There can't be "too many" Asians at Bryn Mawr

by Joanne Ma

When I was a prospective high school student, one of the main reasons I wanted to come to Bryn Mawr was that I thought Bryn Mawr College was a very enlightening and active campus. College campus tours are supposedly rife with interesting discussions and idealistic students and professors, and Bryn Mawr would certainly be one of the schools that came closest to this ideal. Some of the most basic foundations of our school—being a women's college, the Honor Code, pluralism, and diversity—these are supposed to create an atmosphere where students treat each other with respect and make an effort to be understanding. However, I have come to realize that Bryn Mawr is not perfect. Right now, one of the best examples of this "imperfection" is the college's attitude towards racism and ethnicity. I got to realize that Bryn Mawr is not perfect.

Admissions Office doesn't seem to realize that the model minority myth is in fact a myth. Although this may seem obvious, minority groups are not all same and do not have the same history or needs. The Asian American community includes many, many cultures. Asian American doesn't mean just Chinese, Korean, and Japanese. The Asian American population is made up of persons from more than 20 countries (speaking more than 100 languages and dialects) and belonging to many different religions. Asian American also includes groups such as Filipino, Laotian, Burmese, Vietnamese and Nepalese. Some of us know that anti-Asian violence is on the rise (this rise being perhaps see "Model Minority" on p3)

What makes women doctors different?

by Erika Munsch Ed

It seems that the more prestigious a field of study is, the harder it is for women to succeed in it. This is quite true in medical research and practice, as was demonstrated time and again during the "Changing the Face of Medicine" conference last weekend.

The conference started on Friday evening with a talk by Perri Klass about what it was like to be a woman, mother and author as well as a doctor. Although Dr. Klass described many difficult situations that arose from being pregnant or having a small child during medical school and residency, the picture she painted wasn't too bad. She had a very positive outlook on the possibilities for women in medical fields despite the very great challenges, which was rather reassuring. There was one topic she brought up which was echoed later in a totally unrelated setting: whether female doctors provide a different kind of care than male doctors. Specifically many patients (both male and female) feel more comfortable with women and say that women doctors pay more attention to details that are so important to the patient but which may seem insignificant in a hospital setting.

Later in the evening, I was speaking with a neurologist who had practised pediatrics in Rumania before moving to the U.S. In her own words, she was old-fasioned. She strongly felt that women should dedicate their talents to fields of medicine where they have more long term contact with patients, such as primary care. Her attitude had been of a "nice girl shouldn't bother with the messiness of the emergency room," but there was a progressive element to her thinking. Indeed, she felt that women didn't need to prove themselves in "male" terms by showing how tough they could be. It is true that women, especially of her generation, bring different experiences to the medical field than do men, and this again female doctors provided a different kind of care than male doctors.

The more prestigious a field of study is, the harder it is for women to succeed in it. "Many patients (both male and female) feel more comfortable with women [doctors]."

Feminism doesn't address needs of Black women

by Rachel Jen-Baptiste

As the celebration of women's history month continues, I have very conflicting feelings. I am conscious of the global and historical nature of gender oppression and adhere to the doctrine that women should not hold a subordinate position in any society. Yet I will not categorize myself as a feminist because "feminism" as it exists does not encompass my goals and that of women of color in general. I don't consider myself a "feminist." Rather, I consider myself a progressive and single-minded when it comes to the importance of and work towards the liberation of women of color.

"Every time one woman is harassed, all other women...are told once again that they are second-class citizens."
EDITORIAL

So men have always complained about not being able to submit to The College News. Here comes their chance. In the true spirit of bi-college sharing, we hereby announce that The Bi-College News and The College News have merged into one, in that they have become an insert in our paper. Hence, you will be unable to find an issue of The Bi-College News in the campus center tomorrow. We trust that this situation will promote sharing, dialogue and cooperation.

The Erdman News Office will be placed for room draw and their equipment will be auctioned off to benefit the Former Editors' Retirement Fund.

We, the editors of the new and improved The College and That-other-college News would also like to congratulate the Howl for another year of hard work.

Good luck with room draw.

THE COLLEGE NEWS
BRYN MAWR COLLEGE, VOLUME XV, NO. 4, APRIL 1, 1993

Editors
Laura Brower, c-1217, x5660
Erika Merschrod, c-1446, x5612

A & E Editors
Stacy Curwood, Heather Carville

Sports Editor
Brenda Bradbury

Cartoonist
Emily Cotlier

Transportation Manager
Laura Moszer

Photo Editor
Amy Caviller

Graphics Editor
Monica Farrow

Paste-up Goddess
Miriam Cope

Editorial Board
Idil Çağım, Laura Pedraza, Tamara Rozental, Elizabeth Lysonja, Braewyn Lundberg, Emily Bass, Suniti Belbase, Melissa Linstrum, Nina Ellis

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE: The College News is a feminist newsjournal which serves as a source of information and self-expression for Bryn Mawr community. Recognizing that feminism is a collective process, we attempt to explore issues of the interest to all women, both members of this college and of the larger world community. Through this continuing dialogue, we seek to promote communication and understanding and to foster self-confidence and independence in expression.

They'll never call us the nunnery on the hill again!

Scenes from the spectacular Pallas Athena dance.

Self-gratifying photo of the editors

Pallas Athena, '93... a view from above
Asian Americans aren't a privileged minority

by Joanne Ma

Recently Bryn Mawr students received a copy of the following letter, written by students of ASA who wanted to continue a dialogue with the administration regarding Asian minority issues on campus. The meeting will be held after several discussions between members of Bryn Mawr's ASA who wanted to continue a dialogue with the administration regarding Asian minority issues on campus. The meeting will be held after several discussions between members of Bryn Mawr's ASA who wanted to continue a dialogue with the administration regarding Asian minority issues on campus.

The meeting, tentatively scheduled for Tuesday, April 6. Please watch for information about this meeting.

ASA also had 2 speakers come and talk about minority education on Wednesday, March 30, Debby Wei, an educator, from the Philadelphia chapter of Asian Americans United. The College News

Asian Americans aren't a privileged minority

Dispel those myths! Here are the facts

by Anisa Cadar

MYTH: Asian/Pacific Americans are a fairly homogeneous group.
FACT: Asian/Pacific American population is made up of persons from over 20 countries, speaking over 100 languages and dialects, belonging to 15+ religions.

MYTH: Few Asian/Pacific Americans live in poverty.
FACT: In 1990, the percentage of white families who lived below the poverty level was 8.8%.

2. While the overall population average of Asian/Pacific Americans living below the poverty level was 12.4%, this statistic differed greatly between groups. Amongst the highest groups, the percentage below the poverty level in the U.S. were:

Japanese: 6.6%  South Asian: 10.5%
Chinese: 13.3%  Southeast Asian: 7.3%
Hmong: 65.5%  Samoan: 25.5%
Vietnamese: 14.2%  Thais: 14.2%
Lao: 65.5%  Filipino: 6.9%

(source: Asian American Health Forum)

MYTH: Asian/Pacific Americans have a greater income than whites.
FACT: A statistic that is often used against Asian/Pacific Americans is that their median family income in 1990 was $43,320 while the median family income of white families in 1990 was $36,920. BUT the 1990 census shows us that the PER CAPITA income was $13,420 for Asian/Pacific Americans and $26,920 for white families. How is this possible? The factors for this disparity are that the Asian/Pacific American households tend to have more family members and more persons working than a white family. That means that the per capita income was computed over more people than the income for the average white family. 74% of Asian/Pacific American households had 3 or more earners in 1990, while 57% of white households had 3 or more earners.


MYTH: Most Asian Americans live in the suburbs.
FACT: 24% of the white population live inside central cities while almost the same percentage of Asian/Pacific Americans (48%) live in central cities (source: U.S. Gov't. Current Population Reports. Series P-20, Population characteristics: no. 459.)

Have we forgotten that there is a sizable population of South East Asian (see above, for Hmong, Lao, Cambodia, Vietnamese), who have some of the highest poverty and school attainment rates. A large percentage of these people live in Chicago's Chinatown as: Filipino (25.6%), Northwest (6.6%), Obey (12.9%), South Philadelphia (17.3%), University City High (9.1%), and George Washington (6.8%).

Here's a fact that is not popular to claim that Asian/Pacific Americans are the "model minority" overachievers that they are stereotyped as. It is obvious that the umbrella term "Asian Americans" covers a group that is diverse and encompassing. In the 1990 census, there are 154 different Asian/Pacific American groups. Amongst 11 different groups, the percentage who lived below the poverty level was:

Samoan:25.5%
Laotian: 65.9%
Thai: 14.2%
Filipino: 6.9%
Japanese: 6.6%
Cambodian: 45.7%
Filipino: 6.9%
Korean: 4.8%
Vietnamese: 14.2%
Hmong: 65.5%
South Asian: 10.5%
Chinese: 13.3%
Northeast (8.6%), Oney (12.9%), South Philadelphia (17.3%), University City (9.1%), and George Washington (6.8%).

There is a reason why it is not popular to claim that Asian/Pacific Americans are the "model minority" overachievers that they are stereotyped as. It is obvious that the umbrella term "Asian Americans" covers a group that is diverse and encompassing. In the 1990 census, there are 154 different Asian/Pacific American groups. Amongst 11 different groups, the percentage who lived below the poverty level was:

IN previous meetings we have received financial aid statistics pertaining to Bryn Mawr's Asian American students. These statistics have not yet been made available to us and we would appreciate if they were provided at least four days before the meeting.

The model-minority myth persists at Bryn Mawr

continued from pl

most noticed during the Gulf War), we may know that many schools are trying to keep Asians out of their schools because there are "too many of them." How many people know that within the Asian community there are very strong tensions between socio-economic/cultural groups? That many families are not upper-class or middle-class? That many Asians are illiterate in both their native and English languages? That Asian women face strong pressure from their native and native American cultures? Many Asian American communities are poor and extremely alienated from mainstream American society, used as cheap and sometimes illegal labour, and living in squalid conditions in the Chinatowns, Koreatowns and refugee communities.

If Asians are the model minority where are our Asian American politicians? Are we ever to become "over-represented" when it seemed to be working. Or are we just looking to fill quotas so we can keep everyone happy? If Native Americans were ever to become "over-represented" we take away their financial protection? Is it just when it is relatively cheap (and good publicity) that we say we support minorities? Is our college's view of "minority" only that the numbers of a group aren't high enough this year?

There is more to being a minority than under-representation on campus. Under-representation of minority students is a chronic problem at Bryn Mawr; however, what happens when the day comes that we try to increase the numbers of Asian/Pacific American students fits or surpasses national minority statistics? Is there really no more racism in the United States, therefore we do not need to support minority students? Let us develop a more sophisticated and long-term look at minority issues on this campus. For example, how can we develop support and Asian Americans making taking away from African Americans, Latinas and Native American students? Let us develop a more sophisticated and long-term look at minority issues on this campus. Let us support and Asian Americans making taking away from African Americans, Latinas and Native American students. Let us develop a more sophisticated and long-term look at minority issues on this campus. Let us support and Asian Americans making taking away from African Americans, Latinas and Native American students. Let us develop a more sophisticated and long-term look at minority issues on this campus. Let us support and Asian Americans making taking away from African Americans, Latinas and Native American students. Let us develop a more sophisticated and long-term look at minority issues on this campus. Let us support and Asian Americans making taking away from African Americans, Latinas and Native American students.

"When are the model minority where are our Asian American politicians? Artist? BMC faculty?"

Thank you for your attention.

cc Joyce Miller Nancy Monnich Karen Tidmarsh and Elizabeth Vermey

Sincerely,
Asian American Students Association of Bryn Mawr College

The model-minority myth persists at Bryn Mawr

IF "Asian Americans are the model minority where are our Asian American politicians? Artist? BMC faculty?"
Free trade is a guise for old-style exploitation

by Meg Green

The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) is a corporate document which opens the entire continent to co-operate in exploitation. The goal is to make the market run more efficiently and achieve trade benefits at the cost of the individual, the environment, and national standards. NAFTA will not help credit its proponents; earning the standards is still unenforced or in effect. As we debate, the Mexican state will be tied to the economic state of the U.S. Is this healthy for Mexico?

Proponents of NAFTA, who are not corporate-financed, seem to be confusing short-term and long-term benefits. Short-term, Mexico will experience an influx of capital; expansion of trade and relations with Mexico and in the third-world. There will be no immediate economic benefit to the Mexican state. The Mexican state will be tied to the economic state of the U.S. Is this healthy for Mexico?

Expanding trade and relations with Mexico and in the third-world will influence the ability to continue to make good on NAFTA's promise to buy from Mexico. NAFTA will be a key to development. To appreciate the danger of this; a glimpse at the Canadian system of higher education. As we debate, the Mexican state will be tied to the economic state of the U.S. Is this healthy for Mexico?

Looking at the type of development offered by NAFTA, it becomes clear that the Mexican state will be tied to the economic state of the U.S. Is this healthy for Mexico?

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Mexico must protect its interests in NAFTA

by Tamara Rozental

Now that the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) is on its way to becoming a reality, it seems essential that Canada, the United States and Mexico get to know each other better. This includes dispelling myths and stereotypes and making better use of our comparative advantages, especially when dealing with Mexico, as we still clearly are an underdeveloped nation.

For starters, we don't talk about our northern neighbor with suspicion and antipathy. We believe he is equal to us in our respective cancer. This dates back to the war in which Mexico lost what is now the South Western United States (Texas, California, Colorado...).

The U.S. also has a history of interference in Mexican affairs. An example of this would be the kidnapping of Dr. Alvarez Machain in the 80's by DEA agents. He was brought to the U.S. and charged with murder even though he allegedly committed the crime in Mexico and was a Mexican citizen. Last year, the Supreme Court ruled that nothing in the American Constitution prevented such actions. Therefore, the prisoner was tried in the U.S. and eventually acquitted for lack of evidence. It took long and delicate negotiations to grant the Doctor permission to return to his native land, and still the Supreme Court demanded that he be tried a second time in Mexico.

Nowadays our past differences, Mexicans are beginning to think of the U.S. as a positive economic influence, a trade partner, and overall a more friendly neighbor. The U.S. for its part, after the "lost decade" of Mexico's debt crisis and galloping inflation, has understood that the two economies are closely interrelated and that any event south of the border will inevitably influence millions of American citizens (because of immi- grants, to Mexican imports, political insta- bility...).

Today, there is a greater mutual respect and interest in promoting economic growth. However, Mexico, is of course, still a developing country. This means that, although we are slowly approach- ing the international definition of develop- ment (our per capita income is now US$850.000), we still belong to the underdeveloped countries of the United States. Thus, it is unreason- able to expect Mexico to meet standards identical to those in the U.S. or Canada. This applies to environmental, labor, health and educational fields.

The country has a strong commitment to go for poverty, disease, illiteracy, and corruption must be dealt with before we can achieve full development. Whereas America's primary health concern centers on AIDS, Mexico must still eradicate cholera, malaria, and other typi- cal Third World ills.

We have made great strides but there is much more to be done. Despite Mexico's strong commitment to development, we are not trying to become just like our northern neighbors. Mexican people have a different culture and language that we have kept for over 20 centuries. We do not want modernization to come at the expense of our national identity. Some private schools in Mexico have started to celebrate Thanksgiving and piñatas represent Ninja Turtles and the Simpson instead of the more traditional shapes. This is precisely what we want to avoid.

Mexicans are very proud of their her- itage and history. Although we do want to improve and take advantage of tech- nological innovation, productivity in the work place and other economic factors, our national identity must be preserved. On the political side, it is important to note that Mexico has long been a democ- racy, although, as is the case in Japan and Italy, one party (the PRI or Partido Revolucionario Institucional) has dominated elections for many decades. Political stability has been profitable for the coun- try since it has avoided wasting scarce resources on military spending for both internal and exter- nal uses, and has created a solid eco- nomic infrastruc- ture. However, the system is in deeper- need of reform. Some efforts to improve have been made, and recently, opposition parties (the PAN and the PRD) have held and won some elections. To- day, three out of 31 states are in the hands of the opposition.

The electoral system needs to be re- formed so that candidates can be elected, without question as to the legitimacy of the process. The PRI was accused of cheating during the 1988 presidential elections and several governors from that same party have had to resign because of rising accusations of electoral fraud. Free-

dem of the press still leaves much to be desired since the government resorts to censorship when criticism gets out of hand. In the recent past, opposition lead- ers and the press have been warned to stop publishing their work and "advised" to lay low. These are only a few examples of an outdated political system in need of modernization.

Mexicans have a lot to learn from the U.S. but Americans could also use Mex- ico as a model for future reference espe- cially in social welfare reform. Solidar- idad, a program established by President Salii- dana, provides food and technical assistance. Programs like these rally the people together and teach them not to rely solely on government aid but to work for their own well-being. American- ists who studied and observed our health care system (i.e. one of Bush's sons) have been amazed at how productive it is. Mexicans can obtain low cost health care at any social security hospital or clinic and every Mexican doctor is re- quired to work at a public h lyrics before moving into the private sector.

All of these changes have been made in a move towards a more modern state, one better able to compete in the interna- tional scene.

Mexicans are convinced of a need for change and that is why NAFTA is so important. NAFTA will accelerate the process by opening economic opportuni- ties, and making the country a more appealing place to set up new factories and businesses.

From the American point of view, the treaty would help to limit illegal immi- gration and force companies to be more competitive. A recent study indi- cated that phar- macological drugs are produced by the same com- panies that are fifth of the U.S. price south of the border. A free trade treaty would avoid such dis- compliances and would therefore be ben- efitting to the American people. Mexicans have a lot to contribute: re- source, raw material, productive labor, music, art, and food.

It is in the spirit of mutual gain that Mexico embarks on the NAFTA process. The success of the mission, however, largely depends on a better understand- ing by Americans and Canadians of what Mexico is and wants to be.

Overseas Development Network NAFTA Awareness Week

Sunday April 4, 1993—11:00 am brunch at Bryn Mawr in the Dorothy Vernon Room at Haffner with two special guests. A representative from the Friends for Farm Workers in Philadelphia will discuss their upcoming edu- cational project with Mujeres. Sandi Funk, Director of the Original Women's Network in Canada will also be present to network with all those interested in indigenous women's issues. This forum provides us with a great informal setting to discuss the impact of NAFTA on both U.S. farmworkers and in- digenous peoples. All students are invited to attend!

Monday April 5, 1993—Panel discussion at Bryn Mawr to discuss the impact of a free trade agreement on women and indigenous communities. Our special guest speakers will be Sandi Funk, director of the Original Women's Network based in Winnipeg, Manitoba (Canada), and Mr. Rodriguez of the American Friends Service Committee's Maquiladora Project. Refreshments will be served!

Thursday April 8, 1993—From 4-6:00 pm at the Bryn Mawr room in the Haveroad D.C. we will discuss the pro-NAFTA economic/ historical perspective. Refreshments will also be served, so come and enjoy.

Saturday April 10, 1993—Come and use what you have learned about NAFTA by participating in the World Game from 3:00-7:00 pm at Schurtz hall. (sponsored by Bryn Mawr, CNS is co-sponsoring this event with the B.M.C. Greens and the Bryn Mawr Student Life Office.)

Keep your eyes open all week for additional information concerning all these events and take time to read the displays at both Haveroad and Bryn Mawr.
Lessons in conflict management

by Meira Forbes

Race relations over the past decade and a half at Bryn Mawr have followed a five-year cycle: certain campus groups begin to feel more separated and excluded, friction increases between all groups and the conflict becomes more emotional, until relations become extremely polarized and communication is difficult. This tension builds for several years until there is a burst of protest and discussion (as happened in 1983 and 1988), but a great lasting improvement in the system is not to be seen.

We are now approaching the climax of this period for the first time. If we are to make lasting changes and break this cycle of temporary hope and returning disillusionment, we must learn to work together to find better solutions. Everyone has a stake in the success of this community: only unity on this campus can bring effective change.

The first step towards working together is trying to understand each other. Clearly, the best way to understand someone else's view is to LISTEN to them. If you honestly try and see someone else's point and you still disagree, that is fine. But it is important to understand the source of your disagreement, whether or not you agree with the other person's views is to LISTEN to them.

"Try and think about how your actions and opinions may be contributing to the problem," one participant told me. "And think about how you would change to contribute to the solution. And think about how you could help bridge the common ground between them."

It is most important to people that you listen to them when you disagree with them. They must be listened to, not just for the sake of politeness or to avoid unpleasantness, but because you want to understand why they feel the way they do.

It is fair to say that you can get a complete look at a problem, and get a different perspective before you try and determine the "real" objective and resolution for the future. This can help you think about how you and your actions and opinions may be contributing to the problem, and how you could change to contribute to the solution. And think about how you could help bridge the common ground between them.

We all come to Bryn Mawr with a certain set of experiences which influence our opinions and shape how we see the world. To understand each other's point of view, you, and you try and understand each other, you both may realize that there is something we can learn from each other.

One of the philosophies that Africana Womanism encompasses is the importance of each person feeling that they are being treated fairly by a common group. They feel that it is important to try and determine why someone feels a certain way, whether or not we agree with their assumptions. It is from this point that we can take steps to decrease preju-
dices and resolve problems for the future.

In case you're wondering what "au-
uthority" I have to write this (and where I get it), I'm going to go through my fifteen-page paper on this topic past semester, and I've talked to dozens of students and administrators. I've also taken Conflict & Conflict Management and Ethnic Group/Politics with Professor Resse who gave us all the conflict man-
agement ideas.

One participant at the conference was a woman named "No!" White women can continue to call themselves feminists and say that their Cassandra complex is the reason for their conservative stance on this point for good families can have different compositions. She also dis-
agreed with feminist doctrine about a woman needing "A Room of One's Own." She cited Toni Morrison's novel "The Bluest Eye" as an example of a woman's perspective and how it can be used to reinforce this point.

The conference opened Friday after-
noon with registration and a panel dis-
cussion on Black fraternities and sorori-
ties. Current members of undergraduate chapters of Greek organizations as well as members of alumni/alumnae chap-
ters participated in this discussion. The panelists, who stressed the service and community-building aspects of their or-
ganizations, shared their various reasons for joining a fraternity or sorority. When the floor was opened for questions, the panelists were asked about the role of Greek or-
ganizations in the community of students at predominantly white colleges and universi-
ties. The evening concluded with dinner and a comedy show.

After breakfast, Saturday's events
began with three workshops, with topics including those related to social justice and the Black Cultural Center that sponsored Dr. Hudson-Weems' presentation. The workshop on Black relationships to the growing main-
stream appeal of hip-hop. The next ses-
sion featured Dr. Kahanu Nuru Roberts, the founder of a corporate consulting firm based in Los Angeles. Dr. Roberts, speaking on power and society, offered an intriguing comment on the nature of power: "Power does not corrupt; the fear of powerless corrupts." She then opened a discussion on issues of self-
empowerment.

We broke for lunch at noon. In some respects, I considered lunch one of the best parts of the conference. The infor-
mal, unstructured setting allowed us to trade stories about life on our respective campuses. We discussed race relations, multicultural activities on campus, and efforts to initiate change. Hearing from other students definitely gave me a sense of perspective about life at Bryn Mawr.

We reconvened later Saturday af-
fternoon for the keynote speaker, Jawanza Kunjufu, PhD. A Chicago-based author, Dr. Kunjufu has written about Black values in America and the need for develop-
ment of positive self-images for Black children. He touched upon several is-
ues in his address, including the minor-
ity retention rate among colleges and universities. Kunjufu possessed a quiet, direct delivery peppered with attention-
getting statements.

Saturday closed with a semi-formal din-
ner and dance. Sonia Sanchez, the noted poet, author, and educator, was the guest of honor at the dinner. She deliv-
ered a moving speech which she inter-
spersed with readings from her work.

With a powerful voice that belied her small stature, Sanchez held the audience's attention with poetry and prose alike. Sanchez received a standing ovation at the end of her speech.

The conference concluded Sunday with a keynote address by the president of the Black Student Union and a church service in Smith's Helen Hills Chapel.

All in all, I enjoyed myself at the con-
ference. "I thought the speakers were
certainly excellent," said Tambudzai, adding, "It was really interesting meeting other black students from predominantly white schools and finding out about their expe-
riences as minorities there. I share her sentiment. It was a great opportunity to meet students from other schools and to learn what life is like on other campuses."

This was the first time Mawverts at-
tended the conference; however, judg-
ing from the enthusiastic response of Tambudzai, it is unlikely to be the last. "I'd love to go again next year," she said.
So what is a McBride, anyway?

We have come here from many walks of life. We have come for many reasons, and in this respect, McBrides are no different from the regular, traditional-age students. We too are seeking a quality education; and we too are interested in carving out a future for ourselves, like many other students at Bryn Mawr. When we first arrive, many of us were excited at the same. Some of us are filled with certainty, confidence, and serious expectations, while others of us are doubtful, lack confidence, and are filled withanticipation. We all hope we have made the right decision in coming to Bryn Mawr. Sometimes it takes a while to find out.

It is not easy to be a McBride Scholar, but nobody has said it would be easy; they say instead that it is do-able. We are told that Bryn Mawr has such a high success rate with students because the expectation is that they will succeed. The reason that students do succeed is because of all the resources at their command and their willingness to make use of what is available. It is challenge, they say, but like other students, we welcome the challenge. That challenge begins in our first class, on the first day, with the first professor we meet. But that is just the first academic challenge, which is not necessarily the first challenge we confront in coming to Bryn Mawr. Sometimes it takes a while to find out.

Some of us have shared-family obligations, by which I mean that our education; and we too are interested in our education. Some of us have our own. The source is often other McBrides, who meet each other first in the McBride section of 013/016 English. We all start out with the same dean, Jean Wu, who must juggle the needs of first-year McBrides, as well as the veterans McBrides who are still only provisionally matriculated. There are differences between the two groups of McBrides.

First-year McBrides have a rigorous schedule. Their day (I call it that because it is the one day that all the first-year McBrides are on campus) looks like this: Monday 4: English 015/016; 4:30-6:00: McBride Seminar. I know that may not seem like a whole lot of classes, but Tuesdays are a long day for many McBrides, who, as commuters, cannot come for the math workshop and then go to a room of their own to relax or study. Many simply hang out in the campus center or go to the McBride Lounge or the library. But most of them are here from 11:00 to at least 6:30 P.M. These hours do not reflect their traveling time to and from Bryn Mawr. Some take public transportation, some drive, and some do not even come from as far away as Harrisburg. In addition to the first-year Tuesday schedule, some first-year students take additional classes because the program is designed to be self-paced. Additional classes are necessary for those of us who need to take student loans in order to pay for our education, and there are quite a few of us. Juggling time, however, is a part of the challenge that is Bryn Mawr.

I want to talk more about McBrides in an upcoming article. I understand that many students are curious and want to know more. We do have a newsletter that is published two or three times a year and I invite the student body to read it and ask us questions. We welcome you, even as you have all welcomed us.

Challenges for Women in Medicine

continued from page 1

rather it perpetuates itself throughout the ranks of a professional system. When a doctor sees his superior pinch a woman's buttocks, he is going to assume that it is alright to do that and will probably engage in that behavior himself. Every time a woman is harassed, all other women lose because they are told once again that they are second class citizens. In the medical field this problem is enlarged by the stereotypes that have been in place for so long, about women being nurses or, "at best," pediatricians.

In this vicious circle women are losing power constantly. They are forced into taking certain roles in the medical community so as not to disrupt the status quo too much. Then, those roles lose whatever power they may have had before women were placed there. Salaries and benefits are lower in female-dominated fields such as primary care, and the possibilities for advancement are lower as well.

The issue of power in terms of research grants was discussed on Saturday afternoon by Marcia Angell, the executive editor of the New England Journal of Medicine, and Tracy Johnson, the project manager of the Society for the Advancement of Women's Health Research. Both Ms. Johnson and Dr. Angell stressed how important it is for women to obtain research funds, because women tend to stress the importance of women's medicine more than their male colleagues. For example, with the appointment of a woman to the head of the National Institute of Health (NIH), the amount of money given for the research of women's health issues increased dramatically. Also, the number of women receiving grants from the NIH increased. Women doctors in general don't tend to do as much research as their male counterparts, nor do they publish as much (making it more difficult for them to obtain promotions). This is partly because men are usually given more money, and studies have shown that they are more likely to help other men than to help women. Dr. Angell cited some information that showed that the more powerful a male researcher is, the less likely he is to be a role model. They are forced into stereotyping and the assumptions that go on in the "old boy" network. As Dr. Klass said, a doctor looks at the group, women in medicine must break a stereotype and gain recognition, while an inverse situation occurs with men. The fewer women there are in position of power, the harder it is for them to attain power. In medicine the main obstacles is the stereotyping and the assumptions that go on in the "old boy" network. As Dr. Klass said, a doctor looks certain way, and a woman looks a different way. There are expectations for women, and being a woman is not one of them. Thus, visibility is a big problem, and probably one of the greatest challenges for women pursuing a career in medicine. As with any diversified group, women in medicine must break a lot of rules before their identities can be established. But from watching the amazing women who spoke at the "Challenges for Women in Medicine" conference, one can see that the struggle is worthwhile.
The Campaign for Self Sufficiency: working with women on welfare

by Gina Long & Rachel Jean-Baptiste

The Institute for The Study of Civic Values in Philadelphia on a 12th and Chestnut in Center City. The Institute is involved in various projects that support community self-sufficiency and encourage individuals to contribute their part in our society.

The project they are working on now is the Campaign for Self Sufficiency. Our part in the campaign involves interviewing women who have completed or are about to complete the JOBS program. This is a program that helps those who have been long-term welfare recipients to become self-sufficient by funding each participant's two year education at the Community College of Philadelphia.

The program also entails rigorous skill training and a support network that will hopefully make it more plausible for people to reach that goal. While participants of the program have been successful, there has been limited access to the program due to federal and state bureaucracy.

Our role through the Partners in the Community project has been to conduct interviews with program participants into a report that will be presented to the legislature in hopes of increasing their funding towards this project.

We ask questions that try to get at what a woman's welfare experience has been like. We also ask what they have liked about the current JOBS program (even if or have complaints and what they have disliked). Ideally this wealth of personal knowledge and experience will be considered when future welfare programs are reformed.

The process of interviewing these women has been a challenging one. As we face a reality that can, at times, be far removed from our daily existence at Bryn Mawr College.

The stereotypical image of a person on welfare is an African-American woman who continues to have children in order to live on welfare and receive more benefits. This woman does not want to work and is getting by, completely from the strain of hard-working American tax payers.

But who is really on welfare? It is true that 64.6% of welfare recipients in the city of Philadelphia are African-American, but 18.7% is horrifyingly hidden— and I've only been there a semester.

He may be in complete agreement with her desire to short, he may not care about the money, he may break up with her because she got pregnant (duh, how could she do such a thing?), he may withhold money he promised her because now she refuses to have sex with him (that was a 16-year-old)....

The Greater Philadelphia Women's Medical Fund provides interest-free loans to women seeking abortions.

"For not ever, I ask why do we receive a loan: first preference goes to teenagers, then women with health and medical problems, women with HIV, and women in other extinguishing circumstances. More than half of the 1800 women helped since the Fund's inception in 1880 were teenagers. Some tell their parents, who are supportive and may even call on their behalf; some have families who threaten and to do them harm; some have mothers who are home.

The living reality of welfare is far removed from the view of someone living comfortably. Through this project we strongly affirmed in our minds the realities of public assistance.

The welfare system is one that inherently creates a sense of dependency on the recipients. If the recipient obtains a job that means half of her payments is immediately reduced. As many people on welfare only have basic skills, it is imperative that a minimum wage job at McDonald's can provide one's basic needs.

Furthermore, the welfare system does not provide any training program to recipients for further job skills. The campaign for self-sufficiency works because it provides these recipients an opportunity to get on their own two feet. There are those who might say that the welfare system should be scrapped altogether. In any capitalist society there are going to be those who are less capable of providing for themselves than others.

In addition the cyclical fluctuation of our economy means that some people who were doing well ten years ago might not be doing well today.

Lastly there are simply not as many jobs to go around for those who need them. It is for these reasons that a reform welfare system is needed. And as a society does need to provide the needs of the destitute, than this population will only grow and eventually our society will be worse off.

The Campaign for Self Sufficiency works because it provides long term training to those who want to become self-sufficient. While it does cost a lot of money, it is beneficial in the long run because the people who come out of it have the training and confidence to stay off welfare.

The Frankford Human Relations Coalition: playing with children of different racial backgrounds

by Chizama O. Bekere

My involvement in The Partners in Community Program has allowed me to be a volunteer at the Frankford Human Relations Coalition in Frankford, which is a small part of Northern Philadelphia.

The Coalition seeks to better relations between various racial groups as well as to alleviate existing pressures between its various members. The Coalition came about as a "answer" to racially related acts of violence and prejudice in the neighborhood section of the city.

My "work" with the Coalition has been a learning experience from the very beginning. The educating begins for me every time I make the trip to the church.

The Coalition seeks to better relations between various racial groups as well as to alleviate existing pressures between its various members.

To get to Frankford, it is necessary to take the R5 all the way to Suburban Street Station. This part of the journey is usually a little bit out of the realm of proverbial cake.

The next part of the journey requires that one take the Market/Frankford line all the way to the Margaret Road stop which is the next to last stop on the Blue Line. The people who ride the blue line are a lot more diverse than just the Main WASP's who ride the R5. Every time I make the second part of this train journey, I realize how much of Philly I never really seen until we began to go to Frankford.

As I walk, the few blocks from the train station to the church, all of a sudden, I feel like I'm really in the "city," surrounded by people of all races, going on about the business of every day life which in essence is survival.

My activities with the Coalition have given me the opportunity to help with the after school program that is held in the church where the offices are located.

The after school program has given me a chance to be around many children of different racial backgrounds and different ages (6-13). Racial prejudices begin at a very early age. It is extremely interesting to be in an environment that allows small children to get past those prejudices that they may or may not have picked up during their short lives, and interact with each other.

Surprisingly, I enjoy playing Go-Fish, Air Basketball, and Speak-O-Saurus with the kids and listening to their childish jokes and riddles.

It's a whole centerspread. Already, I am beginning to inventory my schedule and come to the conclusion that I have a well today.

Some of the "guys", we call the father of the pregnancy, is a husband, a serious boyfriend, a one-night stand, a father, a stranger, the drugdealer on the corner.

We ask questions that try to get at what a woman's welfare experience has been like. We also ask what they have liked about the current JOBS program (even if or have complaints and what they have disliked). Ideally this wealth of personal knowledge and experience will be considered when future welfare programs are reformed.

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Furthermore, the welfare system does not provide any training program to recipients for further job skills. The campaign for self-sufficiency works because it provides these recipients an opportunity to get on their own two feet. There are those who might say that the welfare system should be scrapped altogether. In any capitalist society there are going to be those who are less capable of providing for themselves than others.

In addition the cyclical fluctuation of our economy means that some people who were doing well ten years ago might not be doing well today.

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cally put hands to the task

community: what's up?

If students with community organizations, making a commitment to a few hours every week, and working as a group both on and off the project site. This arrangement is pretty happening because having team members gets you out of bed on blizzard mornings, plus introduces you to new Marvyners— even social work students (who are very exciting).

One of the most striking things that we have noticed is that staff and volunteers at Prevention Point work very hard not to differentiate between themselves and the users of the exchange. Users of the exchange seem comfortable bantering and joking with volunteers, as well as expressing their needs. This has affected the way we approach our work. As one student said, “I forget that they are the addicts.”

All of them carry on a regular existence outside of the exchange. Prevention Point is working with drug exchange, top issues are preventing the spread of HIV and insuring the health of HIV drug users. Providing clean needles reduces the risk of HIV infections by 33%. A 1991 Yale University study of the New Haven, Connecticut program showed that the availability of clean needles through the exchange program reduced the rate of new HIV infections by 33%.

Consequently, we work on a vacant street corner rather than in an office. It is also important that the service provides employ the day to day needs of the users, rather than just the material perspective of the service providers. And, most importantly, it is important that addicts are not just blank faced men sleeping on subway grates.

For the Fund that they volunteer their time to help other girls and women just as they were helped.

Overall, I love working at the Fund. I feel that while NARAL and the Fund itself work to raise support for changes in abortion regulations, I’m doing my part in the efforts that help women right now.

And though it may seem like merely a Band-Aid to the gaping wound of cultural values and legal stipulations that make so difficult a woman’s freedom to determine the course of her own life, I think I am making a difference.

And that feels good.

Medical Fund: providing abortions

In a medical emergency because she was only schizophrenic, not suicidal, and a girl who had to borrow used pads from a friend to hide her pregnancy from her mother’s wrath. But all these are women who helped—then there are those who fall through the cracks. It is hard to tell someone that we can’t help her, because she’s twenty, healthy, gets $125,00 every week from welfare, and wasn’t raped.

For a reference point, abortions performed first in the first twelve weeks cost $280, $250 if you’re on Medical Assistance.

The Fund works with several clinics and doctors who offer discounts to women who receive aid through the Fund. But money is limited.

Most women don’t pay back their full loan: abortions are the kinds of things most people want to forget about, and reminders of payments due are more likely to be hidden in the trash than returned.

Then again, other women are so thankful for the Fund that they volunteer their time to help other girls and women just as they were helped.

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Prevention Point Philadelphia: standing on a street corner and giving out needles

by Emily Bass, Madliss Bull, Arwyn Elden (School of Social Work, SW), Georgie Hogan, Diane Swartwood (SW)

The Philadelphia Health Department and Mayor Rendell are both advocates for Prevention Point Philadelphia.

The interaction along the line. As students, we all expressed some concern about being accepted by the users of the exchange. It is clear that some of the users are aware of our varying levels of knowledge about addiction and street life. Nonetheless, we have all felt acceptance of our presence both as individuals and as workers with the exchange.

Part of the strategy to implement this relationship involved finding areas where users would have access to services outside of the social service.

Consequently, we work on a vacant street corner rather than in an office. It is also important that the service emphasizes the day to day needs of the users, rather than the moral perspective of the service providers. And, most importantly, it is important that addicts are not just blank faced men sleeping on subway grates.

All of the volunteers and staff have experienced questions about the need for needle exchange. Many people believe that needle exchange promotes drug use. For most people working with a needle exchange, top issues are preventing the spread of HIV and insuring the health of HIV drug users. Providing clean needles reduces the risk of HIV infection. A 1991 Yale University study of the New Haven, Connecticut program showed that the availability of clean needles through the exchange program reduced the rate of new HIV infections by 33%.

Furthermore, needle exchanges act as a bridge to drug treatment programs. At the Prevention Point site, social workers are available to refer people to detox and treatment, explain how programs work, and assist addicts in considering drug treatment options.

Prevention Point is working with drug treatment centers to arrange to have space available immediately for users of the exchange. The Philadelphia Health Department and Mayor Rendell are both advocates for Prevention Point Philadelphia.

Please attend our meeting on April 14th.

Partners in Community will be holding an organizational and recruiting meeting on Wednesday, April 14th between 6:30 and 7:30 pm in CC 210. Everyone interested in participating in Partners next year is invited to come and talk to current participants about their experiences. Partners in Community is coordinated by Catherine Heynsfield of the Graduate School of Social Work and by Joyce Miller, Director of the Office of Institutional Diversity, and is funded by a grant from 3M Foundation.
The Owl's Wing Series: how and why 23 bi-college students spent their spring break building houses

by Tao Hsu

This last spring break 23 students from the bi-co community spent their spring break building homes for low-income families.

A group of 11 students went to Lynchburg, Virginia and another group of 12 students went to an area called Almost Heaven in West Virginia. Both groups worked with Habitat for Humanity, an organization which builds low-cost, low-maintenance homes for the poor.

In West Virginia we stayed at a volunteer/community center along with 5 students from Penn State, 18 from Cedar Crest College and 4 from Rye Country Day School.

Each morning we would pick a site from a list of 8 different choices. There were 2 new houses that were being built and 6 renovation type projects. One house that I got to work on was the Youth House, a home that has been built completely by people under the age of 21. It was amazing to see that so many young people were able to make a sturdy home for a family in need.

The trip, as many people brought up, was a great way to meet people from the bi-co community "outside the context of class room," said Anya Lawler '95. Everyone on the trip enjoyed meeting students from Perm State, 18 from Cedar Carolina. Not only will volunteers be giving, but in return receiving the internal gratification of doing good.

Get ready for Community Service Day: It's that time of the year again!

by Kate Viola

On April 10th, Bryn Mawr College will host its Second Annual Community Service Day, entitled "Building Community Networks: Caring and Sharing." The day long series of events includes a breakfast at 8:30 am, the "out in the field" experience at individual volunteer opportunities, and a celebration at harvest time in the Campus Center.

Community Service Day is an opportunity for students to work in an altruistic environment, interacting with people who devote their lives expressly to those in need. It's that time of the year again!
Future plans for BM Greens

by Christy Kissileff

Attention all environmentalists, feminists, eco-feminists, women who love wriggling their toes in the mud, and anyone else who breathes air, drinks water, etc!

The Bryn Mawr Greens (the snazzy titled acronym) has lots of projects coming up so you can dig your fingernails into some logical crisis and get the earth under your fingernails.

On April 3rd, we are offering tours to do some LOCAL REFORESTING at Witherspoon Hall in Philly. We’ll leave from the back of the Campus Center at 12:30 and return about 4:30.

On April 10th, as part of community service day, the World Game will be going from 5:00 to 7:00. This is a lecture-demonstration presentation which involves taking your shoes off, running barefoot around a floor-sized map of the world (the Fuller Projection—so the distortion of a flat map of a spherical planet falls on the oceans, not the continents), and solving the world’s problems in microcosm. It is a lot of fun, and helps a lot of people toward a more environmentally —jerrying experience.

On April 17th, we’re looking for people to participate in the “Adopt-A-McDonalds” campaign—which involves going to a local McDonald’s to hand out leaflets about the harmful effects of the beef industry on the environment (water pollution from tons of organic waste, depletion of water supplies—it takes 139 gallons of water to produce a pound of beef vs. 2,464 to produce a pound of beef).

Attention all environmentalists, feminists, women who love wriggling their toes in the mud, and anyone else who breathes air, drinks water, etc!

The world’s population is 2 billion in 1930, it is now 5.5 billion. It is projected to be 10 billion in 2028. All over the world, what the curve looks like.

When discussing overpopulation in my high-school history classes, I learned that in many “developing countries” the economic incentive to have larger families—the need to have larger families—was too strong to overcome. Apparently the Brandenburg Gate is not the case.

The Bryn Mawr Greens need you! Our meetings are completely open, on Thursdays, 9:00 to 9:30, Taylor C. Give as much or as little time as you can to reduce world beef consumption by one pound.

In addition to the informational leafletting, the organization is bringing a group of European tour members to our meeting in May, asking that they put a veggie-burger on their menu, and devote 25% of their advertising to world hunger.

On April 25, there is a Philadelphia Earth Day Spring cleaning. As part of the 25th anniversary celebration, you can help clean up Philly’s streets. This clean-up will raise money for neighborhood projects—jerrying experience.

BM Greens are to the lives of Bryn Mawr students. Our meetings are completely open, on Thursdays, 9:00 to 9:30, Taylor C. Give as much or as little time as you can to reduce world beef consumption by one pound.

The Greens need you! Your meetings are completely open, on Thursdays, 9:00 to 9:30, Taylor C. Give as much or as little time as you can to reduce world beef consumption by one pound.

The brand was very alive and crowded, and the band was received with a decent amount of energy. I was struck by how similar this scene was to the United States, especially as it turned out the band was advertising their current US tour.

What didn’t feel American was when I started walking down the street toward the Brandenburg gate. Though the day was sunny, heavy pollution blocked some of the sun so everything was seen in a hazy, gritty light. There was grit under my feet and as far as I could see was grayness. Looking back, I remember feeling the air hugging my surroundings we tour on Europe.

The images on U2 videos from Achtung Baby, recorded in Berlin in 1991, were of a dark, exciting city with lots of little Trabant cars.

But descriptions from other people can’t recreate the atmosphere of a place. Indeed, my whirlwind tour probably expanded my world drastically.

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Before I went, I had some preconceived notions that I would find. Everybody I knew who had gone about the city, talked about it. The city never sleeps.

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Sex, Lesbians and Videotape

by Kathryn Kingsbury

"Sex, Lesbians and Videotape" was last Friday's installment in the Bryn Mawr Film Series. It consisted of eight shorts from ten directors. The first four shorts, produced by Shu Lea Cheang but directed by separate artists, address inter racial relationships. All of these videos consist of the taping of a long strip of photography: in the background one could hear commentary as the camera rolled along the rows of pictures. One of these shots showed a difference between a Yam and a Sweet Potato? Cheang was so interested in black-and-white Fisher Price Pixelvision toys that she taped one with images of individual women holding a Yam or a sweet potato near their genitals. She included women's breasts and their Vulvas, with discussion about the properies of yams and sweet potatoes and the implication that the different similarities relate to race. These photographs were followed by a "recipe" illustrated by pictures of a black and a white woman having sex juxtaposed with images of sweet potatoes and yams. The intention of these parallels, however, was not always clear; one of those who attended commented, "The symbolism just went over my head." I could definitely see what she meant. These four shorts seemed almost too precious occupied with being artistic and with making strong social commentary that they almost wanted to be subtle. While the filming techniques were interesting, it seemed that they were used simply to draw attention to the tapes rather than to effectively deliver the message that Cheang wanted to get across.

I found the next two shorts, both directed by Sadie Benning, a 19-year-old artist, much more entertaining. She used images of individual women holding a Yam or a sweet potato near their genitals and then cut-outs. Her first short was a "recounting of her earliest sexual encounters." Her comment really struck a chord with me. In my junior year of high school, a lesbian friend of mine (who was not out, to which the audience responded with much laughter) added depth to her personal account of her experiences as a lesbian. The audience was catalyzed out of the artility with a documentary entitled "I, is for the Way You Look," which had explored media figures as a part of lesbian culture.

A large portion of the video is spent on the recounting of a sighting of Dolly Parton with Fran Lebowitz at a party. Said one woman present at the event stated that "an obsession with media figures is something". But regardless of these experiences, she felt such off-beat humor and creative filming including two naked Barbie dolls making love out for a camera. Your work a dream for some, embarrassing; I was laughing because I thought of really clever things to say, like, "I love you." About her forever experience with a boy she says: "I never touched his dick again." But regardless of these experiences she can only tell herself as a teenager that she can't be having crushes on girls because she is "not a man." Her next challenge was the conga. I learned this more quickly because it resembles the electric slide that line dance at parties that everyone starts enthusiastically but tends to do just a little too long. Most of us learned this step without major difficulties. The introduction of yet another turn caused some confusion, but our patient instructor kindly repeated the step until everyone knew what to do. I began to envision myself on the dance floor Saturday night. It could happen.

The final dance of the lesson was the salsas. More confident by this time, I was ready to try anything, it proved quicker than the other dances, but not impossible. Again, our instructor checked to make sure that most people had the basic steps. Eventually, all of us at different speeds and in different sequences, began to try each of the various dances as the music continued to play.

Looking back, I can't believe that I almost didn't go to the lessons. I thought that I would look stupid, or worse, that other people would think I looked stupid. But, honestly, no one cared. Most of us were beginners and those who weren't helped the rest. The music was perfect, the people were fun, and the dances were great. Now, on to Saturday. (At deadline, the author had not yet tried her new skills at La Fiesta)
continued selected readings
from Ms. Hank

Dear Ms. Hank,

Everyone is always complaining to you about and asking things of you. I'm just writing to say that my life is wonderful. My grades are good. I have a strong, happy relationship with my parents. And I have a loving, fulfilling relationship with my boyfriend.

Sincerely,

Feelin' Groovy

P.S.—I also have a lot of money, my future is secure and I have a cool car that's dependable and gets good gas mileage.

Dear Ms. Hank,

Please don't write again. It's people like you who put me out of business. I want problems and complaints, you dork. Excuse me Ms. Little Sensitive that's dependable and gets good gas mileage.

P.S.—I also have a lot of money, my future is secure and I have a cool car relationship with my boyfriend.

A strong, happy relationship with my parents. And I have a loving, fulfilling relationship with my boyfriend.

If you write insipid, moronic, repulsive letters like the one above, you're TEEM and do not have the confidence to draw attention to yourself. If you do not voice your opinions in public forums, you have LOW SELF ESTEEM and must seek approval to convince yourself that you have a worthwhile existence. If you are happy you are IN DENIAL.

For us to keep our jobs the good must be unobtainable so anyone who thinks 1) Who Cares? and 2) Do you know what advice columnists would call you, my friend? IN DENIAL.

For us to keep our jobs the good must be unobtainable so anyone who thinks they are happy must be wrong. If you are happy you are IN DENIAL.

If you are in a good relationship you must be CODEPENDANT.

If you seek to be heard in any public forum you have LOW SELF ESTEEM and must seek approval to convince yourself that you have a worthwhile existence.

If you do not voice your opinions in public forums, you have LOW SELF ESTEEM and do not have the confidence to draw attention to yourself. If you write insipid, moronic, repetitive letters like the one above, you're CRINGING FOR HELP.

Please, don't write again.

Death to the Patriarchy,
Ms. Hank

How many folks do you know on campus with ten novels under their belt — that's written, not read? Christopher Davis is the only one who comes to mind. Davis gave a reading of his most recent work on March 25th. Davis' contribution to American literature was recognized in 1991, when he received a Career Award from the American Academy and Institute of Arts and Letters. Many students who have taken classes in creative writing know Davis for his concern with and serious devotion to his craft, his unassuming manner and wry humor.

by Jane Wilkinson

compiled by Elizabeth Lyzenga

Thursday, April 1
5-7pm, Sunken Lounge HCDC, Audre Lorde Memorial: readings continue.
7:30pm, Batten House, Russian Film Series: "Repentance."
8pm, Thomas Great Hall, Lecture: "China's Present in the Eyes of Historians" 9pm, Denbigh news office, College News Meeting.
9pm, Taylor C, BMC Greens meeting.
9:30pm, BiCo exchange draws, Physics Lecture Hall.
9:30pm, Doublestar Videos, CC 210.
10pm, Thomas 110, BiCo Film Series: "American Dream, Historian's Eye," Jonathan Spurce.
9pm, Goodhart Music Room, Bad Cabaret Night.

Friday, April 2
9:45-10:45, CC Cafe, coffeehouse.
11am, Sunken Lounge, HCDC, Audre Lorde Memorial: readings continue.
3pm, BMC Rm HCDC, Audre Lorde Memorial: reception with AL's daughter Elizabeth Lorde Rollins, and author Minnie Bruce Pratt.
4:15pm, Dorothy Vernon Rm Haffner, lecture: "Obligation and the Authority of Re- fiction," Professor Christine Korsgaard, Harvard University.
7pm, Gest 101 HC, Christian Fellowship.
7:30 & 10pm, Thomas 110, BMC Film Series: "The Waterdance."
8pm, "Pictures of Alice," Goodhart (in sites).

Saturday, April 3
9am, CC and Merion Green, Bunny Breakfast, Bonnet Parade, Egg Hunt.
10am, Gest Building HC, Andrew Slik Journalism Panel: "A Discussion on Issues Facing the Clinton Administration."
7pm, Thomas 110, Jewish Film Series.
8pm, "Pictures of Alice," Goodhart (in sites).

10pm, Founders Hall HC, Black Students League Jazz Formal.

Sunday, April 4
1pm, CC210, RAP meeting.
3pm, Main Line Unitarian Church, The Philadelphia Trio. Music of Brahms and Mozart. Students with ID, $10.50, others $12.50. 816 Valley Forge Rd, Devon, 873-1039.

7pm, CC 105, SGA meeting.
8pm, "Alice."

Tuesday, April 6
12:30pm, CC210, McBride Brown Bag lunch.
8pm, Thomas 110, International Film Series.

Wednesday, April 7
12-1pm, CC210, Quaker Meeting.
4:45pm, English House, English Majors Tea.
8pm, "Alice."

8:30pm, French Film Series.
9pm, CC Main Lounge, coffee house.
9:10pm, room draw open houses, Rhoda North & South, Rock, Hafner, Erdman.

Thursday, April 8
7:30, Batten House, Russian Film Series.
8pm, "Alice."
9pm, Denbigh news office, College News meeting.
9pm, Taylor C, BMC Greens meeting.
3-10pm, room draw open houses, Penn East & West, Denbigh, Merion, Radnor, Breecon.

Friday, April 9
7:30-9pm, BMC Film Series.
9:45-10:45am, CC Cafe, coffee house.
6pm, Robin’s Book Store, Moonstone Readings: Conrad Lynn’s There is a Fountain. 108 S 13th St, Philadelphia, 735-9600.
8pm, "Alice."

Saturday, April 10
Community Service Day.
8pm, "Alice."

Sunday, April 11
7pm, CC105, SGA meeting.

Monday, April 12
6:30pm, Rockefeller living room, Cities Majors Tea.
8pm, Thomas 110, film "Pinky," & discussion following with Professor Robert Washington.

Tuesday, April 13
12-2pm, CC210, Quaker meeting.
8pm, Thomas 110, International Film Series.

Wednesday, April 14
12-1pm, CC210, Quaker meeting.
8:30pm, French Film Series.
Special entertainment: Looney Tune Time

Our ultimate favorite cartoonist (excepting Emily Cotlier, of course) is back. Yes, Bechdel has returned to the College News, never to be absent again.

It's springtime at last: let the sun shine for ever upon us

Dykes To Watch Out For

Diversions
Prospects looking more than encouraging for the lacrosse team: watch out their next game!

by Brenda Bradbury

The Bryn Mawr Lacrosse team has a highly competitive schedule this season, now that they can finally get outside to play. Coach Diane DiBonaventuro predicts that "we'll have a strong showing," but she can't foresee the win/loss record the Mawrters will compile. DiBonaventuro thinks that the "talent, ability, and depth of this year's team will enable us to match or better the level of play we will see."

Diane DiBonaventuro

"I was good to see the team come together. We were a cohesive unit."

Diane Blumeris

The Bi-Co women's rugby team is hungry for a kick ass season. What else would you expect from a team whose motto is "Blood makes the grass grow. Kill, Kill, Kill." Senior Jen Reed is counting on "a powerful season all together." She is also enthusiastic about the "incredible line of rockers and the range of experienced players."

Some women to watch out for are returning ruggers Elei Varitimos, Renata Razza (who is at this point temporarily injured), Joli Rightmeyer, and Mia Shapiro. Rightmeyer is starting a new position and Reed is "anxious to see her progress."

Please help the team fund their trip to Virginia by purchasing a T-shirt and or mug. Let's support our club sports.

Support the Rugby Team

by Cadi New and Brenda Bradbury

Bryn Mawr tennis team starts the season off explosively

by Cadi New and Brenda Bradbury

"It was good to see the team come together. We were a cohesive unit."

Diane Blumeris

"I was good to see the team come together. We were a cohesive unit."

Diane Blumeris

The tennis team has started the season off explosively.

Their Spring Training trip to Hilton Head, South Carolina proved to be a valuable experience as they had a strong 8-1 showing against Slippery Rock and two tight matches against Wooster and St. Mary's. Senior captain, Diane Blumeris feels that "the confidence gained at Hilton Head was a building block in our win against Muhlenberg."

Muhlenberg, fellow future Centennial Conference member, fell to the Mawrters 7-5. Blumeris, Orin Roth, Abby Herron, Stacey Pastore, and Jess Morse all won "convincingly and quickly."

Junior captain Mary Waibel fought a hard battle against their number one seed and unfortunately did not come out on top. On the upside, Blumeris commented that "it was good to see the team come together. We were a cohesive unit."

Adding to the win, Blumeris also credited new coach, Andrew Bickford (a recent Haverford graduate), with "being very attentive and supportive of every individual."

Bickford seems to have a knack for getting into the mental side of the game and knows how to get the most from his players.

We here at The College News, wish the team many more successes and well deserved victories.

Best of luck to all athletes!

Community Alert!!!
March 28, 1993 Athletic Association meeting hosted Mrs. Shillingford (Director of Physical Education), Lisa Boyle (Associate Director of Athletics), and Cattie Hancock (Admissions Officer in charge of Athletic Recruitment). The agenda item was Bryn Mawr in the Centennial Conference. The College News will keep all you interested community members informed. Regrettably, we were unable to announce this meeting before Spring Break.
Happy April Fool's Day