at a meeting protesting US military involvement in the Gulf, less than a handful of people appeared. Yet on January 26, 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 will continue their efforts after the fun wears off and the realities and frustrations of the hard work involved in bringing about peace set in.

I have spoken to BMC students who are from California and other places around the country where mass "peace" demonstrations have taken place. It is curious, but most have described their connection to these demonstrations as random encounters with the demonstrations—of walking down a street (to visit someone, to run an errand, to go shopping...) and being swept up along by the masses of people and the chaos, somewhat like a scene out of Nathaniel West's *The Day of the Locusts*. It is disturbing that so many people talked solely of this exciting aspect of the marches, rather than the political implications and what exactly they wanted to see happen.

People, this is not a Grateful Dead show; and the economic, social, and political conditions which created the sixties (namely the overtly repressive conformity of the fifties) are not those of today.

For me, the war is further complicated because I am Jewish. It frightens me that people now speak as if Saddam Hussein's entry into Kuwait happened as a direct result of the Palestinian—Israeli conflict. I feel very strongly that Israelis and Palestinians must come to some agreement about this land which is acceptable to both. However to say that this is the cause of Hussein's invasion of Kuwait is not only incorrect but terribly frightening. If Gorbachev said that he sent Soviet

troops into Lithuania and Latvia because England was still in Ireland, or because of the US's involvement in Central and South America, would we believe him? Or, further, would we tolerate the obviously contrived connections?

Our society is violent. It also seems that the majority of the world's societies are violent if we look at nations' involvements in world wars, border "skirmishes", bloody coups, politically motivated assassinations. I am opposed to war, but I view it in the context of the world and what is happening in it today. Namely, war would not be a viable or conceivable alternative for problem solving if our societies were truly peaceful. International warfare is just one manifestation of violence in our societies. To truly condemn warfare we must also condemn the racist, sexist, and classist oppression inherent to these societies, i.e. we must address the substructural violence to alter the superstructural manifestations of violence.

I wish that President Bush and the United States Congress had spent more time pursuing diplomatic avenues, and had been willing to loosen their hard-line political attitude to allow some compromise. However, now that we are where we are, I think that it would be irresponsible for the US to pull out of the Persian Gulf and to sort of pretend that our troops had never been there. It is

extremely arrogant of Americans to think that we should, or can "solve" the problems in the Gulf, problems (racisms, land arguments, religious wars) which have been evolving for thousands of years into societal and cultural norms. If we think that we can erase these problems by bombing the hell out of Iraq, then we are sorely mistaken. Yet, if we fully disengage ourselves at this point it would be disastrous. It is imperative that the air and ground wars come to a temporary halt so that people can continue to live while the government officials and diplomats can begin to talk again and begin to negotiate peace.

Sincerely,
Sara Rubin '92

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 US's involvement should be after the war, whether Israel should retaliate. I feel that much of the confusion initially stems from the lack of knowledge of historical and contemporary politics of the Middle East. I encourage people to take advantage of the speakers on and off of campus and the literature in the campus center.

Peace, yes—but not at Israel's expense

To the Members of the Community:

I do not consider myself "pro-violence" 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, as a Jew, feel about the war.

I have always associated Israel with peace, hope, but most importantly a safe haven, where Jews could exist without fear of anti-semitism or disdain. As a Jew, Israel's existence is a comforting 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 it is more complicated than "Blood for Oil." I wish a speedy resolution to this crisis. However, with this resolution, I also hope for Israel's insured security.

— Nancy Grey '91



Reasons for marching: anger, fear, and hope

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 went because I do not feel represented by this country's officials and their use of what I consider unspeakable violence. I went because I will express my disgust and horror at this war and demand more responsible, thoughtful action from U.S. officials in as many ways as I can. Marching—obviously—will not stop this war or end militarism. Few elected officials have acknowledged the number of demonstrations against U.S. "presence" in the Gulf since August. I went, in part, just to see 300,000 people who are concerned rather than euphoric about this war, who insist upon the safe and immediate return of the troops and a rational rather than violent resolution to this conflict. I went because I hope to remember the size of the crowd when I read and hear about this war's "successful" conduct.

— Rebecca Greco

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, everything we lose will be lost forever.

This is why I joined the silent march through town two weeks ago, and why I would have joined the march on Washington if I had been able to go. War is not a game but an irrevocable act of destruction. Anyone who believes that this war is justified should constantly be remembering the costs. I may not be able to change the minds of those with whom I disagree, but I can at least send a message that I will not accept euphemistic rhetoric of "pawns," of "casualties." I can demand that the disastrous effects of the war be recognized.

— Beth Stroud

THE COLLEGE NEWS

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This is the last issue of the semester. The deadline for the February 20 issue of *The College News* is Friday, February 15 at 6 p.m. Articles should be submitted to the box outside the College News office (Denbigh 203, above the Language Lab). Submit articles in Microsoft Word 3.0 on a Mac disk if possible; disks will be returned. Anyone interested in working on *The College News* should come to the Thursday night meetings at 9:30 p.m. in the Denbigh office, or call one of the editors. Recruitment meeting on Thursday, February 8 at 8:30 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!

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: 8-9am, 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 Stroud X7519.

Every other Tuesday: 9pm, 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 5742) or Liz Talley (525-6433). Next meeting is February 19.

Thursdays: 12pm, 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: Lunchtime 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: Evening discussions organized by students in support of U.S. policy in the Persian Gulf. For additional information, contact Elana Haviv.



Traditions

Hell Week's shrouded origins

So Hell Week is over now and you don't know what to do with your life. Whether you're a freshman, a sophomore, a junior, or a senior, your life has been ruled by "The Schedule" for the last week, and now it's time to make decisions for yourself again. Just remember: the road to Hell is paved with good intentions.

The question has been circulating: how long has Hell Week been going on? The earliest suggestion of a Hell Week 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 Mistresses use said that her mother was in the Bryn Mawr Class of 1946 and therefore was helled 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, much like today's Parade 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 representa-

tion 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 freshmen 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 by, 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 any frosh happen to do a Hell Week 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 lab" or "Colossal Pain", 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 alums to hear all those favorite songs 24 hours a day. In conjunction with the Alumnae Office, we are organizing a professional recording of a Step Sing. We need 40 BMC voices willing to put in ample rehearsal and studio time. If you are interested, please audition for us. Signs will be posted soon with more information. Hopefully, the Song tape 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!

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 alumnae who were supporting some archaic rule or advocating some radical change. After all, it wasn't their Bryn Mawr. Any more. 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. So I do not have any delusions about what this advice may mean to you: LEAVE 101-102 ALONE.

I was an English major ('88). I was down on the department in those days for being too English (I concentrated in American literature). So I am not some staunch canonist raving 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 I, therefore, 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 GRE subject test. Yes, we can blame 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 Columbia University Press for one.) In fact, it makes more sense to grin and bear 101-102 and use the other requirements to study non-canonical writers. The English weren't the only ones writing before 1800.

The world (sexism, racism and other isms) hasn't changed as much as I had hoped it would when I was in school. It is still important for us to empower ourselves as/and the Other. I won't berate you for "living in an over-priced ivory tower trying to change the world for the 'better' when you don't even know what it's really like out here trying to survive on a prayer," as those bitter alumnae used to. But one does need a base, an expanse of knowledge. You need to know those "canonical" writings in order to know to what the non-canonical writers react. You need to know those old white guys in order to react yourselves—in your own writing and thought. And, unfortunately, Chaucer and Milton still get you into grad school—even if you only plan on studying The Other.

Sincerely,
Nikki Senecal '88



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 hairpin turns. Yes, there are signatures and permission slips to get organized. But once this is done, and this is not as disastrous as it can seem, all sorts of opportunities are made available.

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 chosen, La Tradición Picaresca, 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 now 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!

Something else to be aware of: Swarthmore courses are numbered differently than those at Bryn Mawr or Haverford:

1-10: introductory courses

11-99: other courses (If you want to receive credit for this course at a particular level at Bryn Mawr, speak with your Swarthmore professor as well as a professor at Bryn Mawr in the same department to clarify this puzzling system.)

100-199: seminars for upperclass persons and graduate students

A note about the van: speak with your professor if the van tends to arrive later than scheduled. My professor, as there are two Bryn Mawr students in the class who have no control whatsoever over when the van pulls up, said that he would start class five minutes later. I realize that this is an unusual and fortunate circumstance.

If you are curious about offerings beyond Bryn Mawr and Haverford, glance through the Swarthmore course guide, and start speaking to students and professors there. Some departments are unique in the tri-college community, such as Engineering and Linguistics. An exciting investigation is in store: meeting new people, learning the ropes of another library (one with red carpets, no less), seeing a different campus, starting conversation with the person next to you during the dizzying van ride, realizing the delectability of the Bryn Mawr College Dining Service, being bombarded with more posters of events that will soon occur, groups that need more members...bon voyage!

Recession in northeastern U.S. batters residents

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New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island — have been experiencing economic problems for over two years now, and the situation recently took a severe downturn. Noted by one economist, the three hardest hit sectors in this recession in New England appropriately enough form the acronym FIRE: finance, insurance, and real estate. The recession began in New England with the collapse of the property and construction markets. New York followed economic suit soon after, and the recession then jumped to California, leaving the two coasts of the U.S. struggling with large budget imbalances and high unemployment rates. The east and west coasts, which benefitted more than the middle of the country from Reaganomics, are now facing the consequences of the unchecked growth spurred in part by huge defense spending, while the heartland's economy has solidified, at least in certain areas. Although the entirety of the country will feel the recession in some respect, the middle of the U.S. has, thus far, remained healthier than either of the coasts. (*The Economist*, 12/22/90)

But the situation remains the worst in New England, where the Consumer Confidence Index as measured by the Conference Board in New York hit the lowest level ever recorded for any area of the country. (*New York Times*, 1/13/91) According to Wayne Ayers, chief economist for the Bank of Boston, New England has lost 254,000 jobs over the past two years, a decline of 4% which accounts for one-fifth of all jobs being lost in the U.S., though the region accounts for only 5.5% of the country's population. Commercial real estate values have sunk by 50%, and business failures have increased by 193% in comparison to 14.5% nationwide. The bleak circumstances in which New England currently finds itself are forcefully symbolized in the FDIC's recent takeover of the Bank of New England, formerly the region's second largest bank. The bank's portfolio of bad real estate loans resulted in insolvency. (*NYT*, 1/13/91)

Ascending unemployment rates, slowed personal income and the abrupt collapse of property markets spurred voters in four of the six states to give power to the "other" party. The people of the other two states, Maine and New Hampshire, while not electing to change the party in leadership, have demonstrated in polls a decrease in liking and trust for their re-elected incumbent governors. In Maine, recent battles over the budget have grown so heated that Governor John McKernan has promised to "engage in one-man rule" to cut all state spending by 15% if legislative agreements aren't reached soon. One of McKernan's opponents, state representative and House majority whip Joseph May, a Democrat, declared that the plan is "financial martial law." (*NYT*, 1/13/91)

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, perhaps as important to note as the election of Weld is the course of his challenger John Silber's campaign, which utilized the resentment of the people against Dukakis and his state establishments. To gain the Democratic nomination, Silber marked challenger Frank Bellotti as a crony from the Dukakis administration. Silber also made a series of abhorrent remarks that many believe helped secure his win in the Democratic primary back in September by appealing to blue-collar whites. In his explanation of his failure to campaign in Roxbury, a largely black suburb of Boston, Silber remarked that there was no point in talking 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 of his tactics in earning him the Democratic nomination is an important statement about the mindset of many of the people of Massachusetts.

In Maine, it appeared that the pattern of the other New England states in electing to change the party of state leadership 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 challenger and former governor, John Brennan, who was garnering 50% up until just weeks before Election Day. McKernan pulled it out in the end, but his inauguration in mid-January was a poorly attended and gloomy affair in a large room that looked remarkably like a high school gymnasium decorated for the Junior Prom. His announcement that the state would be making massive cut-backs in the state payroll, affecting thousands of residents, came just before his second oath of office as governor, and protestors picketed outside the inauguration address and dinner. Televisions exuded the melancholy and tension of the evening during local news broadcasts, and I saw there a reflection of the harsh realities facing the people of Maine daily, realities that I began to perceive months earlier.

Last summer I had my first taste of the recession and saw the earliest effects upon 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, as during the two previous, I waited at one of the town's more popular restaurants, 124 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 seasons of steadily increasing business. Tips averaged between 10% and 12% of

the dinner bills (which were themselves lower) as opposed to the 15% to 18% that was the norm during previous seasons. A number of businesses were forced to close.

The sluggishness of the Bar Harbor season, while discouraging for many of the local businesspeople and hard on the town economy, seems less painful to me after being home over winter break and seeing the difficulties currently facing Maine's population at large. Maine's second largest industry is tourism, an industry that booms for about four months of the year, and lies nearly completely dormant for the remaining eight. Winter in Maine is long and hard for most families, and given the decreased tourist trade over the past season, the increasing unemployment rate, and large state budget imbalances, it has become even longer and harder than before.

I was very lucky to find temporary work in January just outside Bar Harbor, doing data entry at an oil company. This is one of the few industries not seriously hurt by the recession, as oil heating is the most extensively used system in Maine, and the winter there is as cold as ever. While 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 residents. 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 more 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 England's situation will improve with the course of the nationwide trends. If for the sake of no one but the people of Washington County in Maine, already one of the poorest counties in the entire nation, I hope that those predictions are correct.

Popular candidate defeats U.S. propaganda, wins election

continued from page 1

former World Bank official, was the only candidate with a monetary backing in excess of five million dollars, a huge amount of money for a campaign conducted in one of the world's poorest nations.

In contrast, Aristide had little money with which to conduct his campaign. He relied on the public's knowledge of his work among the poorest of the poor in Haiti. Aristide is also known for surviving an assassination attempt several years ago while he was conducting Sunday Mass. Parishioners saved Aristide's life by crowding around him. Several members of his congregation were shot and killed and the church was gutted.

The United States' support of Bazine, Aristide's biggest opponent, took a strange turn the day before the December election. According to Gallagher, U.S. government officials asked Aristide "to concede quickly on election day," apparently assuming Bazine would easily overtake Aristide. State Department operatives were surprised by Aristide's huge victory.

"There's a lot of propaganda by the U.S.," says Gallagher. She described a great deal of resentment on the part of the Haitian population toward U.S. involvement in Haitian governmental affairs.

Bishop Willy Romulus of Jeremie, Haiti

expressed the frustration of his people to a group of Americans gathered for a conference.

"Your government is the vampire of my people. Anything you can do as U.S. citizens to change the attitudes of your government would be a great and essential service to the people of Haiti," said Romulus.



A Haitian ballot from the most recent election.



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. 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
THESIS 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

Tuesday, May 14
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

continued from page 1

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 keep a transportation appointment with a student. Some buildings can 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 they see on campus. 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.

Dykes to Watch Out For



Study abroad: global cri

Israel: Tension evident but not pervasive

By Shira Fruchtman

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 Gurion 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 other parents called asking their children to return. My parents were included in those who called frantically but I convinced them there was nothing to worry about at the time. The remaining twelve students could not understand why everyone was so worried. In Israel, especially in Beer Sheva, where the university I attended was located, everything was very calm. (Beer Sheva is in the south of the country—the first city within the bounda-

ries of the desert. And yes, there is a university there.) Everything was normal, no tension in the air.

The only real tension I felt was when we (the group) were in Jerusalem for a few days touring and learning about the different holy sites. We were there from October 7-9th. Just as a reminder, October 8th was the day of the Temple Mount riot. We were walking around the walls of the old city of Jerusalem speaking about the Second Temple Period when one of my friends whispered to me that she was allergic to a plant that we kept passing. (Keep reading, this is relevant.) I didn't think anything of it at the time but I, too, was feeling as if I were allergic. As we were walking toward the Western Wall, the group leader and guide were discussing whether to go the Wall or to the Jewish Quarter first. Our mind was made up pretty quickly when we saw police cars, ambulances, 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 protruding 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 it seems as though all of Israel is constantly fighting, this incident disproves that. We were less than a mile away from the event and didn't even realize 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 director of the program encourages you to take courses within the regular university program in which there is a much larger selection. My course selection included: Hebrew, Jewish Folklore, the Archaeology of Israel, Arab-Israeli Conflict, and the Structure of English. If I had to say one bad thing 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 leader takes 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 and Galilee, to Jerusalem, and to Masada and Ein Gedi were organized for us, so that we could get to know each other better in the beginning and spend time together as a group at the end. Because the program was small, several Russian immigrants and Israeli students accompanied us.

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 we had the best living 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, or Jerusalem, there were things to do either on campus or even within the dormitory. There were things such as yoga, aerobics, movies every night, discos, and folk dancing in which everyone participates. (If not actually dancing, than in more passive forms of participation.) There were also 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 BCU'S 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, ironically, "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 and a barefoot and be-togaed Socrates questioning the people. My taxi ride from the Athens airport to my new apartment offered a merciless reality check.

The smell of exhaust fumes and smog was overwhelming. The cab driver sped fearfully along the highway, beeping and yelling at all obstacles in his way. I clutched the door handle and remained mute, unable to speak any modern Greek. The first shout the driver directed at me was the word "Akropolis!" He pointed wildly to the left and I saw the Parthenon, its brilliance only slightly dimmed by scaffolding, rising out of the mess of the ugly modern edifices. I could hardly digest the

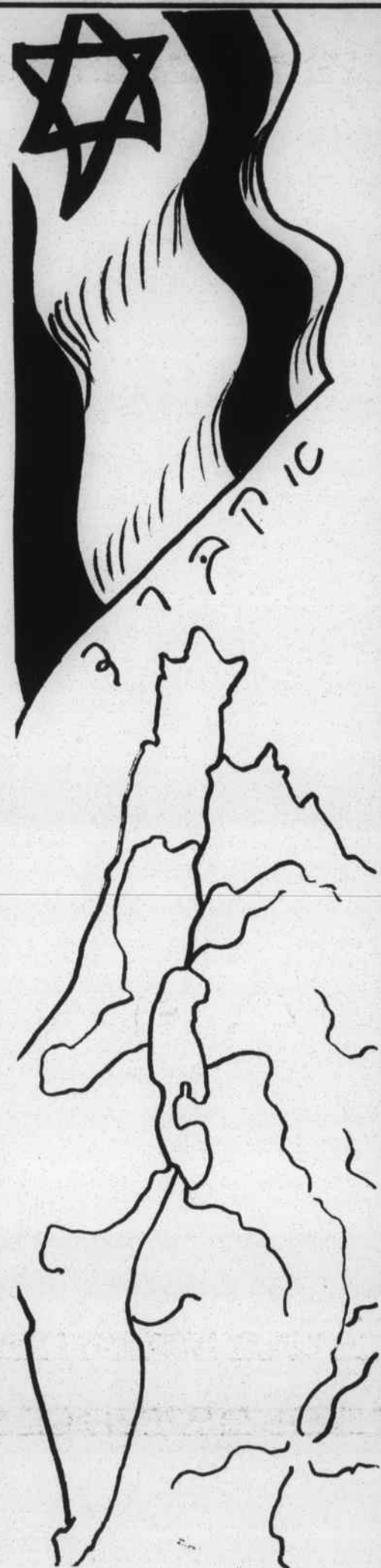
sight. Throughout my semester in Athens, that vision of the Akropolis "ruins" juxtaposed with the modern city never lost its pleasant shock value or ceased to awe me. I was brought back to reality by the cab driver's hand on my thigh. I pushed it away and gave him a disgusted, indignant look which had no effect. It would not be the last sexual harassment that I would have to deal with, but once I learned a little Greek, I 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 limited throughout my stay Greece because my classes were conducted in English. I experienced for the first time the frustration of being unable to ask for what I wanted and 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 nosy 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 common 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.



ses, cultural differences

The heart's struggle with another culture

By Tanya Dean

It is very hard for me to write about my experience living in Mexico. The experience was both more and less than I expected. When I first decided to study abroad I had this marvelous, idealistic idea that I would go and live in another place and gain wonderful cultural insights, make tons of friends, all eager to know the new American visitor, and come back with hundreds of fun stories of my adventures to tell to friends and family. What I discovered is that living in another country is not about "cultural insights," it's not about collecting fun stories (although you may end up with some) - it's about living, living in a place where you are a stranger and everything is strange to you. This is not necessarily bad, but it is hard.

I arrived in Mexico on the first of September, very excited but nervous. I was going alone. I didn't know anyone in the whole country but I was staying with a family. I was eager to get to know them. They were my personal connection, people I could learn from and get close to. I wanted to make a

good impression, so much so that I had even bought several new outfits for the trip - long skirts, blouses, light sweaters (it actually does get a bit chilly down there). This was a big concession for me because I never wear skirts unless I have to. I'm not very comfortable in them, they just don't seem to be me, but I thought they would help me fit into Mexico's more conservative culture. In Mexico skirts seemed safer somehow. Looking back now I believe that, for me, bringing skirts to Mexico was a big mistake.

Many United States citizens think of Mexico as a kind of tropical/desert extension of the U.S., where the people are a bit more laid-back, poor, and have quicker tempers, but that basically they "think just like us." Mexico, however, is not a fifty-first state. Mexican culture is very different from our own - it comes from different roots, different traditions, different historical experiences.

It is no stereotype to say that Mexico is generally more socially conservative than the U.S. As a woman, a feminist, and a bisexual I found this difference threatening and scary. One example of what I mean is a story 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 utmost 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 object 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 this story 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 so much more enlightened than the ignorant people of Mexico. Rape occurs everywhere in frightening proportions. Sexism 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 myself and in the eyes of others, into someone not Tanya. I felt afraid, unsure of myself. I brought 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 is 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 I, 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 took myself to see "Ghost." 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" leans in to kiss her, the audience sees Whoopi 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

Continued on page 8



Economic hardship, difficult changes characterize life in Moscow

By Debbie Berns

At the orientation in Washington, we were warned about the unexpected difficulties that would arise in the Soviet Union. We were told to accept these difficulties, because no one could anticipate or change them. This immediately became evident after I went through customs. I joined my group, only to hear that we were not going directly to our permanent dormitory, but rather to 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 bathroom, to be shared by five students. 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 cans of 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.

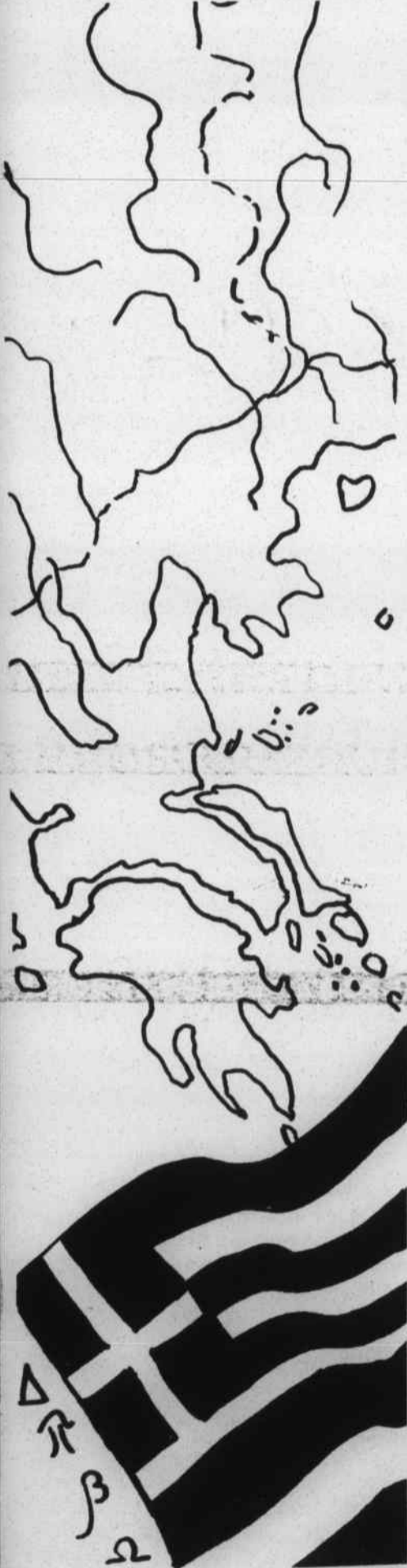
Although I had studied three years of Russian before going to Moscow, I also had to learn a new form of communication. There are markets in the Soviet Union in which farmers can sell their produce at their own prices, instead of having a fixed price as in the state stores. One had to be willing to bargain the price of 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. Some-

times 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 on the rise, 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 they 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 made a lot of wonderful friends. In spite of all the difficulties, I cannot wait to return to the Soviet Union. I had a wonderful experience.



The history behind Yugoslavian conflict

BY NATASHA SEAMAN

"You know, we're so 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 monolithic and all-powerful bureaucracy. Yugoslavia, as people are quick to point out now, was not a "natural" nation-state, but rather was a fabrication necessitated by balance of power politics before World War I, which was institutionalized by the centralist communist government formed after World War II. The country is cracking at the seams now, however. The CIA gives the country just sixteen more months of unity, and even knowledgeable sources consider the breakup likely. A short foray 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 clear-cut.

Yugoslavia, bordered by Greece and Albania in the south, Bulgaria, Romania, and Hungary in the east, Austria and Italy in the north, and the Adriatic sea in the west, is definitely the country of immense cultural diversity it is cracked up to be. Each one of the six republics, practically, has had a different foreign dominator: Slovenia and Croatia in the north were under the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the Dalmatian coast belonged periodically to Italy; Serbia, Macedonia, Bosnia, and Monte Negro were under the Ottoman empire for varying times. This has left each nation with different cultural and historical traditions, and widely differing languages. The major conflict comes between Serbia and Croatia, who have been at odds for a long time. Serbs think Croats are uptight snobs because they have pretensions to

being Western Europeans rather than the southern slavs that they are, while Croats think of Serbs as rude and uncultured cave-man types.

Despite this, the majority of the republics were first united after World War I into the the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes under a Serbian king. (Whose daughter, incidentally, as any Serb can tell you, is Catherine Oxenberg, a star of Dynasty.) This lasted until World War II, when Yugoslavia was overrun by the Nazis, who wreaked their usual havoc. Everyone in Serbia says that the Croats actually supported the Nazis, and even had their own branch of fascists, called the Ustase. Everyone in Croatia says that the Ustase weren't really fascists and the Serbs killed their share of people, too. No one really knows what happened, of course, because soon after World War II, the leaders of the Partizan war resistance became the leaders of the communist government and unknown quantities of important historical documents were destroyed in the cause of national unity.

The resistance fight and the communist government were led by the famous Josip Broz Tito, who made what Yugoslavia is today, both politically and economically. Tito had a vision of a unified and industrialized Yugoslavia, and set about enforcing this vision from above. The military was organized such that young men serving their obligatory army service never served in their home republic, to prevent uprisings on the threat of reciprocal action by soldiers in their home republic. In terms of the economic plan, growth poles were identified and each town was given some form of industrial base. In the interest of fulfilling the Marxist ideal of full employment, these industries were not always placed with the most cogent economic planning principles in mind (some were foundries literally placed hundreds of miles away from any mineral resources, for example),

and the employment that they created was illusory. Bureaucratic agencies multiplied like rabbits to provide jobs to more skilled. Huge, uniform apartment complexes went up in the main cities to house the tremendous waves of rural migrants, who were abandoning their no longer lucrative small farms to the older generation.

Due to a high level of government control of the media, and Tito's well publicized and highly admired resistance to Soviet domination, Tito became more than the country's hero, moving up the rung to the position of a demi-god. Every business, school, and many homes in Yugoslavia sported, in prominent position, a picture of him in various poses. He was not a cruel dictator on the scale of Stalin, say, and he was not hated during his reign. He groomed no successor, however, and left his country in a state of flux when he died. A mongrel, revolving, coalition presidency was created, made up of six people—one leader from each republic. This institution continued in Tito's tradition, carefully nurturing Tito's memory and with that, his centrist vision. Enormous pictures of Tito still decorated the government buildings on International Workers Day (May Day), and a siren still sounded at the exact moment that he died, at 3:15 on May 6, when I was in Yugoslavia in 1987.

Even at that time, my friends, after extolling Tito's many accomplishments, would pull me aside afterwards and tell me what they really thought. He was a greedy man, they would say, who kept an incredibly luxurious home in every one of the main cities in Yugoslavia. He was vain, too, as he dyed his hair shoe leather black up until his death, at age 82. His regional economic programs "enabled the underdeveloped republics to the south to rob the richer northern republics of their economic surplus", etc. When I returned in 1990, these beginnings of doubt had evolved into a full-fledged delegitimization of Tito's government, generating research into some of his activities, such as sending political dissidents to Yugoslavia's equivalent of Siberia, Goli Otok, (The Naked Island), a barren, no-return island in the Adriatic. Rumors were circulating that the Tito who created the economic policies that have left Yugoslavia in a state of flux was actually a Soviet agent. There are two different hypotheses—one that the real Tito did lead the resistance fight in World War II, but then went off to fight in the Spanish Civil War and died there, and the Tito that led Yugoslavia was never the actual man. The second theory puts the replacement of Tito up as far as the 50's, when Tito went to visit the USSR, at which time either a switch took place, or he was brainwashed. Whatever the situation, one of the discerning factors was that Tito could not play the piano before he went to the USSR, but was an accomplished player when he got back. Obviously, Yugoslavs are grasping, trying to

retain their dignity while discounting a great percentage of their past indoctrination.

In recent years, the power of the central government has been waning. In 1989, the government agreed to allow free elections in each of the republics, and in 1990, they were held. The first to hold their elections was Croatia, and they brought the strongly nationalist Croatian Democratic Union into power, led by Franjo Tudjman. Mr. Tudjman has been riding on the wave of this nationalism—his supporters included not only Croats in Yugoslavia, but those abroad as well. Croats establish very strong immigrant communities wherever they are—be it in Austria, Germany, Australia, Canada, The United States, Argentina, or Sweden, to name a few examples. They are successful capitalists, keeping their money within the community to invest only in Croatian causes. Because many of those who left Croatia in the 50's and 60's were political dissidents, they are tremendously nationalist and separatist, and their considerable economic support helped shape the nature of the Croatian Democratic Union's platform and policies, and thereby, today's tensions.

Nationalist parties also went into power in Macedonia, Monte Negro, Bosnia and Hercegovina, and Slovenia. Serbia alone re-elected the socialist government, mostly for the hard-line pro-Yugoslav stance of its leader, Slobodan Milosevic. The closest contender, Vuk Draskovic, was a royalist who wanted to bring back the Serbian King and Queen (who are currently living the lush lives of the ex-patriot royal in London and speak quaintly Cambridge-accented Serbian). A friend of mine who supported Draskovic finds the results of the election appalling. "Yes, all the other countries that were given the vote elected a new government. We have the same old socialists. Who's communist these days? The Chinese, the Cubans, the Albanians and us Serbs." Slobodan Milosevic is affectionately called, is doing what most Serbs want him to do, however, and that is to hold on the best he can to the status quo of a unified Yugoslavia.

This is a challenge. The government of Slovenia held a plebiscite in December, at which time they decided to secede from the federation of Yugoslavia within the next fifteen months. Tudjman met with the president of Slovenia in early January, and promised that Croatia would cast its lot with them in the event of an armed conflict with the central government. Soon afterwards, the central government declared that the private militias of each of the republics were illegal; they demanded that all of the arms held by these armies be surrendered by January 19th, 1991. Rumors in Zagreb around the 17th of January were that tanks were amassing outside of the city. The deadline came, but nothing

continued on page 10



Self-confidence and courage harder to come by in foreign atmosphere

continued from page 7

feeling a rather melancholy sweetness, the rest of the audience began to laugh—here and there—nervously. To almost everyone else in that theater even the hint that these two women might kiss was absurd, threatening, titillating. As I listened to the comments around me I felt completely overcome by rage. That reaction may seem extreme taken independently, but right then it finally hit me smack in the face why I was so angry. I was angry because I really felt oppressed. All the things I valued in myself—strength, independence, love for men and women, my desire as a woman to make a difference—all of those things which are me, even the very fact that I was a woman, were not valued. Who I am was not acceptable and parts of me were even considered objectionable, even sinful. And I, in another culture, in another place not my own, had not been brave enough to step out and say, "This is who I am, like it or not." No, surrounded by foreignness and without those tight bonds of support that were there for me at home, I could not do it. I was frightened. I didn't want to be alone. I wanted to fit in. But when you're not true to

yourself, you can never really fit in because people can tell when you're dishonest. They don't know details, but they know that you know you're not being you. If you are not the real you then other people can't get to know you. You will never be known and if not known, you'll be apart, not a part. Above all "cultural experiences" and tequila stories, that's what I learned in Mexico—be yourself or you won't be anybody at all.

There is so much more I could say about Mexico. I do have hundreds of fun stories. I learned a lot about Mexico and its people. I made some great friends. I even speak Spanish reasonably well now. When I sat down to write this article, however, this part of my experience was what needed to pour out most urgently. Mexico is a different place, not a bad place and there is no way to convey the totality of what Mexico is in such a short space. I hope that readers will not think of Mexico as some kind of nightmarish realm full of reactionary assassins. Every place on Earth has both good and bad points. With this in mind I ask the reader to accept this article for what it is—one person's account of her heart's struggle in a foreign place.

Alternative Careers Forum

You've contemplated being a doctor, lawyer or corporate executive. Your friends have all applied to law school or med school or found a wonderful job with a large company in the city. Still, you have dreams of doing something different. Do not despair! There is help for you. The Alumnae-Student Committee is sponsoring a panel of young alumnae, five to ten years out, who have pursued alternate career paths. They will answer questions and address issues about how they made career choices, how life at a women's college translated into the real world, how they did (or didn't) shape their academic careers to help them in their end pursuits, and how alumnae resources aided them in their career paths. Alumnae on the panel come from careers in the arts, political activism, and environmental issues.

The forum will be held on Monday, February 11th and 7:30-9pm in the Main Lounge of the Campus Center. All Bryn Mawr and Haverford students are welcome.

— Karla Olsen

1991 Seven Sisters Women's Conference Schedule of Open Campus Events

Friday, February 22

- 3:00 - 4:00 "Lesbian and Gay Civil Rights," informal discussion with Urvashi Vaid
Campus Center 210
- 4:30 - 5:30 "Lesbian and Gay Health Issues, HIV and AIDS Legislation," informal discussion with Urvashi Vaid
Campus Center 210
- 7:00 - 9:00 Urvashi Vaid, Executive Director, National Gay and Lesbian Task Force
Thomas Great Hall
- 9:30 - 11:30 Bryn Mawr Film Series presents Yvonne Rainer's new film, *Privilege*
Thomas 110

Saturday, February 23

- 10:30 - 12:00 Drucilla Cornell, Professor of Law, Cardozo Law School
Thomas 110
- 1:30 - 2:30 "Feminism, Deconstruction, Post-Structuralism and Legal Theory," informal discussion with Drucilla Cornell
Campus Center 210
- 2:00 - 3:30 Barbara Smith, Executive Director, Jobs With Peace
- 10 - 2:00 am Open-Campus Seven Sisters Women's Party
Erdman Living Room

Sunday, February 24

- 9:00 - 10:30 National Coalition Building Institute, Coalition Building Skills Workshop
Thomas 110
- 10:30 - 11:30 Brunch
- 11:30 - 5:00 NCBI, Coalition Building Skills Workshop, continued
Thomas 110

Seven Sisters Women's Conference here

The Seven Sisters Women's Conference is an annual undergraduate conference 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 February 22-24.

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. Separatism, creation of safe space, assimilation versus cooperation, tokenism and coalition building are subjects that will be addressed by speakers. The con-

ference format will intersperse workshops, breakout sessions, and student panel discussions between main speakers. Speakers and delegates will discuss direct implications of identity politics on Seven Sisters' campuses.

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

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

The planning committee members are: Julie Demeo, Box C-584, x7874; Susan Morrow, Box C-375, 525-6433, Gwyn Richardson, Box C-795, x7607; and Camilla Saulsbury, Box C-783, x5636.

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, grassroots organizing, and public education to advance gay and lesbian civil rights. She has been on the NGLTF staff since 1986, serving as Public Information Director 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 prisoner's 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 involvement 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 foundation 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 organizations 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 Northeastern University School of Law.

On Friday, February 22, Urvashi Vaid will be participating in two informal discussions and opening the Seven Sisters 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 lobbying efforts. At 3:30 in Campus Center 210, she will discuss lesbian and gay 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 Campaign. Jobs With Peace is a non-profit organization that seeks to advocate the redirection of our federal spending priorities toward human needs. A long-time African-American community activist, Smith has led community members through innovative teaching and developing projects which foster cross-racial understanding.

Jobs With Peace has been a catalyst for grassroots conversion education and statewide organizing that will enable planning for diversification of local industry or military facilities. Smith has played an important role in introducing the Economic Adjustment Act, which will help communities take control of their economic future.

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

Smith has been working with a newly formed city-wide coalition of homeless advocates, housing, peace and community activists and various legislative representatives for the Build Homes Not Bombs Campaign. Smith brings her own past struggles to this coalition and seeks to motivate by using herself as an example. She is also the president of the Delaware Valley Housing Coalition.

Barbara Smith's career includes teaching for nine years at the University New School. There, Smith developed a curriculum which emphasized human values and skills for well-being. She supported and assisted in developing programs which promoted neighborhood interests, increased AIDS awareness, developed reading tutoring, identified personal leadership in the community and has given technical assistance to various community groups.

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, focussing specifically on coalition building.

Coalition building

The National Coalition Building Institute is dedicated to the creation of a new model of leadership. NCBI trains community leaders from every field in the art of coalition building and intergroup conflict resolution. This includes skills in identifying the underlying causes of intergroup tensions, developing conflict resolution strategies, and implementing effective prejudice reduction programs.

NCBI organizes Leadership Institutes, attended by a diverse group of government, religious, ethnic and business leaders; human services and community agency staff; educators; lobbyists; social activists; lawyers and counselors. Participants are trained to identify and resolve inter-group conflicts, define self-interest in a way that builds bridges, and develop multi-cultural programs and coalitions for their own organizations.

NCBI has also developed Prejudice Reduction Trainings that have been widely successful in communities, schools and workplaces. Participants learn to help individuals and groups examine deep issues of identity, unfreeze prejudicial attitudes, act on the basis of shared values, know what to do when values are in conflict and empower individuals to be constructive advocates on behalf of other groups.

NCBI has conducted prejudice reduction workshops for over 5,000 students at 75 college campuses across the U.S. Teams of faculty, student and administration leaders are trained to lead prejudice reduction programs on their own campuses. Colleges and universities that have participated include: Boston College, Boston University, Brandeis, Brown, *c/continued on page 10*

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 Pennsylvania, where she received the Harvey Levin Memorial Award for Teaching Excellence. She has taught a dynamic

range of courses, including Labor Law, Employment Discrimination, Feminist Jurisprudence, Professional Responsibility, Rights of Unorganized Workers, Hegel Seminar, Legal Reform and Women's Issues, and Competing Conceptions of Critical Theory.

She is a member of several professional organizations, including the Hegel Society of America, The Metaphysical Society, and the American Philosophical Association. *Continued on page 10*

Conflict in Yugoslavia

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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 confederation of self-determined republics with their own militias, which seems to be the best compromise of the situation. With one false step, however, the coun-

try 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
 RESOLVE to become a more efficient researcher
 RESOLVE to become more proficient in the use of CD-ROM databases

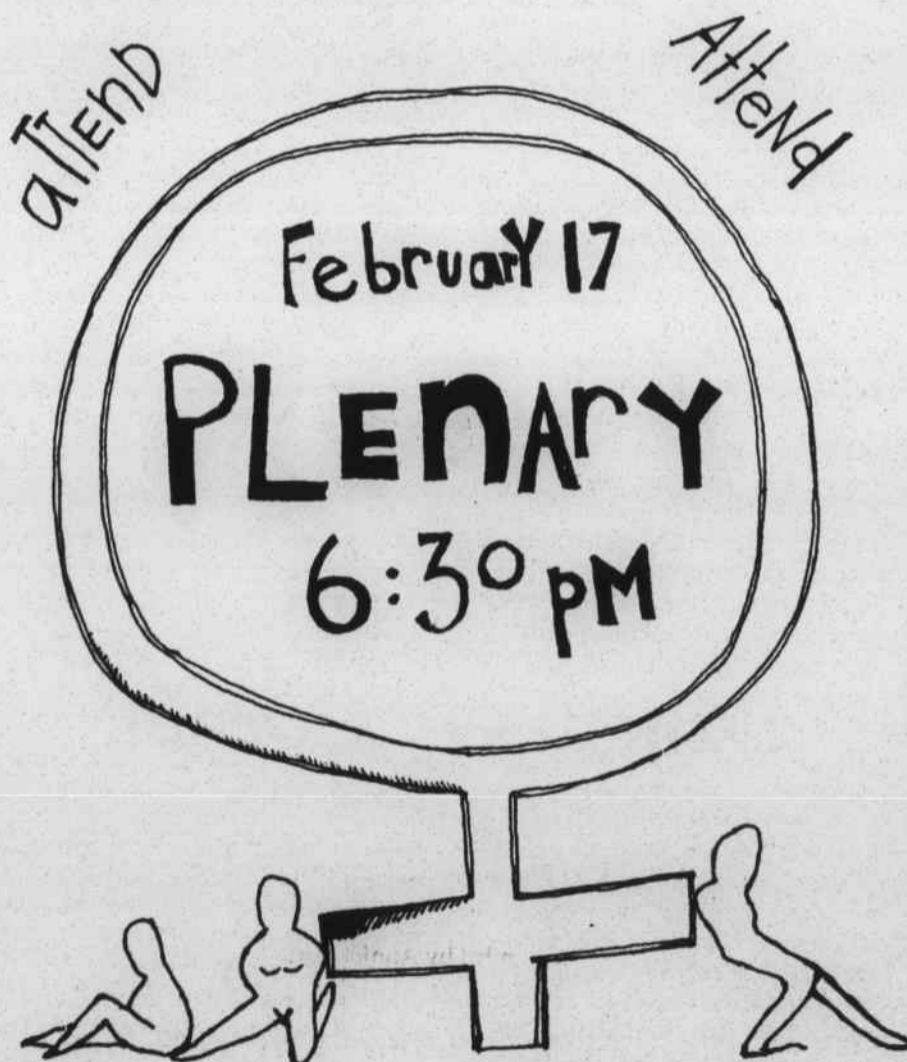
Now is the time to keep those promises to yourself. From February 11th through the 22nd, the reference librarians in Canaday will offer one hour instructionals on the use of CD-ROM databases:

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY 2:30 PM - 3:30 PM
 TUESDAY, THURSDAY 11 AM - 12 NOON

There are presently fourteen CD-ROM databases available to you in Canaday:

Applied Science & Technology Index	10/83—
Art Index	9/84—
Biological & Agricultural Index	7/83—
General Science Index	5/84—
GPO on Silverplatter	7/76—
Humanities Index	2/84—
Index to United Nations Publications	1/88—
MLA International Bibliography	1/81—
National Newspaper Index	[the most recent 4 years]
PsychLit	1/74—
Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature	2/83—
Religion Indexes	10/75—
Social Sciences Index	2/83—
Sociofile	1/74—

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



Cornell

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cal 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; *Legal Hermeneutics*, ed. Stanley Fish; and *Feminists Theorize the Political*, eds. Judith Butler and Joan Scott.

She has lectured extensively, including engagements at the Collegium Phaenomenologicum in Perugia, Italy; Johann Wolfgang Goethe Universitat; Cambridge University; University of London; UCLA; Miami School of Law; Williams College; University of Notre Dame; American University; University of Frankfurt Law School and Haverford College (1985).

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 sheets 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 spaces available.

If you have any questions, please call Jessica Booth, x7525, or Jon Novick, 645-9659.

ARTS AND ENTERTAINMENT

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 wistful, laughing and crying all along with the painful twists of this hilarious romance. It's a gem that's not clichéd; a bittersweet and whimsical adventure story, replete with elephants and drums. Are you curious yet?

Brontë (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 Brontë consumes birdseed (whole grains) and can't figure out why she won't drink real coffee, they set to their task.

Brontë 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 fatal 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. Nosy neighbors, friends, and family poke in and out, creating awkward and riotous predicaments for the newlyweds. When the immigration official is in Brontë'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." 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 *Jean de Florette*, *Manon of the Spring*, or *Cyrano de Bergerac* is sensational and irresistible. He makes the show. We learn that Green Cards and greenhouses are irrelevant.



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, MSS '69, Ph.D. (Social Work) '77 in memory of her sister, Henriette Elisabeth Kleinsmiede 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 Complex addition.



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 text 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 Betsy Hodges at 525-4086, box c-1334, or vax B_HODGES.



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 Bison will be performing pieces by Mozart in Thomas Great Hall at 8 pm.

African-American Images: Works in Three Media; Open through Feb 28 Monday, Wednesday, and Friday from 9am to 3 pm. Community Education Center, 3500 Lancaster Ave. Call 387-1911.

Thursday, Feb. 7 *Independent Majors Informational Session* for all interested and enterprising Sophomores at 3:30 in Campus Center, Rm. 210.

Exploring Career Paths: Panel on Externships sponsored by Student-Alumnae Committee at 7:30 pm in Campus Center 105. Refreshments will be served.

The Cutting Edge III begins tonight at the International House Arts Center in Philadelphia. This film series will feature *La Tigra* (Ecuador), *The Countess* (Bulgaria), *Women's Story* (China), *Palombella Rossa* (Italy), *Barroco* (Spain, Cuba), *The Garden* (Great Britain). Call 387-5125 for specific dates and times.

Friday, Feb. 8 *Koranic and Poetic Sensibility in the Middle East and its Mistranslation*; Talk by Professor of Religion Michael Sells at 12 pm in Dalton Rm 100A. Sponsored by Anthropology Colloquium on Peace.

War and Soldiering: The Veterans' View; Ad Hoc Faculty sponsored talk with Professors Arthur Dudden and James Wright at 1 pm in Campus Center Lounge.

Student Print and Drawing Exhibit opens in CampusCenter Gallery from 4 pm to 6 pm.

Dining Out for Life: 27 Philadelphia area restaurants will donate 50 percent of your food bill tonight to Action AIDS and MANNA. Make reservations SOON. Call 981-3300 for the restaurant list and other info.

Pittsburgh Dance Alloy performance at 8 pm at Swarthmore. Call 328-8227.

Thursday, Feb. 14 *The Language of War and Peace: Arabic and American English*; Talk with Linguist Sayed Omran at noon in Dalton Rm. 100A. Sponsored by Anthropology Colloquium on Peace.

Friday, Feb. 15 First night of *Dual Life* by June Fortunato: "(an adaptation of) a short story about Mexican culture and one woman's schizophrenia." Friday and Saturday at 8 pm at Community Education Center. \$5 w/ student ID.

Saturday, Feb. 16 *Women In Slavery and Reconstruction*; Symposium from 9:30 am to 5 pm in Goodhart Hall.

Monday, Feb. 18 Ron Takaki speaks on *A Tale of Two Universities: (Multi)-Cultural Literacy in the 21st Century* at 8 pm in Goodhart Hall.

Tuesday, Feb. 19 Kimika Williams presents "Worker of Words" at 1:15 pm in Campus Center 105. Sponsored by Women's Writers Series.

Ongoing exhibits in Philadelphia:

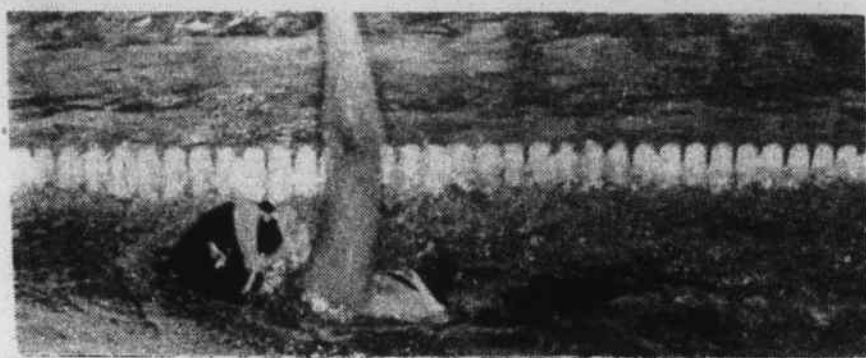
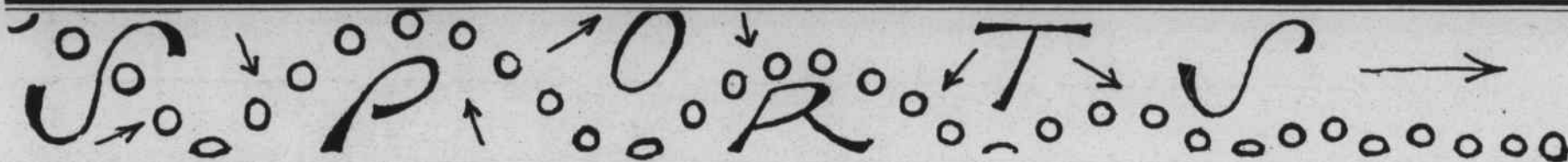
Many Voices: the Ethnic Press in America; Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies, 18 S. 7th Street. Call 925-8090.

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

Okiek Portraits: A Kenyan People Look at Themselves. Photo Exhibit by anthropologist Corinne Kratz. The University Museum of Archaeology / Anthropology, 33rd and Spruce Streets. 898-4000.

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*.
College News file photo

BMC swim team defeats Widener by slim margin

By Miriam Allersma

How many of you have had the indescribable 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 IS DEADLY! GO MEDLEY GO!" Taking firsts in individual events were, Piwowar in the 100yd-fly, Johanna Wagner '93 in the 500yd-free, and Hansen in both the 50yd and 100yd-free.

Though both teams won the same number of events, Bryn Mawr was able to capitalize on its depth by taking more seconds and thirds, according to Coach Barb Bolich. She attributes the victory to

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 topped her own (and the school's) 1M 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, Julie Smith, Natalie May, Monica Shah and Miriam Allersma 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 February 6.

Horned Toads seduce new recruits for rugby

By Vicky Maxon

The sun is warm, the pitch is soft and green, and we're all in hunky-dory moods. What more is there to say than "RUGBY?" The past weekend's excellent weather saw many die-hard ruggers in just the frame of mind and body to pass the ball around, and this is what they did.

Saturday was the first official pre-season practice for the BMC/HCWRF, also known as the Bryn Mawr/Haverford Horned Toads, and all the best were in attendance on the playing field beside Schwartz Gymnasium. Coach JoJo Gunn, along with a buddy lovingly called Chubbs from the Philadelphia Whitemarsh men's team, lovingly presided over a casually intense sevens game. Present also at the get-together that depended on word-of-mouth were two new recruits.

Sound familiar? Yes, women's rugby in the Bi-Co Community is gradually losing its underground, cult-like status to achieve the recognition it so richly deserves (it's the COOL thing to do!), thanks in part to dedicated ruggers spreading the word, but also because of the nature of the game. Shall we call the phenomenon "pleasantly addictive?" I know of no other pertinent phrase, save perhaps "amazingly awesome," to describe and acknowledge what playing rugby does for most of us.

It is a sport that lets you strive to be concentrated, dedicated, and just plain happy to be alive, for several reasons. Team spirit and unity, the personal and physical challenge, and the feeling of a well-deserved and worked-for try (rugby

for score) are the several that immediately leap to mind. When pressed one could also cite the post-game teas with the (former) opponents, the trading of rugby tales and new twists to rugby songs, and did I mention team spirit and unity?

If any of this sounds vaguely exciting or interesting, we encourage you to see what rugby is all about for yourself. You can get a taste by attending the pre-season practices in or around Schwartz Gymnasium, which will be held during February on Tuesday and Thursday nights, 7:30 to 9pm. These are designed to get us in rugby shape, for experienced and new players. If you are just too busy this month, regular practices start in March at the Haverford pitch beside that campus' gym. Ask directions!

The coming season will be somewhat different than last Fall's, at least as far as our opponents are concerned. We have several new players, and will be playing several different teams. The two big highlights will be the University of Virginia Tournament, April 6-7, and the Seven Sisters Championships, which we are hosting April 13-14. You can expect the same exciting rugby matches that the BMC/HCWRF has previously been able to offer, with contests officially beginning March 23, when we play our big rival, UPenn.

Any questions, about practice times or rugby in general (just what is a pitch?), can be asked of our President, Jen Reed, at x7809, or our Captain, Carla Tohtz, at 645-9606. Or just ask your friendly rugger next door!

MADAME LULU

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 tends to encourage this. And if she's in love with you this can be an extremely good thing. Because then she talks 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

be wonderful together. 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 wounding. 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 Mawrtyrs 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 nothing 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 Virgos as being unromantic. This is a myth. Virgo Mawrtyrs 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.