1986

The College News 1986-10-29 Vol. 8 No. 3

Students of Bryn Mawr College

Let us know how access to this document benefits you.

Follow this and additional works at: http://repository.brynmawr.edu/bmc_collegenews

Custom Citation


This paper is posted at Scholarship, Research, and Creative Work at Bryn Mawr College. http://repository.brynmawr.edu/bmc_collegenews/1394

For more information, please contact repository@brynmawr.edu.
ASA debunks "Model Minority Myth"

In the 1960s, when the Civil Rights Move- ment was underway, the tremendous suc- cess stories of the Asians were often held up to blame the victims—to show that the low status of the blacks, for example, was due to their own lack of abilities. The problem of the Model Minority Myth is precisely that it often degrades the other minorities and tells Asian Americans that Asians in the U.S. Too often the historical background of much struggle and the cur- rent difficulties of Asians are ignored. To take only the successful Asians into consid- eration and bring their stories to light, and pursue new laws are an abomination to other minorities and results in discrimina- tion against Asians. The Model Minority Myth is not a myth insofar as it acknowledges the successful Asian. That they have achieved a great deal is clearly a reality that Asians also take pride in. President McPherson says the Model Minority Myth "is not much of a myth, and it's made for some major problems" for blacks and Hispanics especially. The Asians, who are faced with this mythology, are required to be "different" and "more successful" than the rest of the world. There is a clear conflict in the way the Model Minority Myth is perceived now that is not generally accepted to be a fact of a myth. A myth is taken more often as a reality. that is taken more often as a reality. promote critical thoughts about this myth.

Expert advises date rape policy

by Lillian Daniel

"I had twelve beers and was pretty stoned. We'd been partying with some friends in Gummere all night and I knew I wouldn't be able to make it back to Bryn Mawr, so I did the natural thing— I crashed in my friend Bob's room. I woke up the next morning naked. Bob told me to take a bus schedule, saying, 'There's a bus in 15 minutes.'"

Kelly is a Bryn Mawr junior describing an incident that occurred during her freshman year. The events that preceded and followed what she describes now as a "date rape" are still clear in her mind. What are not clear are the two acts of sexual intercourse that occurred while Kelly was completely uncon- scious.

Kelly is a 27% minority of victims of ac- quaintance rape whose views concur with Pennsylvania law in defining their expe- riences as rape. In this state, a person com- mitting rape when he engages in oral, anal or vaginal intercourse with another person (spouse included) 1) by forcible compulsion; 2) by threat of forcible compulsion that would prevent resistance by a person of reason- able resolution; 3) when that person is un- conscious; 4) when that person is so men- tally deranged or deficient that the per- son is incapable of consent. Kelly's situation obviously fits into the third category, but like most victims of acquaintance rape, she had periods of doubt.

"I wasn't sure if it was 100% rape," she said. "All I was sure about was that if I had been sober and not on drugs, I would not have had sex with him." Yet before the inci- dent, Kelly had no cause to suspect her friend of sexually aggressive behavior. Bob was Kelly's co-customperson and they had been friends until this point in her freshman year. Still, Kelly questions her own judgment at the time. "To a large extent, I may have brought it upon myself. I think I just trusted people, and him, too much." Like 59% of the victims of acquaintance rape, Kelly never brought her case to the police. It got as far as a member of the Haver- ford honor board and stopped there, with

American Legal Defense and Education Fund on Monday, October 20, to speak on the Model Minority Myth. On Tuesday, ASA sponsored a tea with faculty; on Wednesday, there was a video presentation of Frightened Virgin, a movie which dealt with the life of a Chinese boy growing up in the U.S. and his search for his identity. On Thursday, there was Asian Culture Night in Thomas Hall where students danced, sang, and gave literary presentations. On Friday, there was the Fall Express party.

It is hoped that this Asian Awareness Week, the first one of its kind, engendered some true awareness of the Asian situation and an understanding that the success of many Asians must not result in discrimina- tion against the Asians or other minorities. ASA certainly hopes to continue holding other awareness weeks in the future.

PA candidates ranked on issues

by Mary Catherine Roper

When you walk into a voting booth in Pennsylvania, you can either mark your ballot for each office or simply pull a lever to the left which will automatically register a vote for all of the candidates of a particular party. Since the mass media campaigns for this year's batch of candidates have consisted chiefly of personal slurs and very little of issues, the latter is likely to be the more popular method of voting this year. Here, however, is a guide for those of you who share my abhorrence for the slot machine method of voting. These are the candidates' positions on a few issues that concern many Bryn Mawr students.

Abortion and Family Planning

The Pennsylvania State Legislature has recently debated legislation that affects fam- ily planning and abortion clinics, and prob- ably will be faced with many more of these bills in the future. The local candidates for the State legislature are Richard McClatchy, the Republican incumbent Arlen Specter, Edgar is strongly pro-choice and pro-family plan- ning. Specter is supported by anti-choice organizations, though he opposes an out- right ban on abortions. In last Friday's inquiry, Specter was quoted as saying that he thinks every woman considering an abor- tion should see the move "Silent Scream." Though he said he cannot force women to watch the film, "I think before someone con- siders an abortion they should know all the facts."

Gay Rights

The candidates have said very little on the subject of gay rights. Bob Edgar has long been an outspoken supporter of gay rights and both Joe Hoeffel and Phil Andrews have also voiced support. McClatchy is anti-gay rights. Specter has voiced the opinion that discrimination against a person for reason of lifestyle is inapplicable. Without specific legislation in the public eye, statements of support remain vague.

CAWS panel discussion redefines “women’s work”

by Raquel Walton

A panel? Oh no. Women in severe busi- ness skirts; high-heeled, terribly serious and with correct accessories. But, the title of the panel was "the College Community," "working," and "women." This senior experience extreme angst if anything vaguely pertaining to women. Next Year escapes unattended. I have selective perception, epitomized by the fact that I once sat through two hours of lec- tures, "Deity-Lampin: Myth of Galapagos: The Future as a Working Polymer in Ion Ex- change Chromatography," having only the title of the lecture to orient me. And "working." But, I digress. In spite of my trepidation concerning "panels," I attended, and I am actually the last woman I spoke to who was not at all what I had expected. From left to right, I saw the most amazing metallic silver reflective tennis shoes in existence since 1978, L.L. Bean's duck shoes, penny loafers, and black Ellesse high-tops con- nected to gym shorts and a turtle-neck. "This is what I wear to work," said Susan Messina, praising her reflective silver tennies on the table.

CAWS, the Coalition for Action on Women’s Issues, sponsored this panel which I found not at all dry, and even inspiring. Why? Susan Messina, Bryn Mawr class of 1978, "you have to be typing and filing." Look at this woman. You might as well do it in a feminist organiza- tion." Susan is the assistant to the director of Women in Transition (WIT), an explicitly feminist organization which comprises a 24-hour hotline, counseling, drug/alcohol and career programs. WIT was started with programs for divorced women, thus its current program is strong, offering job search support groups and career assessment train-
EDITORIAL

Truth or Consequences?

Few Bryn Mawr students will deny the threat that the growing proliferation of nuclear arms represents. Yet the principles that underlie the development of the bomb, and other scientific advancements, pose an even greater threat to humanity than the bomb itself. Scientific enquiry is founded on the scientific method, which states that if you approach a problem objectively and follow certain steps in attempting to solve it, you will arrive at a truth, and this will be the only truth which fits your data. This can be a useful tool in science; however, it is an inappropriate way to approach human endeavors. The finite number of variables that define a scientific problem immediately blow up to infinity in the world of human relationships. Nonetheless, this notion of one "correct" solution to every problem pervades our culture. Our legal system is based on the premise that human behavior can be codified, held up to a scale and measured. Here at Bryn Mawr, an objective professor is expected to rank a student's work and worth without consulting the student herself or anyone else.

This concept of one generic, true answer, when coupled with its twin, objectivity, produces dangerous results: the implication is that to every problem facing us today, personal, political, social and spiritual, there exists but one solution, and that solution can be found by removing oneself from the problem, considering it objectively and dispassionately. Unfortunately the situation in South Africa cannot be examined objectively. Rape cannot be solved, and that solution can be found by removing oneself from the problem, considering it objectively and dispassionately. The fear of the bomb. And much more.

It is with these thoughts in mind that we put together a series of articles on science, ethics and feminism. It is imperative that we all understand how the industry of science and the ideologies of science affect us in all areas of our lives, in order to escape those ideologies and form new and liberating ones.

Seeing what we want to see

Last week the Asian Students' Association sponsored Asian Awareness Week, the first ever to be held at Bryn Mawr. The theme was the "Model Minority Myth," the myth that takes the most visible segment of the Asian-American population, those who succeed, and based only on that one segment, dubs the entire group "the model minority." This misperception is fueled by alarm of such proportions that many leading "experts" actually claim genetic superiority as a reason for Asian success in the United States. The Model Minority myth is a type of racism we at Bryn Mawr are not accustomed to thinking about, but a racism just as unreasoning and unwilling to understand as that faced by any other racial group.

The more enlightened among us might acknowledge gravely, "Yes, racism does exist at Bryn Mawr, it just exists in a more covert form." But this acknowledgment is not enough. One does not say that because Bryn Mawr is more consciously aware of sexism than the world at large, the "real world" is more covertly sexist. Racism at Bryn Mawr is not covert so much as institutionalized, which makes it harder to recognize. First dean and second president M. Carey Thomas envisioned Bryn Mawr as a school for intelligent white upper-class women, an image that persists to this day. The course listings reflect an overwhelming bias towards the white Western tradition in a world where 12 percent of the population is white, in a college that prides itself on its "diversity." And although both classes have been made coed, as of this moment Bryn Mawr still has money in South African companies, bolstering the economy of a murderously racist regime.

Raising racial awareness within our community doesn't just mean that whites should learn about non-white culture. Every culture has its own differences, some of which will be explored in tomorrow's ISA panel "Racism and Color Prejudices in Non-Western Societies." If we as Bryn Mawr students with a sense of social responsibility are to feel any solidarity with women around the world, we must make an effort at a global racial consciousness.
Real World secrets revealed: flat but not dissimilar

by Elisabeth Kushner

I'm from New York City (well, I grew up in Teaneck, New Jersey, but I was born in Manhattan). Like many New Yorkers, I grew up with the vague conviction that Real America, if it exists, is somewhere in the Midwest. In addition, I've spent the past few years of my life at Bryn Mawr and have developed the equally vague conviction that a regular college is large, coeducational, and has a football team. It isn't really surprising, then, that most of the time I feel as if I'm living on at least two levels of unreality.

This fall break changed all that: now I know my life is for real: it's the rest of the world. I'm worried about my fall breaks visiting my brother, a freshman at the University of Chicago. If I were to leave, I felt less flat that as far away from school as possible. Anyway, sitting alone in Rock trying to be religious on an empty stomach just wasn't my idea of a fun time, and certainly wasn't worth giving up the rest of the break for.

Going home didn't seem like the ideal solution either. It's hard to feel truly repentant when you're sitting next to your mother in services, unable to stop thinking unholy thoughts. "Why does she have to sing so loud?" and "I wish she'd stop looking at me like that."

Out of desperation I came up with an alternative: to visit my brother and go with him to the Hillel services there, thus satisfying my needs for religious community, family, and

Elisabeth Kushner

an adventure far away from Bryn Mawr. It sounded like a great idea. It sounded like such a great idea, in fact, that my mother decided to come along. She assuaged my initial panic at this plan by assuring me that she had no intention of tailing me for the whole weekend, I could stay wherever I wanted, and she would stay at a macrorobic bed-and-breakfast she'd heard of next to a tree (I'm not that way). Then we dispersed: my mom to the House of Pressure-Cooked Woodchips and Rico to his home from campus, which makes Brecon look like Convenience City—and I to my friend Mimi.

Mimi is a student at the University of Chicago Law School. She used to go to Bryn Mawr, so I hoped that visiting her would give me an idea of Life After College. If my experience is accurate, it's even stranger than life here. For a start, Mimi had an entire suite of her furniture. The first thing she said when I got to her apartment in Hyde Park (sort of like West Philly, only it's not), "Look! It's even a trap! You can't just give up and name him Ralph."

On Sunday, I left Mimi and Ralph in the apartment and met my family for brunch, where I found out that it's true about people being more friendly in the Midwest. Our waitress was almost frighteningly friendly, in fact, to one accustomed to doing for herself like that."

After brunch I visited my brother's dorm for the last leg of my Reality Exploration (the next day I was too busy repenting in Leda Hoyes to do much research, and on Tuesday we left), and here the difference between Bryn Mawr and the U. of C. were most apparent. My brother's dorm is called the Shoreland Hotel. Actually, it is the Shoreland Hotel; U. of C. bought it and put 600 students in it. It's very tall. Besides that, it's not different from Erdman, except that it has less character and more elevators. There didn't seem to be many students in the halls or common rooms either: I figured they were all in their rooms dialing boom services.

Thus ended my weekend of exciting and<br />
<br />FOOD FOR FEMINIST THOUGHT
<br />
by Amanda Hassner, Sara Johnson, Grace Ledbetter, Melissa Orner, Beth Posner, Raquel Walton, and Carrie Wofford
<br />with commentary by Jen Wofford

What do you eat for dinner when Haffner has nothing appetizing to offer? We have collectively come up with some suggestions. One might opt for the generic PBJ, tofu, bread and butter or simply cereal. There are, however, other foods much more tasty and nutritious. We focused on food combinations that include milk products, as Beth said, "because cows are our global sisters." Literally some of our global sisters do worship cows, but maybe Beth has a point. Amanda added some nutritional information: calcium helps prevent osteoporosis. As women, the milk we produce is important to us for nourishing our children. Here's a list of funky dairy food combos we've come up with.

\begin{itemize}
  \item Frozen yogurt w/granola and peanut butter
  \item Ground coffee w/granola, honey and raisins on top
  \item Pound cake w/granola, honey and raisins on top
  \item Coffee w/milk and cream (or cigarettes)
  \item Peach sorbet and raisins mushed up w/pound cake of Praemo's famous cheese in a dish of frozen yogurt, p.b., and Life cereal (or Rice Krispies).
  \item Peach sorbet and raisins mushed up w/pound cake of Praemo's famous cheese in a dish of frozen yogurt, p.b., and Life cereal (or Rice Krispies).
  \item Peach sorbet and raisins mushed up w/pound cake of Praemo's famous cheese in a dish of frozen yogurt, p.b., and Life cereal (or Rice Krispies).
  \item Peach sorbet and raisins mushed up w/pound cake of Praemo's famous cheese in a dish of frozen yogurt, p.b., and Life cereal (or Rice Krispies).
  \item Peach sorbet and raisins mushed up w/pound cake of Praemo's famous cheese in a dish of frozen yogurt, p.b., and Life cereal (or Rice Krispies).
  \item Peach sorbet and raisins mushed up w/pound cake of Praemo's famous cheese in a dish of frozen yogurt, p.b., and Life cereal (or Rice Krispies).
  \item Peach sorbet and raisins mushed up w/pound cake of Praemo's famous cheese in a dish of frozen yogurt, p.b., and Life cereal (or Rice Krispies).
  \item Peach sorbet and raisins mushed up w/pound cake of Praemo's famous cheese in a dish of frozen yogurt, p.b., and Life cereal (or Rice Krispies).
  \item Peach sorbet and raisins mushed up w/pound cake of Praemo's famous cheese in a dish of frozen yogurt, p.b., and Life cereal (or Rice Krispies).
  \item Peach sorbet and raisins mushed up w/pound cake of Praemo's famous cheese in a dish of frozen yogurt, p.b., and Life cereal (or Rice Krispies).
  \item Peach sorbet and raisins mushed up w/pound cake of Praemo's famous cheese in a dish of frozen yogurt, p.b., and Life cereal (or Rice Krispies).
  \item Peach sorbet and raisins mushed up w/pound cake of Praemo's famous cheese in a dish of frozen yogurt, p.b., and Life cereal (or Rice Krispies).
\end{itemize}

FOCUS seeks interested students

FOCUS is a bi-College organization committed to the growth of political awareness on campus. It is interested in publishing a journal of outstanding undergraduate student papers in the social sciences. Students of political science, history, sociology, and anthropology are encouraged to submit outstanding pieces of work for consideration. Bi-College students may also become involved in FOCUS by assisting with the publication of the journal to both students and faculty, by the selection and editing of submitted papers, and by the layout, printing, and distribution of the journal.

If you are interested in either aspect of FOCUS, please contact: Mary Clark, C-341, Bryn Mawr College.
Asian Awareness Week examines Model Minority Myth

by Rama Mani

Of the 265 minority students Bryn Mawr has at present, 153 are of Asian origin. Dean Nancy Woodruff confirms that this trend is not restricted to our community but is a national phenomenon.

The total enrollment of Asian minorities in colleges increased by 3.3 percent between 1980-1984 despite a fall of 5.6 percent in the enrollment of Black students in that period. This increase, said Dean Woodruff, was accounted for by a rise in Asian American enrollment of approximately 33 percent. She revealed that MIT had recorded that 25 percent of its freshman class this year was Asian! Similarly colleges across the nation seem flooded with smart, qualified Asians.

This, said Nancy Woodruff, is the basis of "the Model Minority Myth" which formed the focus of the Asian Awareness Week held this past week in the community. "I have seen it," acknowledged Woodruff, in her long experience as Dean of Minority Affairs—since 1981. Faced by this deluge of brains of Asian origin, Americans have formed a stereotype of the Asian American.

First, suggests Dean Woodruff, "people have to stop seeing Asians out of the minority figures." Their sheer— and increasing—numbers warrant that. Secondly, they are not "brown immigrants." There is where is what she calls "something of a new Jewish population"—no longer first generation immigrants; perhaps they are the "new" Jewish population. She pointed out that "the immigrant Chinese" and "the Chinese Americans" are not a homogeneous lot. There is what she calls "something of a new Jewish population." Their sheer—and increasing—numbers warrant that. Secondly, they are not "brown immigrants." There is where is what she calls "something of a new Jewish population." Their sheer—and increasing—numbers warrant that. Secondly, they are not "brown immigrants."

According to Mnumzanas, the primary objective of the U.S. policy is to prevent U.S. leverage in South Africa.

Mnumzanas laid out two options considered by the U.S. in its policy formation. Initially, he said, "the goal was to destroy the national liberation movement." When it became apparent that this was not a viable alternative, it was "cast aside" in favor of a "compliance with black South Africans." The embodiment of this second option, pursuit of compromise, is President Reagan's constructive engagement policy.

Mnumzanas, proclaimed Reagan "the best friend of Apartheid in the West."

Mnumzanas also discussed the "marketing myths" about the nature of the ANC. He pointed out that the ANC is not a "reaction to the isolation of the Apartheid regime. He sees the "marketing-based on a campaign of a communist scare" by opponents of the ANC. To counter allegations of communist control of the ANC. Mnumzanas stated, "There are more Catholics than Communists in the ANC." In line with this reasoning, it would be just as logical to label the ANC as "run by the Vatican."

The ANC representative has had personal experience with the concept that those who are Anti-Apartheid must be Communists. Pretoria designated Mnumzanas a Communist at the ripe old age of six, due to his parents' resistance to the regime. Under the Suppression of Communist Act, anyone opposed to Apartheid is considered a statutory Communist. The speaker suggested, "Reagan's definition seems to be the same."

Mnumzanas claimed that Reagan's position assumes "a choice between two evils" with Apartheid as the lesser evil.

In Mnumzanas' evaluation, the recent Sanctions Bill, passed by a congressional override of the presidential veto, is a "flaw in its attack on the ANC." Although he acknowledged the importance of the Sanctions Bill's psychological impact on the Apartheid regime, he expressed concern over the potential for certain provisions to be used as a "legal instrument for the harassment of the ANC by the U.S. government."

Mnumzanas stressed the need to drive for total sanctions. While currently, "the U.S. is the leading strategic ally of Apartheid," Mnumzanas deems it questionable if the abhorrent Apartheid regime could survive U.S. isolation.

ANC blasts US policy

by Kristin Tuchman

On Oct. 18, Neo Mnumzanas, the chief representative in the United States of the African National Congress, addressed a bi-racial audience at Bryn Mawr. The purpose of the visit was to discuss Apartheid and U.S. foreign policy towards South Africa.

According to Mnumzanas, the primary objective of the U.S. policy is to prevent U.S. leverage in South Africa.

Mnumzanas stressed the need to drive for total sanctions. While currently, "the U.S. is the leading strategic ally of Apartheid," Mnumzanas deems it questionable if the abhorrent Apartheid regime could survive U.S. isolation.

ANC blasts US policy

by Vivion Visson

Racism requires honesty

"Are you white in America? Can you say with integrity that you are not racist? Is a liberal attitude justification enough?"

First, admitting the very dimensions of racism—along emotional, sociological, intellectual, and miscellaneous lines—implies an admission that nonracism is a virtually deistic fantasy.

"Are you white in America? Can you say with integrity that you are not racist?"

—Vivion Visson

implies an admission that nonracism is a virtually deistic fantasy.

Second, admitting one's internalized prejudices, and the frequency with which they arise, implies that the daily confrontation of one's own racism must ever take the shape of a continuing process. One does not ever reach an idealized, mythic, and fixed state of a perfectly non-discriminating mind. Willfully engaging in the internal confrontation of one's own racism requires a commitment to no other motive than a moral imperative.

And such a process can be very, very painful. To say, "I am racist because of various cultural influences which have internalized" is to see oneself as a relatively passive vehicle in a grander societal context. We are not so much in control of our minds as we would otherwise believe. We are to some extent trapped in a web of mental fictions, which, even if we perceive them to be fictions, elude our attempts at pungence and cleaning.

This is not to say that we may not find the stone up Steyphus' mountain. Boundaries demarcate our understanding and levels of acceptance. We may yet push the boundaries, challenge ourselves, and seek to accept the fact of our limitations. There are limits of acceptance and experience. Whites cannot know the experience of continual encounters with racist attitudes, embodied in every aspect of life, be it in the classroom, the bedroom, the supermarket, or be it in the concrete facts of one's socio-economic position. So for the white woman who would examine her own racism, she must accept also that there are experiences which those close to her may unwillingly meet every day, but which she can never know.

And so reality will intrude among the careful constructions of our intellects, and this reality will make its presence known by the fact that to some of us, it is unrepresentable—despite its tangibility. To acknowledge racism with any depth of inquiry requires acknowledging that which is too privileged the unseen, the unfelt.

To this extent, even our examinations of our own conscience can only yield approximations. Therefore, we must also finally shed the instinct to assume the shape of our racism and someone else's experience of racism.

Racism requires honesty

by Vivion Visson

Racism as an issue encounters an extraordinary amount of emotional response, and, for that reason, encounters also an extraordinary amount of intellectualized response. Fitting racism into a predefined analytical structure, be it feminist, Marxist, or right-wing extremist serves well to distance its emotional impact. To personalize the issue, to drop the neat-fitting appendages of reason and rationality, requires courage and bone-cutting honesty.

Are you white in America? Can you say with integrity that you are not racist? Is a liberal attitude justification enough?

First, admitting the very dimensions of racism—along emotional, sociological, intellectual, and miscellaneous lines—implies an admission that nonracism is a virtually deistic fantasy.

"Are you white in America? Can you say with integrity that you are not racist?"

—Vivion Visson

implies an admission that nonracism is a virtually deistic fantasy.
Exile overcomes

by Michon Crawford

Some women are simply amazing. Regardless of the severity of their oppressors, they never fail to come out of the situation radically. During war's breakdown, I had the pleasure of speaking with such a woman. In her native country, racism, utilized daily by the government, defines her as a nonperson. But what about sexism? What does it mean to be a black woman in South Africa?

Feminism, Technology, and Defense: Ethic
Colloquium questions gender theories

by Joanna Muench

What role can feminists play in the critique of science? This was the question Ann Hibner Koblitz, a professor of history at Wellesley College, asked in her lecture she gave on Oct. 9 at Haverford. The answers she gave surprised the audience and provided fruit for lengthy debate and discussion.

Koblitz was brought to Haverford by the Gender Studies Seminar, and her talk was based on a paper she wrote in response to recent commentary and critiques of gender theorists. She took on two general topics in her presentation: the role of feminism in science and the objectivity of scientific research.

Some of Koblitz's critiques were entirely valid, such as her call for Leanne Standish's pictures of women scientists stereotypic. But a large part of her criticisms were overly generalized, a fault she attributes to gender theorists, and downright picky. At times she even lapped into pure spitefulness. She wonders "if Keller and Standish stepped out of the straight-jackets of their own personal tragedies in science" whether they would be better off. Reading her paper over after the end of the lecture, I found many more such references which she had fortunately omitted from her talk.

However, the weaknesses in Koblitz's argument led to a lively discussion after the lecture. Part of the discussion addressed the difference between what science and scientists are versus how non-scientists view science. Instead of exploring the misuse of gender theorists' works, Koblitz focused her criticism on the gender theorists themselves, attacking them on what she sees as historical inaccuracy, a lack of evidence for theories, and overuse of generalities.

Events examine women, science, ethics

by Farar Elliott

Has your interest been sparked by the idea of holding science as a discipline account- able for its actions? If so, you're not alone. There are events happening this fall on cam-

Gaining insight into technology

by Jaya Kanal

Who is responsible for the consequences of technological development? Must the scientist who discovered atomic fission take the blame for the results of an atomic war? How is a society's economic, political, and social structure a result of technological change? Such questions typically arise in Modern Technology, GNS'T 120. The course, taught by anthropologist Rick Davis, explores the social, economic, and political contexts of technology. Byrn Mawr offers the course this fall, and it is made possible by a grant from the Smithson Foundation.

As the College enters a new phase of its own technological development with the opening of our new computer center, it seems appropriate to give students the opportunity to study the history of technology and the contours of technological development of a society. The readings range from an account of the discovery of the DNA double helix, to the relations between technology and nineteenth century European Imperialism, to an inside look at a modern day computer company and its struggle to stay alive in a fiercely com-

It was just before 6:30, a couple of nice

snowflakes, and a few

snowflakes...
Bryn Mawr students discuss science and feminism

by Christine Dacier

One of the ways in which Bryn Mawr is exceptional as a college is that so many students major in the sciences. This is in sharp contrast to national trends concerning women in science. Feminists often explain the low number of women in science by pointing to sexism in the field of science as well as to the socialization of girls who are not encouraged to study science. Interviews with several senior Bryn Mawr science majors reveal a variety of views toward sexism in science and the relationship between feminism and science.

Each of the students interviewed agreed that science has been and continues to be a male dominated field. Karen Klotzkin, a chemistry major, feels that it is more male dominated than some fields because "men have more successfully excluded women from that area (science) than others."

"The sexism in the field of science is not necessarily worse than in other fields."

—Raquel Walton

mentioned was the terminology used in science. Joanna cited the example of radioactive isotope decay in which the decay product is referred to as the "daughter isotope." Karen said that she was disturbed to hear an interaction between two molecules described as "an attack" in organic chemistry. Sometimes a chemist manipulates or twists a molecule in order to try to add other things to it. Karen explained, a process which requires large amounts of energy and which is likely to cause the breakdown of the molecule. The process is known as "tor-turing the molecule," a terminology which Karen finds troubling. "This is the accepted terminology and women are expected to use it, even if the language is violent or misogynist."

Karen noted that her feminism plays an important role in her reaction to such violent language. "I think it's my feminism that makes me look at it and ask why we are using these words and why are they offensive to me as a woman?"

Joanna also noted that her interest in physical oceanography, which she sees as an interactive science, is connected to her Quaker background and her feminism. "I think that being female has increased my involvement with the idea of non-violence."

Men, I think, have a harder time seeing the connection between violence against other people and violence against nature."

Raquel also finds that her feminism affects the way she feels about science. After attending a lecture on gender and science last year, she explains, "I began to realize the hierarchical nature of science and particularly of biology as a discipline." Explained to scientific laboratories through her father, also a scientist, she began later to realize that there was a strong separation between the lab technician and the scientist. "In my father's labs, the lab technicians tended to be women and the scientists largely men. I had never really noticed that—it had never really struck me as significant. But now it does."

Raquel adds, "I don't think I'd be as aware of these things were it not for my feminism."

The students had different opinions on the question of how much they would be able to change the sexism in the field of science. Joanna said that she has serious doubts about whether she wants to go into the field of science because she doesn't know if she could make real changes. "Everyone tells me, 'Yes, there's a lot of work that a feminist could do in science' but at times I'm really not certain how much I could change the structure—change the way the funding goes, change the way the institutions are run," Kathleen feels that geology is not a field where you can make a lot of different changes for feminism is concerned. She adds, "If I want to do something that's going to have a lot of impact in the feminist movement, it's not going to be going to get down into the weeds at all—except maybe just by being there, being a woman geologist... I think that women should be everywhere—in every group of people."

Karen feels that she will have to make compromises in order to pursue a career in science. "I think that if I go into science I'm going to have to give up things that I'd like to do or have. I'm going to have to 'play the game' and go along with these things to a certain extent. Otherwise I'm not going to get anywhere." She is considering doing work in computer science, which as a more recent field may allow her more freedom. However, she would still have to "play the game" to a certain extent "to get credit—to get a grade, to get a degree, to get recognition, to get a job."

A common criticism of the field of science is that it is very competitive and people do not work together. Raquel doesn't feel that this is the case. "There is a lot of networking in science, especially in biology. It's a community, I think it is tainted with competition but out of necessity. There's a lot of working together in order to make breakthroughs. People who have a love of what they're doing, just want to share and learn more." She adds that her views is "probably idealized." Joanna comments, "I think there is a fair amount of cooperation and I think that scientists would like to have more but they are hindered by the systems of grants."

The field of geology in general is characterized by more solitary work and less teamwork, according to Kathleen, although it depends on the type of geological research being considered.

Students had several suggestions for changes which could be made in science in order to encourage women to enter the field. Joanna feels that the method of teaching the history of science could be improved, it would really like to see a shift in the way scientific history is taught because it really goes against the Great Man theory. You hear about the great men in science, except for Marie Curie. It would be nice to know more about women."

"Everyone tells me, 'Yes, there's a lot of work that a feminist could do in science,' but I'm not certain how much I could change the structure."

—Joanne Muench

Speaking "the language of science as well as the language of the humanities" is a rare attribute, according to senior mathematical physics major Joanne Muench. She is influenced in her work both by her feminism and her Quaker background.

Lynee Bowers

It takes a tough woman to perceive inequality. Senior biology major Raquel Walton discusses her observations on the sexual division of labor in the sciences.

"LYNNE BOWERS"

Not all women scientists share her view, however. Joanna Muench, a physics major, does not find sexism more prevalent in science. As Raquel Walton, a biology major, explains, "The sexism in the field of science is not necessarily worse than in other fields."

Sexism in science takes many forms. Sometimes women are considered incapable of performing the physical work that is required. Kathleen Duggan, a geology major, remarked that "some men think that women really aren't suited to fieldwork." However, she feels that this attitude is largely dying out. Joanna recounted an experience she had this summer while doing research in physical oceanography at the University of Miami. "The first time we worked with a large tank of water, my advisor said, 'I'll get Stan to dump it,' and I said, 'But I can help you do it.' So the two of us dumped it and it was no problem. But his initial reaction was to assume that I could be of no help."

Karen feels that despite some problems, women science students have a much better experience at Bryn Mawr than they would at other colleges. "We're still so much farther ahead at Bryn Mawr if only in the sense that we accept women... we accept that women can do things that they set their minds to do, we accept that they have brains. I've had a much easier time than I would have anywhere else and I don't think I'm weaker because of that—that I'm stronger for it. I think that I'm more self-assured and relaxed and competent for having been here, for having gone through the Bryn Mawr system."

Apple computer workshop scheduled

MACFEST, an Apple Computer Show sponsored by Apple Computer, Inc., will be hosted at our campus

The Time: Wednesday, October 29, 1986

Schedule:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10:00 am - 10:30 am</td>
<td>Apple Computer Show</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30 am - 11:00 am</td>
<td>Introduction to Macintosh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:15 am - 12:00 pm</td>
<td>Desktop Publishing Presentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:00 pm - 1:45 pm</td>
<td>Desktop Publishing Presentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:00 pm - 2:30 pm</td>
<td>Introduction to Macintosh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:00 pm - 4:00 pm</td>
<td>Courseware Development Presentation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In contrast to other fields, geology is less interactive, claims senior Kathleen Duggan. But as sexism continues to be a problem in the sciences, she feels, indicates feminist impact.

"ELIZABETH SCHUBERT"

"Speaking 'the language of science as well as the language of the humanities' is a rare attribute, according to senior mathematical physics major Joanne Muench. She is influenced in her work both by her feminism and her Quaker background."

"Everyone tells me, 'Yes, there's a lot of work that a feminist could do in science,' but I'm not certain how much I could change the structure."

—Joanne Muench

"Speaking 'the language of science as well as the language of the humanities' is a rare attribute, according to senior mathematical physics major Joanne Muench. She is influenced in her work both by her feminism and her Quaker background."

"Everyone tells me, 'Yes, there's a lot of work that a feminist could do in science,' but I'm not certain how much I could change the structure."

—Joanne Muench

Speaking "the language of science as well as the language of the humanities" is a rare attribute, according to senior mathematical physics major Joanne Muench. She is influenced in her work both by her feminism and her Quaker background.

"Everyone tells me, 'Yes, there's a lot of work that a feminist could do in science,' but I'm not certain how much I could change the structure."

—Joanne Muench
Busia describes herstory predating sexist "civilization"

by Lorrie Kim and Elisabeth Kushner

If you had asked Mellon Postdoctoral Fellow Abena Busia in 1980 where she planned to be six years later, she would probably not have said Bryn Mawr College, or even the United States. She had at that point just returned to Oxford University in England, and would not have left again, were it not for a string of serendipitous "accidents." Busia found herself a visiting lecturer at Yale in Afro-American literature, which she describes as "one of the best places in the world to be an Afro-American scholar at Yale, so she spent the following summer doing research in the U.S. and went to Yale that September. The day she walked in she was offered a job on the spot: a position in the English department opened up suddenly without advance notice, and through luck and timing Busia found herself accepted. As a visiting lecturer at Yale in Afro-American literature, she was able to continue her research on images of Africa in popular English and U.S. film and fiction.

Busia had a commitment to return to Oxford in the fall of 1980, but through a friend who had been a graduate student at Oxford in the late 1970s, she was offered a position at the University of Edinburgh. She spent the following fall there, and then moved to Oxford in the spring of 1981. In 1982, she was offered a position at Douglass College (the women's college of Rutgers University), and accepted. She has been at Douglass ever since, except for a year in Oxford, where she was working on her dissertation. She was also offered a position at the University of Texas at Austin, but decided to stay at Douglass because she felt that it was the right place for her to be. At Douglass, she has been able to pursue her research on images of Africa in popular English and U.S. film and fiction, and to teach a variety of courses on Afro-American literature, women's studies, and African politics.

Busia describes herstory as a way of understanding the experiences of women in these cultures, and as a way of reclaiming the histories of women from the silence that has surrounded them. She believes that women's experiences have been marginalized and silenced, and that it is important to give voice to these experiences in order to understand the nature of the exploitation and oppression that women have experienced. She believes that herstory is a way of reclaiming the histories of women from the silence that has surrounded them, and of giving voice to these experiences in order to understand the nature of the exploitation and oppression that women have experienced.
Victims seldom report date rape occurrences

(Continued from page 5)

with a regular member of the counseling staff at Bryn Mawr, but found the experience unhelpful. "It was all sort of ridiculous," Kelly said. "She [the counselor] asked me if I was letting all this affect my work. I said, 'No.' And she said, 'Good.' I didn't really feel like going back." Literature that she had asked a friend to get for her anonymously from the Bryn Mawr feminist action group CAWS was all Kelly had to fall back on.

Since then, various types of date rape education have been going on on both campuses, but Kelly is not entirely hopeful. "The only way to help," she says, "is to keep women informed about rights and choices . . . and telling them to be careful. I know intellectually that I shouldn't have to be careful, but what matters after a date rape is that you've been through it. You may not trust people as much, but that's a healthy thing, I think."

Healthy or unhealthy, Kelly's is not a surprising point of view. In Koss's study, she states that the rate of rape is 14% at private colleges, 17% at major universities and 7% at religiously affiliated institutions. The incidence rates for a one-year period in a population of 3,187 college-age women are frighteningly high: 353 rapes (207 victims), 533 attempted rapes (323 victims), 837 episodes of unwanted sexual contact (866 victims). More disturbing is the fact that many women are victims more than once. The number of incidents consistently outnumbers of sexual coercion (366 victims) and 2,024 attempted rapes (323 victims), 837 episodes of unwanted sexual contact (866 victims). More disturbing is the fact that many women are victims more than once.

What sort of society do we live in, that sexual coercion is a normal experience for young women? What sort of communication exists in communities of higher education, in which only 27% of the women who go through the ordeal of an acquaintance rape would define it as such?

These are the questions that Koss and other concerned members of college and university communities around the country are grappling with. But Kelly, looking nervously across a crowded Erdman dining table, has her own question. "I am going to the same dining room as the guy who raped me two years ago," she says quietly. "Why should I have to do that?"

Editor's note: All names in this article have been altered.

The Dates Women Make

(Continued from page 6)

seriously consider a variety of unthinkable scenarios.

S.D.I. research is itself a great obstacle to the promise of a peaceful future. If one assumes that the arms race will continue to escalate, S.D.I. poses another problem: this research will most likely result in the development of a second tier of offensive weapons which Ronald Reagan hopes will "make nuclear weapons obsolete." Presumably, the second tier of weapons will be even more capable than today's thermonuclear arsenal.

As of today, Reagan maintains that "all free nations are utterly defenseless against Soviet missiles . . . fired either by accident or design. Why does the Soviet Union insist that it remain so?"

The sentiments which lead to that query reveal the base of Reagan's pursuit of the S.D.I. program in the face of technical impossibilities and political realities. The problem that S.D.I. is intended to address (the threat of war) is ultimately a political problem. Searching for more and better technological safety pins will never be sufficient. But Sidney Drell is unwilling to relinquish a "robust" research program in the direction of S.D.I. He meekly requests that no system be tested until the political climate has changed. Both Drell and General Abrahamson are credible speakers between those interests and Bryn Mawr's goals. As long as we turn to physicists, with their hands in the till, for opposition to S.D.I. we will not hear radical critiques of this nation's arms policies.

Editor's note: All names in this article have been altered.

Wednesday, Oct. 29

Little Sister Day

Introduction to the AT&T PC

Computer Center 210, 8 pm

Library Collective

Women's Center, 9 pm

Thursday, Oct. 30

CAWS

Women's Center, 8 pm

MS Word for the AT&T PC

Computer Center 210, 8 pm

Volleyball vs. MCCC

7 pm

ISA sponsors a panel discussion on "Racism and Color Prejudices in Non-Western Societies"

Dorothy Vernon Room, 8-10 pm

Hypatia

Women's Center, 9 pm

Friday, Oct. 31

Women's Center Steering Collective

Women's Center, 4 pm

Women's Center Social Hour: Jewelry-Making

Women's Center, 7-9 pm

Saturday, Nov. 1

Art Club

Arnecliffe, 1-3 pm

Student work from the Graphics Program (displayed through the 26th)

Campus Center Gallery, 9 am-5 pm

GPA sponsors a Costume Party—"Come as the Person You Have Always Wanted to Be"

Location TBA (watch for posters), 10 pm-2 am

Sunday, Nov. 2

Touch Football

Merion Green, 1 pm

The Great Peace March in Philadelphia

Call Paul Mecklenburg, HC, at 869-6778 for further information.

Monday, Nov. 3

Amnesty International

Campus Center, 8:30 pm

Lesbian Bisexual Support Group

Campus Center, 9 pm

Women's Center Film Series: "Yentl"

Campus Center Main Lounge, 9 pm

Tuesday, Nov. 4

Social Collective

Women's Center, 3 pm

Wednesday, Nov. 5

Library Collective

Women's Center, 9 pm

Thursday, Nov. 6

CAWS

Women's Center, 8 pm

Friday, Nov. 7

Pool Party and Water Polo

Society at BM

Saturday, Nov. 8

Art Club

Arnecliffe, 1-3 pm

Faculty/Student Recital of the Chamber Music Society at BM

Goodhart Music Room, 8 pm

Wednesday, Nov. 9

CAWS sponsors a quad-college Women's party

Perl Arch Dance Studio, 10 pm-2 am

Favorite Club

Women's Center Film Series: "Pride and Prejudice"

Campus Center Main Lounge, 9 pm

Monday, Nov. 10

CAWS

Women's Center, 8 pm

Amnesty International

Campus Center, 8:30 pm

LBSSG

Campus Center, 9 pm

Social Collective

Women's Center, 7:30 pm

Resources works to maintain level of gifts

by Lisa M. Leber

A number of prestigious grants and a continued high level of financial support for Bryn Mawr College reveal the success of the Resources office and its new director, Donna Wiley. Wiley, associated with Resources since 1978, leads a staff of 18 whose main responsibility is to raise funds for the College.

Through her travels and talks, Wiley has cultivated interest in Bryn Mawr which has resulted in an increase of both personal and corporate contributions. Since the beginning of the Centennial Campaign in 1982, total cash gifts from all sources have increased from $4 million to $8 million currently. Since the Campaign has been concluded, Wiley views the maintenance of this level as an important goal. Because 50-60 percent of the College's financial support originates from alumnae, Wiley believes an important aspect of her responsibility is informing alumnae and involving them in Bryn Mawr's continued growth. She views the most interesting part of her job as getting to know people, learning what their special interests are, and finding a link between those interests and Bryn Mawr's goals and needs.

Recent grants from the Pew Memorial Trust and IBM are examples of the increase in corporate support. The Pew Memorial Trust grant of $450,000, donated to support new projects in the liberal arts curriculum, was won through a competition between 30 colleges, among them Haverford and Swarthmore. A grant from IBM for scientific equipment was used to install computers in the science building. This reveals a change in attitude; previously, corporate interests were not as efficiently served by investing resources in small women's college such as Bryn Mawr. Now corporations recognize the importance of promoting the kind of education found at the College.

While these large, specifically designated grants are very important, Wiley said that since completion of the Centennial Campaign, the push for large gifts has been replaced by a desire to maintain financial support at a more stable high level.
Women Writers series opens with Cynthia Ozick

Cynthia Ozick began the "Women Writers at Bryn Mawr" series with a reading on October 22.

by Beth Posner

The Women Writers at Bryn Mawr Luncheon Readings program officially began last Wednesday, Oct. 22 with a reading by Cynthia Ozick. Students and faculty gathered in the Ford Library at 1:15 PM in Room 150 of the Campus Center (as they all will) and was followed by an open discussion and workshop centered around one of Professor Christopher Davis' creative writing courses.

The Women Writers series began last year and has been supported by a grant from the Pennsylvania Council on the Arts with the purpose of bringing women writers to campus, to encourage the performance of the written word by bringing an audience to such performances, and to put students in direct contact with writers through workshops. Bryn Mawr is also interested in building a link to the community beyond the campus that would attract outsiders to such readings.

These goals seem ambitious but Jane Wilkinson and the Office of the Arts have coordinated a program that promises to reach them. She has arranged to bring four writers to Bryn Mawr this year, two each semester.

Last Wednesday, Cynthia Ozick, novelist, short story writer, and essayist, read from her book of essays entitled Art & Enid. Ozick chose to read from her non-fiction for three reasons. The first one, she explained, was purely pragmatic. Her short stories tend to be long and tightly woven thus not conducive to a reading. The second reason was her feeling that belles lettres employ the language in as many ways as possible. Finally, and perhaps most importantly, was her desire to speak directly to the "secret longings and dreams of the younger writers."

Ozick read two essays. "The Lesson of the Master" was first published in 1982 in The New York Review of Books and is about Ozick's obsession with Henry James which, after agony and confusion on a road to become Henry James, to become "the Master," taught her that "the true lesson of the Master, then, is, simply, never to venerate what is complete,Busy, whole, in its grand organic flowering or finish; never to look toward the admirable and dazzling end; never to be revisited by the goal; never to worship ripe Art or the ripened artist; but instead to seek to be young while young, primitive while primitive, ungenerously while ungenerously—to look for the crudeness and rudeness, to husband one's own stupidly or ungenerously."

The degree to which one could identify with this piece could only be matched by Ozick's second essay, which was also biographical, entitled "A Drugstore in Winter." Ozick brings to life the feelings of many of us share about growing up. She reminds us of reading Jane Eyre and Little Women, of wanting to be Jo March, of not being able to get enough to read as a child, and of always believing we are meant for greater things. Cynthia Ozick brought to Bryn Mawr a true sense of what it is to be an artist, offering her experiences of being influenced by Henry James, her parents, Judaism, New York, and the depression. Beyond the size of the audience, the amount of laughter, and some tears, it was evident that we all found something of ourselves in this woman's eloquent performance.

The rest of the series seems to be moving in the same direction. Jorie Graham is scheduled to read her poetry on Wednesday, Nov. 19. Graham received her BFA from New York University in 1973 and her MFA from the University of Iowa in 1978. She is currently on the permanent faculty of the University of Iowa's Writers' Workshop. Presently, Graham can be read in her two books of poetry: Erosion and Hybrids of Plants and of Ghosts.

Next semester brings the fiction writer and poet Sharon Sheehe Stark. Stark's work has been published widely since 1981. Two of her stories were selected to be anthologized in 1983 and 1985 in Best American Short Stories. Her first collection of poetry, The Dealer's Yard was published in 1985.

De-mystifying plagiarism

(Continued from page 8)

be honest with ourselves and our work is to give credit where credit is due. Following this, our work becomes credible, original. As an extreme example, a lab report is often a compilation of data and theory found out after agony and confusion on a road to be long and tightly woven thus not conducive to a reading. The second reason was our feeling that belles lettres employ the language in as many ways as possible. Finally, and perhaps most importantly, was our desire to speak directly to the "secret longings and dreams of the younger writers."

It is important to check with professors in each department of study to find out if there is a particular form for notes, or a certain structure which you will be expected to follow. Professors are generally quite approachable. In emergency situations, like unavoidable last minute deadlines, calling professors or writing explanatory notes about plagiarism questions is an option.

And last, contacting an Honor Board member is, as always, a reliable way to talk about problems with content or format.

ignorance is not an excuse for plagiarism, but there is a network of peers and faculty to help demystify the process. It is fun in the long haul towards realizing our abilities. Plagiarism is a serious infraction of the Code in two ways: it is the misrepresentation of work to the community. But also, it is the misrepresentation of our work to ourselves, an ignorance of our integrity, our involvement with the Honor Code. However, an objective of living in our community is to dispel ignorance of our responsibilities, to present ourselves as best and truthfully as we can. As always, the Honor Board is committed to helping others out in learning about plagiarism, and other issues that concern the welfare and integrity of students working and living here.

A few facts about Bryn Mawr

I don't usually tell much about myself really... well... er... I'm not sure if I've quite standardized this as yet, but I hate my neck. I use Sessions shunt-reading Gel, and I experiment with avocado, in fashion and see... eg... I'm out in the open now... I'm free... wow.
The Good Mother

by Sue Miller

The Good Mother by Sue Miller, New York: Harper and Row, Publishers, 1986. Sue Miller has produced a moving, compelling, emotionally wrenching, and often painful first novel with The Good Mother. Criticized in some feminist circles and applauded in others, this novel, addressing the issues of divorce, motherhood, eroticism, and the traditional and contemporary need to re-examine our perceptions of human relationships.

Anna Dunlap is a recently divorced mother of a four-year-old daughter, Molly. After a mutual agreement that their marriage is over, Anna and her husband separate and divorce. He marries a partner in his law firm and Anna moves to Cambridge, Massachusetts, with her daughter, where she is a piano teacher, a profession which stems from piano lessons she received as the oldest granddaughter of a large, patriarchal, and wealthy New England family.

Anna's primary interest, in fact her passion, is for living, is her daughter. Her job as a piano instructor is plagued with memories of her family's refusal to be satisfied with her mediocre abilities and the job she has taken as a lab assistant for a rat lab at Boston University is merely a means to make money. Obviously missing in Anna's life is close contact with other women. Her only memorable contact with other women is with her self-righteous mother and aunts, with the exception of one younger aunt who is rebellious to the point of destruction. Divorced, thus removed from the construct that bonds her with these other women, Anna is alone with her daughter.

Then Anna meets Leo, an artist who awakens her to the sexual passions that she has been missing. They begin a consuming relationship. Anna explains later in the novel, "It was part of the new world he, my fairy-tale, that had caught me up; I was conquered by his intelligence and beauty."

The Good Mother

by Lisa Rabin

She's Gotta Have It is a first feature-length film by director Spike Lee. The film focuses on a young black woman, Nola Darling, and her three lovers: Jamie, very serious with a non-Sťť 80's, Polka dot kind of style; Greer, the man with which to take it as is and nothing more—not even his blackness; and Mars, played by Spike Lee himself, the man who will not part with his high tops under any circumstances (perhaps Brooke and Calvin should see this film) and probably the only person who could make controversial verbal repetition charming. The men, each of whom wants Nola for himself, and Nola, through their provocation, question why she wants and needs to sleep with all three of them. The film works this question through and shows how it affects her relationships with Jamie, Greer, and Mars and how she selects about her needs and desires.

She's Gotta Have It is a very funny and original film. The camera work is excellent, and like many other aspects of the film, it does not strictly heed the conventions that the American movie-going public has grown accustomed to. Even the minor characters, Nola's ex-roommate (played by Lee's sister), Opal Gisttop (a woman in pursuit of Nola), and Nola's father (Lee's father, who also wrote the music) make the viewer want to see more of them.

Naylor’s Brewster Place denies healing

by Angela Johnson

The Women of Brewster Place is a novel in seven stories, the story of seven black women who live on an old and decaying dead-end street. The stories could each stand alone, but they build on one another. Each adds pieces to the mosaic that Gloria Naylor is creating, and it is only after reading all of them that the whole picture becomes clear; each woman's life sheds light on and into the lives of all the others. These women “came because they had no choice and would remain for the same reason…They were hard-edged, soft-hearted, brutally demanding and easily pleased...like an ebony phoenix, each in her own time and with her own season had a story.”

The first woman to come to Brewster Place is Matte, a strong and loving woman whose son jumped bail and left her with nothing. Her friend is Etta May, whose one talent was living off rich men. There is also Kiswana, the young black reformer; Cora Lee with too many children; and finally, in the story "The Two," Lorraine and Theresa, a young lesbian couple who move to Brewster because of Lorraine's fear of detection. At first, I loved The Women of Brewster Place. The novel caught me up; I was concerned with the lives of every woman Gloria Naylor presented. The very first story, about Matte, ended so sadly, "like a frozen tear." But in the next story I saw Matte in a new place, with hope and love again. In fact, each woman was left with some hope and comfort from another woman. Each life was filled with tragedy—the loss of a home, a child, youth; the suffering of the people. Yet each woman was given the promise of joy and healing in her future. Gloria Naylor's faith in the bonding of women made me happy. However, as I reached the end of the novel...

"mother" and "lover" and displays how a woman's life can be destroyed by an attempt to simply fit into either one, let alone the greater difficulty of making them work together.

It is so important to try to see enjoyable, intelligent works made by independent filmmakers like Spike Lee, because so few of the people continually have the opportunity to make their films a reality—and so much money and support is given to many awful, ruthlessly empty commercial films. She's Gotta Have It is playing at the Ritz. (Note: Martin Scorsese is also an independent filmmaker—After Hours, Raging Bull, Taxi Driver, Mean Streets—one of the best. His new film, The Color of Money, is playing in Ardmore.)

The Good Mother contains aspects of life that cross the border of mere true-to-life fiction. It contains something in it that mirrored my feelings as a woman and as a daughter and it demanded that I come to conclusions about my own mother. It is something that I would read again and again, if only to understand all the points of view Miller offers. It is also a novel that is too heart-wrenching and which demands too much involvement and compassion to read lightly. Reading The Good Mother is an emotional and exhausting and wonderful experience, an experience necessary for most women.
Handling intoxication: hints from the Infirmary by Karen Solomon

With all the current attention being paid to alcohol and drug use in our community, it is important that students know how to deal with an intoxicated friend. Here are some recommendations from the Infirmary on what to do when Terri gets tipsy. But first, recommendations from the Infirmary for each other. High pressure game situations can help bring team attitudes which make all the difference.

Gymnastics team shapes up for winter by the Student Infirmary Committee

With all the current attention being paid to alcohol and drug use in our community, it is important that students know how to deal with an intoxicated friend. Here are some recommendations from the Infirmary on what to do when Terri gets tipsy. But first, recommendations from the Infirmary for each other. High pressure game situations can help bring team attitudes which make all the difference.

Keeping competition in perspective

One problem, however, is that because the scores are only a fabrication of the self, they require players to relate to each other, and not to the actual atmosphere. Although all sports are forms of self-expression and communication, a certain sport may bring out one aspect of athletics into a clearer light than others. For instance, gymnastics is a very self-expressive sport, and a gymnast, such as Kristin Jhamb, can make facial expressions, and her tumbling passes throughout the performance together shape her message. "This is who I am." When dealing with sports, such as long-distance running, tend to emphasize self-communication. By focusing one's concentration on running, with no "external interruptions, the runner gains a unique awareness of her or his own body. This mind/body connection inevitably leads to improvement, which, in turn gives one a sense of self-confidence and control.

Handling intoxication: hints from the Infirmary by Stacey Colver

A positive attitude towards competition can be extremely helpful to athletes in attaining their potentials. A mock rivalry with another school. If taken too seriously, can help bring team members together in spirit and support of each other. High pressure game situations are sometimes used instead of a measuring device; a fabrication built from the actual activity. Therefore, it is not the even concept of keeping score that causes the problem, but our social conditioning and personal attitudes which make all the difference.

Gymnastics are a very self-expressive sport, and a gymnast, such as Terri, can make facial expressions, and her tumbling passes throughout the performance together shape her message. "This is who I am." When dealing with sports, such as long-distance running, tend to emphasize self-communication. By focusing one's concentration on running, with no "external interruptions, the runner gains a unique awareness of her or his own body. This mind/body connection inevitably leads to improvement, which, in turn gives one a sense of self-confidence and control.

Handling intoxication: hints from the Infirmary by Stacey Colver

A positive attitude towards competition can be extremely helpful to athletes in attaining their potentials. A mock rivalry with another school. If taken too seriously, can help bring team members together in spirit and support of each other. High pressure game situations are sometimes used instead of a measuring device; a fabrication built from the actual activity. Therefore, it is not the even concept of keeping score that causes the problem, but our social conditioning and personal attitudes which make all the difference.

Gymnastics are a very self-expressive sport, and a gymnast, such as Terri, can make facial expressions, and her tumbling passes throughout the performance together shape her message. "This is who I am." When dealing with sports, such as long-distance running, tend to emphasize self-communication. By focusing one's concentration on running, with no "external interruptions, the runner gains a unique awareness of her or his own body. This mind/body connection inevitably leads to improvement, which, in turn gives one a sense of self-confidence and control.

Handling intoxication: hints from the Infirmary by Stacey Colver

A positive attitude towards competition can be extremely helpful to athletes in attaining their potentials. A mock rivalry with another school. If taken too seriously, can help bring team members together in spirit and support of each other. High pressure game situations are sometimes used instead of a measuring device; a fabrication built from the actual activity. Therefore, it is not the even concept of keeping score that causes the problem, but our social conditioning and personal attitudes which make all the difference.

Gymnastics are a very self-expressive sport, and a gymnast, such as Terri, can make facial expressions, and her tumbling passes throughout the performance together shape her message. "This is who I am." When dealing with sports, such as long-distance running, tend to emphasize self-communication. By focusing one's concentration on running, with no "external interruptions, the runner gains a unique awareness of her or his own body. This mind/body connection inevitably leads to improvement, which, in turn gives one a sense of self-confidence and control.