Smith minority prof. resigns; what about Bryn Mawr?

BY LORRIE KIM

For the past few months, Smith College has been the focus of nationwide media attention. The much-publicized resignation of Johnella E. Elam, a history professor at Smith, over the alleged failure of the college to obtain tenure, followed by the resignation of Gregory Vaughn, assistant director of admissions for minority concerns, has sparked a spirited discussion about the depth of administrative commitment to fighting racism.

Vaughn was quoted in the February issue of Sojourner as saying, “Minority administrators are in positions of immense responsibility, but have little or no authority to properly execute those responsibilities. A truly multi-cultural institution is one in which minorities occupy positions of real authority. Unfortunately, this is not the case at Smith.” He was backed up by his colleague Alice Smith, assistant to the dean for minority affairs, who stated that the position also has been publicized, who claimed that his position amounted more to “tokenism” than leadership.

Johnella Butler, who has assumed a new post at the University of Washington in Seattle, stated that although she had professional reasons for leaving Smith, “the school’s lethargy in fighting racism” was the most significant factor. In an open letter to the Smith community which was published in a December issue of The Sophie, Smith’s student-run newspaper, Butler acknowledged the “good intentions” that exist at Smith but pointed out that playing down the significance of racism is a naive approach that leaves “racial problems on the peripheral, rather than respecting and acknowledging difference.”

The Smith student body has been a vocal participant in this debate, including a press conference last semester, and a meeting with Smith President (former Bryn Mawr Dean) the Undergraduate College) Mary Maples Dunn. They have been working for the expansion of the Afro-American Studies department and have demanded more professors of color in all departments; they are currently involved in searching for and interviewing a new appointment to Afro-American Studies, as well as a replacement for Greg Vaughn. “This is something that has been going on for a long time,” a sophomore Michelle Mance, who is chairing this month’s New England Black Students’ Awareness Conference at Smith.

“We as students and faculty apply, we are under the impression that the administration has everybody’s best interests in mind. This is not the case,” she declared. “They don’t feel that the administration places much importance or significance on our issues... as if these issues aren’t real enough, or could be put on a back burner.” Mance describes the current campus mood as watchful and rather cautious, following last semester’s “almost catastrophic” tumult: “It was a very emotional time for students, stressful and intense.”

Bryn Mawr student response to the situation at Smith has been heightened by statements from President Dunn and Smith Dean Ann Burger. According to the Boston Globe, Burger says, “There will always be people who say we haven’t moved fast enough or done enough. I don’t think Smith is different from any of its counterparts.” And Dunn is reported as saying, “Of course there is racism at Smith, but it is not a racist institution... Show me a place in the United States where there isn’t racism.”

“This is exactly what we meant by hegemony-busting,” responded COLOR leader Jon Horner, referring to David Karen’s “Racism Sexism Classism: Hegemony Busters” design for last year’s sociology department t-shirts. Sisterhood co-founder Jacqueline McGriff adds, “It is a cop-out to say racism is everywhere instead of dealing with it where you are, because racism is something that is within.” According to Mance, President Dunn has recently stated that she will not tolerate racism on the Smith campus.

Nozrowy expresses concern for Bryn Mawr, as one of the Smith “counterparts” referred to by Burger: “I guess that the incident at Smith reinforced my questions about how seriously minority concerns are taken. I am looking for more commitment from this college. I certainly feel sympathy for the students. It would be terrible for us at Bryn Mawr to lose the support of the few faculty of color that we have. “People of color comprise 3.9% of Bryn Mawr faculty, or 19 individuals, and 28.77% of the staff, or 124 individuals. Smith has 7% faculty and 5% administrative staff.”

Bryn Mawr President Mary Patterson McPherson points out that the college goes beyond what is legally required even by printing the statement, “We are a community that does not tolerate racism.” Bryn Mawr does not discriminate on the basis of race. She mentions a number of ways in which the college supports diversification (such as the recently installed East Asian concentration), but places greatest emphasis on diversifying faculty: “There are very few people of color in the pool to hire, very few minority Ph.D.s.... In the 1990s we are going to see an almost complete faculty turnover. In order to prepare for that turnover, Bryn Mawr has been stepping up its teacher certification program for undergraduates, and...”

Lesbian feminism explored

BY SARAH DAVIS

Temple University Press has accepted Harvard Visiting Professor Shane Phelan’s first book, Identity Politics: Lesbian Feminism and the Limits of Community, for publication within the next year. Ms. Phelan received her Ph.D. in Political Science from the University of Massachusetts, and has taught there and more recently at Williams College before coming to Harvard for this year.

According to Phelan, Identity Politics takes the form of a “history of radical lesbian feminism over the past twenty years,” and particularly addresses disputes which have arisen within the lesbian-feminist community during that period. Phelan feels that “radical lesbian feminism is a separatist, liberal, anti-war movement, and developed a theory partly as a rejection of that.” But “some important liberal values of the movement have led to a situation in which the lesbian-feminist community is ‘separatist, and so demanding of its members—it places such tight standards on what is lesbianism, so that lesbianism isn’t just a matter of being sexual, but you have to be a certain way to ‘count’—that women aren’t any freer in the community than they had been before.” Phelan argues in her book for a more democratic style of organizing and tactics, which would make it more attractive to political theorists. She feared discrimination against sado-masochist lesbians, and developed a theory partly as a rejection of that.

What interested Phelan about the discourse between lesbian feminists and proponents of sadomasochism was the actual dispute about sexual practices, but the dynamic within the lesbian-feminist community that got us into this mess, where the community is virtually splintered, incapable of working across these lines, and that this is a bizarre sort of thing to destroy a movement over.

Identity Politics was originally aimed at an audience of radical political theorists, and was designed to bring to their attention the sorts of disputes which currently occur in the radical feminist community, disputes which “are going on in a language that [political theorists] are ignoring, that are very similar to arguments that are going on in the realm of political theory about community and identity.” In her revisions, says Phelan, she seeks to “shift the conversation” and to produce an “internal feminist argument... so that it will be read by feminist theorists as well as by political theorists.”

Part of the reasoning that Phelan began working on Identity Politics, aside from attempting to put the liberal community disputes in perspective, was because she “had a fear that when [she] went out on the job market, [she] would want to close” herself from mainstream political theorists. She feared discrimination from a society which traditionally is neither supportive nor understanding of radical lesbian feminism, and the challenge became formulating an argument against sadomasochistic behavior which didn’t work against lesbians.

According to Phelan, standard lesbian feminists have become preoccupied with sadomasochism because they have stated that sadomasochistic lesbians are not, in fact, making a free choice, but that such behavior is essentially "a perpetuation of patriarchy and a patriarchal mode of operation... [sadomasochists] think that [they] can do this freely, but [they] cannot." "The problem with such reasoning," in Phelan’s view, is that it mirrors the reasoning used against homosexuals in earlier rounds of anti-gay hysteria. There was a whole discourse which said that it doesn’t matter if [homosexuals] think they are making a free choice, what can [they] know, [they] are crazy... the challenge for opponents of sadomasochism now is to show how that argument is different from [standard lesbian feminist] arguments.

What interested Phelan about the discourse between standard lesbian feminists and proponents of sadomasochism was the actual dispute about sexual practices, but the dynamic within the lesbian-feminist community that got us into this mess, where the community is virtually splintered, incapable of working across these lines, and that this is a bizarre sort of thing to destroy a movement over.

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For the past eight years, we've been hearing dire predictions about the backlash reaction of Reagan conservatism. The liberal rhetoric goes something like this: Under Reagan, every step taken for the rights of women, blacks, lesbians and gays in the past twenty years will fall two steps back into the Dark Ages.

In our extraordinarily educated, intellectual community, there is often a sense of complacency. Many seem to feel that these "liberal issues" have been dealt with, consciences have been raised, and it's time to move on from "special interest" concerns.

Meanwhile, outside our sheltered world of academia, the repetitive liberal rhetoric is fast becoming a reality.

Up in New England, one of our sister schools is having a "racial problem." Black faculty and staff of Bryn Mawr. While articles on topical subjects will be published, each issue will seek to examine in-depth an issue of relevance to the College community. People interested in joining the Board is here to offer advice based on experience, and to serve in a position of responsibility. But, in the majority and for having no fear of the word "consensus"; Carrie Wofford '89, Jean Nowakowski '88 and Gina Granelli '88, grasped its full implications. My first hearing relates to daily life in our community. And to all six of you, who together have taught me much. From the complexities of calculus, to the drawbacks of dorm life, this has been truly a "learning experience." How, I think that my most valuable lesson to date has been learnt as a member of the Honor Board. For the past ten months, as a representative of the Class of 1990, I have served alongside Karen Kerr '89, Carrie Wofford '89, Jean Nowakowski '88 and Gina Granelli '88, under the leadership of Lauren Suraci '88.

Until I joined the Board in April 1987, the Honor Code was a nebulous, abstract concept, that I thought governed my life only in the most peripheral ways; which is not to say that I didn't follow it, merely that I had not, as yet, grasped its full implications. My first hearing changed all of that. While I cannot disclose the details of any hearing, my own reaction is always one of inner turmoil. I find it enormously difficult to separate myself from the person sitting at the other end of the table. Attempting to pass judgment in a fair and constructive manner upon one's peers is very hard. I can inevitably identify with them, and whatever it is that holds me back is a fragile thing. Hearings bring home to me, in an immediate way, the reality of the Honor Code. And it is a reality, ironically, that we all should be very proud of. The longer I remain in the United States, the more I recognize how unique Bryn Mawr is. As custodians and employers of both the academic and social codes, we are placed in a position of responsibility.

Yet as a member of the Honor Board, I don't see myself as an expert on the code. I don't think there is such a thing. The Code is something each of us takes and lives with. The Board is here to offer advice based on experience, and to serve in a position of responsibility. But it is not all so arduous. We do have our perks: self-scheduled exams, personal autonomy and professional respect.

As the members of the 1987/88 Board depart to graduate, run for other offices or, like me, stick it out for another year, I want to say thank you to... Karen, for never being intimidated by the majority and for having no fear of the word "consensus"; Carrie, for knowing so much and sharing it willingly; Jean, for support, empathy and great ears; Gina, for capable yet quiet persistence and advice; and last but not least, Lauren, for holding us together when we were falling apart and for remaining one of the most honest and integritous women I know.

And to all of you, who together have shown me that there is more to Bryn Mawr than just care and support—you have shown me that this is a community of trust.

Bell describes Honor Board experience
Amenity services staff of Bryn Mawr College offers a weekly writing clinic to Bryn Mawr and Haverford students. The clinic is open from Monday to Thursday, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. In addition to Haverford students, seniors working on upperclassman whom to ask. Last semester 27 students were served by the clinic, including Haverford students, seniors working on theses and three women on the McBride Program. Non-native speakers would, for example, find the clinic very useful. Parker stated that the clinic is not a remedial program; it is open to everyone with writing questions, not just to those with serious writing difficulties. Students often ask friends questions about a paper, but can instead go to the clinic where people will be available and be able to correctly answer their questions. The clinic is, as Parker states, "another version of the smart, objective, friendly person down the hall."

The clinic consists of two tutors, Alix Beatty and Lorrie Kim. Beatty was an undergraduate philosophy major and is now a Graduate student in History. Kim is a junior English major. Having two tutors provides a consistency for those individuals who utilize the clinic regularly. Tutors get to know individuals and their specific writing needs. More tutors will be hired if there is a great demand.

The tutors provide complete explanations to questions. The tutors will not simply correct papers and hand them back. Tutors will also not correct theories or approaches on a paper.

Parker stated that the clinic best aids those students who attend occasionally. In this way, tutors can help students to learn and develop — it is not as easy to teach students who only attend once. On the other hand, students who attend the clinic every week may have a problem which requires more specialized, one-on-one attention.

To your health

Well, the lazy snowy days of the February tundra are upon us. Instructions such as Hell Week are in the past, leaving us to face each day's nine a.m. classes with all the enthusiasm of Mondays... well, in February. The administrative exigencies of the new semester now well out of the way, we await with bated breath the return of the regular college hours (no, not three hours out of thirty-six), drink (by prior arrangement to alternate carrying the paper to Denbigh's basement. I'm certainly not asking those of you who do have enough space in your rooms to the basement of Denbigh once or twice a semester, even for those of you who are addicted to Diet Coke.

I realize, however, that many of you do not live in barn suites and feel that you probably can carry a big bag of paper and a bag of empty cans to the basement of Denbigh once or twice a semester. And it would probably only be once or twice a semester, even for those of you who are addicted to Diet Coke.

Finally, now that true BLUE (or is it gray) winter is upon us, the number of colds and red noses yet even brown skin from ice-related frostbite is up. All you can do to protect yourself is humidify your room, get as much rest as possible (no, not three hours out of thirty-six), drink lots of non-coffeine warm fluids, and HEY! LET'S BE ESPECIALLY CAREFUL OUT THERE.

Please recycle in your room

As some of you may know, last semester The Recycling Project and several interested students placed recycling boxes in almost all of the dorms on campus for student use. These boxes were used by many students and allowed them to recycle more paper than previously. Students were charged with our safety cannot in good conscience take responsibility for something we will discuss the inner emotional development of the potato for the stage. — Lane Savadove

Feb. 7
2:29 a.m. Ermann Dining Hall. "A Potato is a Potato as Repetition In the works of Gertrude Stein" with a practical application demonstrated by Alice B. Toklas. — Prof. Amanda Hensley 3:00 a.m. Haffner, TW, TH, and the POT-A-TO: The effects of Ancient Greek on Modern-day Pronunciation of edible tubers. Required reading: OEIF KARTOFFEL, by von Heinrich Kartoffel-KÖRPE. — Samantha D. Walker, Ph.D, K.S.

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2:45 a.m. Applebee Barn. Potato—Slave to the Patriarchy (A Post-Christian Feminist Analysis) — Kristin Everett

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6:01 a.m. Infirmary. Mr. and Mrs. Potato-Head: Just a happy couple, or gender-role stereotypes? — Dr. Nadine Butts

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Pease Studies forums report on racism in the South

BY RACHEL PERLMAN

An important part of the Peace Studies Program is the report that the fact-finding group makes to the community. On Monday, February 17, a group of participants in the mission to the Deep South gathered to discuss their experiences. The forum then opened to an informal question-and-answer session.

President McPherson introduced both the Peace Studies Program and the evening’s speakers, the members of the recent mission to the Deep South. The mission, which was the first of a series exploring Sacred Natural History, was sponsored by the University of Illinois and the American Museum of Natural History.

The mission was conducted by Elizabeth Miu-Lan Young, a Chinese-American who is one of the two founders of the New York-based Interchange Consultants. The organization offers seminars to help students develop skills in communication and leadership. The group actively explores various concerns in situations of conflict.

Crosscultural interaction examined

BY NINA PAN

On Saturday, February 6, approximately fifteen students participated in a ten-hour communication workshop sponsored by the Asian Students Association. The session was conducted by Elizabeth Miu-Lan Young, a Chinese-American who is one of the two founders of the New York-based Interchange Consultants. The organization offers seminars to help students develop skills in communication and leadership. The group actively explores various concerns in situations of conflict.

Lecture discusses Korean women’s pilgrimage

BY EUN MIN

On February 4, Dr. Jachyun Kim Haboush from the University of Illinois and Dr. Laurel Kendall from the American Museum of Natural History gave a joint presentation on Mountain Pilgrimages in Korea. The lecture was the first of a series exploring Sacred Natural History. The presentation was sponsored by the University of Illinois and the American Museum of Natural History.

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BY CHRISTINE LAFUENTE

I thank the Artists for remaining Anonymous and plead forgiveness from the Great Entertainer in the sky, for I have joyously indulged in an evening of hilarious and hilariously blasphemous. I'm speaking of Artists Anonymous's Bad Cabaret Night which took place in Goodhart Music Room on Friday Night.

It began with the magical Charlottini and her sidekick, Pierre the blue moose, sang a tune. The audience shrieked in delight when — yes, from Memphis, Tennessee — Elvis Presley donned the stage. Women fainted at his feet and Elvis, though momentarily dazed and confused in barbituate la-la land, managed to pull through with an excellent rendition of "Love Me Tender." And comedy! Well, sort of. I did groan when Fred and Bob delivered that classically annoying "Smokey and Orange." Knock-knock joke. A couple of trendy geeks sang a song filled with hidden meaning which I did not get, but I did understand the lyric. "Don't drink milk after eating grapefruit."

The high point of the evening was a jazzy rendition of Bebe Miller's ballet "The Rose." The evening climaxed when the singer exchanged her black patent-leather pumps for huge white diving fins. The evening was a huge success and was the perfect way to end the weekend for your intense viewing pleasure. Well, that's why I wrote this article. Here's some information that you may need to get Patriarchy for it. The worst in entertainment.

The worst in entertainment

BY JULIE TEN EYCK

Several dance events took place at Bryn Mawr last week as part of Black History Month. February 10, the film "Black Dance America" was shown as well.

That afternoon, Bebe Miller, along with some of the members of her six person company, discussed the art of choreography with students. On Wednesday night, February 10, the film "Black Dance America" was shown as well.

Bebe Miller teaches & performs

BY BRIND BENNETT

Hi, and welcome to THEATER UPDATE, the high-powered, fast-paced, award-winning, once-in-a-blue-moon, up-close-and-personal cultural newswrap.

You probably know that the new musical "Baby" will be performed this weekend by Broadway South. You probably don't realize that the Pulitzer Prize-winning "Agnes of God" will be presented next weekend for your intense viewing pleasure. Well, that's why I wrote this article. Here's some information that you may need to get there. Performances are February 26 - 28 at 7:30 p.m. in Goodhart Hall. It's free to the public, so bring everyone you know. It's going to be worth seeing. Please come.

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_Shared viewpoints: Being a black woman at Bryn Mawr_

BY IPELENG KGOSITSILE

Survival. That's the situation for all students at Bryn Mawr College but it has also consistently been the history of Black people in this country from slavery to this date. Danielle Ballard '90 says that Bryn Mawr College "idealizes the rugged individual—you do everything on your own, and that's nice, but it also translates into a feeling of aloneness when you don't know where to turn."

So, yes, all students have to deal with being a "rugged individual" but for Black students it is exacerbated to another level. And this is because Bryn Mawr does not offer many support systems to make this task easier. Although Bryn Mawr College is not the world, it is a microcosm of a sheltered world in that there are students from all over. For instance, many of the women I spoke with said they have noticed that there are people here with racist tendencies but the problem with this is that most white students deny there is racism at Bryn Mawr College. But how would they know—you can't unless you're Black. When someone is mean to you and they say they're not—of course you know because it is you is receiving their obnoxious treatment. Marnie Jackson '90, says that when she walks into a class, and everyone looks at her like she's a specimen, that's how she knows this subtle racism. She also notices these subtleties when a professor talks about ghetto and low poverty rates and makes eye contact with her, as if to say, "You know what I mean." And then the professor makes it worse, when his/her body language insists that he/she is not racist. But because the professor has to make such a point of it—there is a problem.

Black women here not only notice subtle racism from professors, but from students as well. Sydney Howe '87 says that sometimes you'll meet people individually and they'll speak to you when they're alone, but when they're with a group of friends, sometimes they won't even acknowledge your presence. These problems also deal with the priorities of Bryn Mawr's administration. Because of their Black experience, Sydney Howe says that people may not understand what she's saying, and respond to her with a "blank face—they don't comprehend." This lack of understanding can come from the fact that other women don't have to deal with the fact that there are only approximately 10 Black men at Haverford College. (This is a sad statistic. And not only from the standpoint of male-female relationships.) There are also only 47 Black women at Bryn Mawr College.

Also, outside western curricula, many professors are not well read and the library is not well stocked with information outside of western curricula. This is disconcerting. As Elena Britan '87 says, "Bryn Mawr College says it is dedicated to diversity, yet it leaves much to be desired with its courses and teachers" outside the western world. What would we do if it wasn't for Black professors? And remember, there are only five.

Do we keep from going crazy? For some of us, seeing other Black faces or campuses is comforting, for others, the Sisterhood makes sure this necessity is met. As one professor says, "Once a week, being with other Black students, seeing other Black faces is comforting." But because the professor has to make his/her point of it—there is a problem.

And for others, that people have made from the tri-college summer program is very impressive to be a product from Bryn Mawr. This program takes a load off being a "minority" at a predominantly white institution. Also, genuine racial children and with white students help the situation. The Bryn Mawr experience is the first time that some Black women are involved with white people.

But most students agree that most of Bryn Mawr's Black students are from middle-class or upper-middle-class predominantly white environments. Many of these women don't know how to label themselves as individuals. But because the world acknowledges their Blackness, it only makes them see themselves as Black because we don't live in a color-blind society.

Many Black students feel that the administration is only interested in serving the Sisterhood more than Black students. Monetary support is not always given to the Sisterhood very easily. This is another backlash. They just see themselves as individuals. But because the world acknowledges their Blackness, it only makes them see themselves as Black because we don't live in a color-blind society.

Many Black students feel that the administration is only interested in serving the Sisterhood more than Black students. Monetary support is not always given to the Sisterhood very easily. This is another backlash. They just see themselves as individuals. But because the world acknowledges their Blackness, it only makes them see themselves as Black because we don't live in a color-blind society.
Apartheid continues

BY SIA NOWROOZE

Sisterhood Co-President Jackie McGriff introduced the film "Apartheid," a black and white documentary that explores the complexities of apartheid. The film was shown in two parts, with a discussion led by Mokoena, the South African activist and writer who wrote the film's script. The discussion was moderated by Leon Jackson as Master Juba, who added his perspective on the film's impact.

The film "Apartheid" focuses on the story of a young girl who is conscripted into the army and sent into the bush to fight against the ANC. The film's narrative is a powerful depiction of the human cost of apartheid, and the discussion following the film was a thought-provoking exploration of the impact of this system on individuals and society.

Mokoena emphasized the importance of understanding apartheid as a global issue, not just a South African one. He pointed out that apartheid policies and their legacy continue to impact people around the world. He also highlighted the role of community in the fight against apartheid, and the need for continued activism.

The discussion was moderated by Leon Jackson as Master Juba, who provided his own perspective on the film and the issues it raises. He emphasized the need to continue fighting against racism and oppression, and the importance of remembering the struggles of the past.

The event was well-attended, with a large number of students and faculty members in attendance. The discussion was a powerful reminder of the continued relevance of apartheid and the need for ongoing activism.

The film "Apartheid" is an important contribution to the ongoing conversation about race, identity, and resistance. It is a powerful reminder of the human cost of oppression, and the importance of continuing to fight against it.
Collectives taking action

BY DEBORAH SMITH

The Women's Center is alive and well!

Located on the second floor of the Campus Center, it contains a library of books and feminist periodicals, and provides a meeting space for several organizations, especially the Women's Center Steering Collective. Newly appointed Coordinators Gretchen Kreiger and Eva Behrens have helped to set the Women's Center as the site of a variety of exciting events for this semester.

The first event on the calendar is the first two clothing drives, over the week of February 22 to 27 for the Dignity Shelter. Boxes will be placed in each dorm and dining hall. Please donate, especially winter clothes, though all donations will be greatly appreciated.

The second is going to be a Women's Performance Night, similar to the one held in the autumn of 86, slated for April. If you want to perform, help out or add more ideas, contact Theresa O'Malley at C-975 or 527-0510.

Members of CAWS are looking into a possible march on Harrisburg for abortion rights some time this spring. Governor Casey, although usually an opponent of abortion rights, recently vetoed an anti-choice bill on the grounds that it was unconstitutional. This march would show the continuing support for reproductive rights to the state legislature, Governor Casey, and hopefully the rest of the nation.

Sexuality workshops succeed

COMMENTARY

BY DOMINIQUE BEHAQUE

During the weekend of February 5-6, nearly seventy students participated in an intense workshop on human sexuality. Run by psychologists Leslie McCook and John Schall, the program was geared towards helping the participants understand and be more comfortable with their own sexuality. Ultimately, the workshop delved into new areas of communication within relationships.

The workshop was structured around a series of educational films. Included were films that were female and male masturbation, homosexual and heterosexuality and sex, as well as foreign films. Freshmen responded well to the viewing, especially one student stated, "Watching the films was sort of a breaking down process, and then the small group discussions let you build our views up again with a better understanding of ourselves and others."

The discussion groups also provided mutual support and, for many, the realization that one is not alone in one's feelings, attitudes and experiences regarding sexuality.

In talking to various students about their overall view of the workshop, I found varied reactions. Freshwomen were asked, "What was the most meaningful aspect of the program?" and one student responded, "I want to go into it with a clear sense of my sexuality, I want to be able to communicate our feelings...and build our views up again with a better understanding of ourselves and others."

Another student stated, "It was good, but since my parents have always been so open with me, my experience with the workshop was not really new or revelatory."

Although there are those who did not profit from the workshop, it was generally a success, providing students with a medium to grow and understand themselves better.

Volunteers are needed for escorting at local abortion clinics. The job consists of going into Philadelphia on occasional Saturday mornings to guide the clinic's patients from their cars to the clinic's door, past the protesters who carry signs and yell slogans to discourage (or sometimes terrorize) them from having an abortion. Contact Lucie Nussett at 50505 for more information.

Other projects in the works include a "Women in Central America" panel, in conjunction with the Peace Action Project; events and speakers on Women's Spirituality; and workshops on self-defense, acquaintance rape and male myths, ideologies, styles, practices, institutions, and professions. On a daily basis, however, it seems to be interpreted by and large as invalidating "women's" responses humiliating to men, this perception casts a shadow on any other attempts to further explain. February 7's On the Omar Whiteman and Sappho, Whitenstaedt, Winfrey had six lesbians. Three were Captivated beneath, theirs names as "Recently Became Lesbian," and the other three as "Lesbian Who Dislikes Men."

The three recent "transversals" were previously mar- ried women with children. In talking to them, no possibility to this was revealed. If there existed any attitude towards men at all on the panel, it could be described as disinterest. The conversation simply did not revolve around men.

However, the three separatists who followed took the offensive immediately upon introduction. They began by asking to clarify the labeling of themselves as "man-haters," and stressed the concept of "pro-women" versus "anti-men." But no matter how clear it seemed that they stated their position, Winfrey persisted in coming back to how they felt about and related to men.

The conversation deteriorated into a reheating of the all too familiar argument with men as the central issue. The seventh member of the panel, a Lesbian Counselor, said that her biggest conflict—she is happy to be a lesbian and a counselor for lesbians and lesbian relationships—was that "I don't get why people don't get it." She mentioned a recent news item which had not been mentioned in the discussion: love. Simply stated, she said that she did not see the reason in discriminating against people for loving each other. Women loving women—men simply do not figure into such a relationship, they have no place. Both Whitenstaedt and the studio audience were attentive to what she had to say on this issue. Her appearance being mainstream (very feminine) in comparison to her separatist sisters sitting with her, she had a greater appeal to the group and call-in viewers.

The call-ins were revealing in themselves as well as from the reactions that they elicited. One woman who was noting how disgusting she felt all lesbians are. This firm conviction of hers was based solely in an incident in her apartment last week. She and her roommates had been incident on their balcony and her four children had watched. After the woman explained her case against them, the counselor asked whether she would have felt as revolled and disgusted if it had been a heterosexual couple instead. There was a com- vincing silence before the woman confessed that she hadn't given it thought, but supposed that it was an incident against women. Besides, she continued, the reason women were creat- ed was for propagation of the human race. Somehow, Winfrey managed to impress the woman's four children, remarked that she was doing quite a good job, and perhaps she was right—she was made for that purpose, but that didn't mean everyone else was too.

Other callers called in to lend support, con- fessing that they themselves were happier with or attracted to women. But the issue re- mained how lesbians relate to men. At one point, a frustrated separatist resisted that the issue was not men, but women.

Sexuality workshop discontinued

BY JOANNE CHANG

In its third year of existence at Bryn Mawr College, the Human Sexuality Seminar attracted approximately seventy students this year—twice the number of participants in its first year. The need for such a program was recognized in the early seventies when students requested a sexuality seminar which would deal with issues beyond those discussed in the hygiene and birth control lectures given to freshmen. Because the Dean's Office felt the program should not be entirely student-run, meeting with John Schall, Ed. D. and Leslie McCook, A.C.S.W. of Whiternarsh Associates was extremely promising. In 1986 Scholl and McCook had already been conducting a course on sexuality and relationships at Swarthmore College for about seven years. Two student Coordinators are chosen each year, and they, in turn, help select a group of student facilitators to lead discussions following movies and role-playing activities.

This year, the program's student coordinators were Kristin von Ranson and Mary Shaul, seniors at Bryn Mawr and Haverford, respectively. Whether students had hoped to feel more comfortable with their own sexuality in discussing relationships with their peers, or in exchanging ideas with their peers, almost all responses from participants were enthusiastic and positive. Yet despite the success of the seminar, Bryn Mawr's 1988-89 budget does not include allowances for the course to be discontinued next year. However, Dean Karen Tidmarsh remains "committed to providing some type of sexuality education," and plans have been made to meet with Dean Fred Dyre Hill of Haverford College in hopes of creating a jointly funded program.
McKibben is a former staff writer at the New York Times. Weisberg, whom she is marrying this March, is a senior development officer at PATHS. "This is the type of environment I imagined I would like to be in," Weisberg said.

rounds is different from the poverty of cities where she believes people are stripped of their pride. In rural areas "pride is still an active element," she says. This makes the people "more difficult to approach."

Halpern hopes to work with her fiance, Bill McKibben, whom she is marrying this March. McKibben is a former staff writer at the New York Times. Weisberg, whom she is marrying this March, is a senior development officer at PATHS. "This is the type of environment I imagined I would like to be in," Weisberg said.

Black professor resigns from Smith

(continued from page 1)

Despite President McPherson's obvious "commitment to educating the populace for citizenship," as she calls it, there still seems to be plenty of room for further support. Jackie McGriff mentions difficulties encountered by the Sisterhood when they sought a list of black alumnae from the Alumnae Association: "They were afraid we would use that list to seek funds, and they wouldn't give us that list." She has also received "lots of complaints" from Housekeeping and Dining Services members, who say that "students treat them like they're something less—however, this community cannot go on without them." Currently, the Sisterhood is having a hard time "getting administrative support for turning Perry House into a Black Cultural Center. So why call it one (in Bryn Mawr terms) "a community."

Winfrey's forum a disappointment

(continued from page 8)

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Winfrey's forum a disappointment

(continued from page 8)

By labeling them as "Lesbians Who Dislike Men," the producers of the show had given these women identities that they did not claim for themselves. And even as they attempted to set the record straight, they were perceived as anti-men. One antagonistic female member of the audience, herself dressed in a clinging dress and fully made up, brought up the appearance of the separatists, with the argument that if they hated men, why did they try to look like them? This was as the show wound down, after the 'pro-women' anti-'men' argument had raged for most of the show. One of the women patiently explained that they were not dressing to resemble men, but merely that women wearing comfortable clothes should not preclude women from doing so also.

While all this pro-women talk continued, one of the call-ins clarified this stance as well: When a woman in the audience asked Winfrey how to deal with men, without dressing in a way that makes you look like a male, Winfrey's reply was: "It's your right to be whoever you want to be, but you don't have any right to make other people feel uncomfortable because of it."
When Bryn Mawr students, staff, and faculty look back on the dedication to women's education in 1912 by Mrs. Oliver Thomas and other founders of Bryn Mawr, we may be inclined to assume that such single-minded dedication was unique to those women. But proponents of equal opportunity for women were not alone in their struggles for a greater role in society. 

Helene Devereux's summer home in New Jersey, and in 1918 she set up a year-long residence program for Head Trauma Victims between the ages of 16 and 35. The Foundation runs in administrative offices out of a multi-million dollar story building on Waterloo Road.

This central office runs a variety of programs serving those with emotional as well as educational problems in eight different states across the country. The Devereux schools, which she founded, expanded to serve more young people than either of the former educational opportunities. In addition Devereux graduates went to college and became respected in educational academic circles, including the Wood and Barcroft schools. The Devereux school, which just celebrated the 75th anniversary of its founding, has had such success because of the personal dedication of the founder, Helene Devereux. 

In 1918, Helene Devereux, who had always been interested in helping the mentally retarded children, pulled from the Philadelphia school district by the individual attention she could provide for them. Now the original Dev- eroux building stands on the site once occupied by one of these buildings for Devereux's program for Head Trauma Victims between the ages of 16 and 35. The Foundation maintains an equal dedication to their students and the research sides of education indicates a continued support for the 'handicapped.' "In people there is no difference in kind, only in degree, and so the 'handicapped' child must be regarded as a human being with the same emotions of love, hate and fear as those of his mates, capable of limited or great spontaneity in expression his personality and must not be trained as one does an animal." 

For Helene Devereux the X factor which made the crucial difference in learning the Devereux school was emotional support for the child. Leonard Green, the present educational director for over 300 emotionally disturbed teenagers at the Devereux schools, still follows this tradition: "The most important thing for any child is a traditional love from at least one adult. One adult that will walk across the Pacific Ocean for you—give up their life for you if they have to." Just as Helene Devereux was that one person for many youngsters, one gets the impression that Leonard Green is also such an adult for many young people.

Green was a sergeant in the Marines for four years during WWII before he became employed by the Foundation. Despite this military background which has influenced lesser men to become male chauvinists, throughout a 45-minute interview with him he always referred to the founder of the Foundation as Ms. Devereux or simply 'the Boss.' Green describes her first and foremost as a teacher, a mentor. She directed her teaching skills not only to the learning disabled children, but also to her staff. She taught caring as well as a sense of commitment to her employees. She showed her staff that every person was important no matter what their disability, and similarly that each individual had a unique dignity even though their behavior or appearance may not indicate that specialness.

Green explained how Devereux believed that not only emotional support, but also the child's own confidence was critical for the youngster's success. "If she walked into a classroom and every child in that room did not have something up on the wall that he or she could be proud of, [she] Devereux would call the teacher out and want to know why." With every child she had a file on them and looked at their abilities, rather than simply focusing on their deficits. By expanding on a person's abilities as well as attempting to remediate his or her liabilities, the height of each individual's potential could be reached.

As a seasoned director of the foundation in an era dominated by male chauvinist attitudes, Devereux faced particular difficulties. One critic once called her "a starry-eyed female who has neither a husband [she did marry later in life, although she never had any children of her own] nor a graduate degree, and who thus flouts the qualifications demanded by both Nature's law and her academic betters the role to which she has presumed." But despite this type of rampant discrimination, she succeeded not only in establishing the Foundation, but also in becoming well respected in educational, medical, and religious circles. She was poplated primarily by her academic betters with graduate degrees.

All of the Foundation's efforts have been well supported by such groups as the Philadelphia Association for Psychoanalysis and the Philadelphia Psychoanalytic Society, as well as a lifelong fellowship of the American Association for Mental Deficiency. In 1956, the history of the Association to receive such an honor and the first non-medical woman. She took many of the ideas she gained from the interaction with members of these Associations to use in developing the Devereux school's teaching methods.

Helene Devereux's deep commitment helped to establish a foundation which provides educational, emotional and residential services for a whole range of individuals, helping them to deal with liabilities in order to realize their potential to the fullest extent possible. Her dual interest in both the service and the research sides of education indicates a concern that extends beyond the local level to that of all individuals struggling with emotional and educational barriers. This intense dedication parallels that of the Bryn Mawr founders' commitment to women's education.

Blues reviewed

(posted from page 7)

A black stereotype. Vernon Reid, founder of the BRC and progressive guitarist in a band called Living Colour who played at Haverford last spring, addressed this frustration. "For white artists, working under the rubric 'rock' has long meant the freedom to play any style of black music—funk, reggae, soul, jazz, gospel, ad infinitum—then sell it to the widest possible audience without being re-stricted to one market. Black musicians have been denied that right. If you do progressive rock with a black base, a black identity, you're told the music is too aggressive, not happy enough, not r&b enough." (Billboard, December 21, 1985)

The Black Rock Coalition seeks to give such bands as Michael Hill's Rhubas and Jean-Paul Bourelly the right of creative freedom and access to the widest range of audience. It was a treat to experience the inspiring effects of such liberating freedom.

BMC basketball

(posted from page 12)

The team played well and worked hard, but Cabrini was shoot- ing more and sinking more. The final score was 59-74.

On February 12, the Mawrtys defeated Penn State in overtime, 60-45, another rather physical match, which brought them to the league standing of 3-0 and took the Mawrtys to an overall standing of 13 wins three losses. Julie Schulte was offensive leader with 19 points.

The team has enjoyed the season, striving for perfection and performing with excel- lence. The team shows a great deal of sports- manship and tenacity. All members of the team add a uniqueness to the team in a man- ner such that every triumph, personal or team-wise, is one in which they all share the glory. The team has only two games left this season. They face Neumann on the 17th of Feb- ruary 6, against Cabrini College. The Mawrtys started out strong (Fresenham Lisa Wells, starting due to Senior Julie Schulte's broken nose). The team was matching Cabrini basket for basket, until Junior Sonya Dubke- rych got under control. Fresenham Kate Carroll substituted for Dubkearych, and did a splendid job. Try as they might they Bryn Mawr was behind by half, a deficit that they worked hard to overcome, but fell short of their goal. The Mawrtys played well and worked hard, but Cabrini was shoot- ing more and sinking more. The final score was 59-74.
**February 17, 1988**

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**Wednesday, February 17**  
“Vivement Dimanche” French film, English subtitles. Thomas 110, 7-9 pm  
Writing Clinic. Thomas 251, 7-10 pm  
Voter Registration Campaign. CCC 204, 8-10 pm  
“Brother From Another Planet” Black History Month film. CCC Main Lounge, 9 pm  
Islamic Cultural Association meeting. Computing Center 101, 10-11 pm

**Thursday, February 18**  
“Naum Gabo, Russian Constructivist Artist” Lecture. Goodhart Common Room, 4-6 pm  
Summer Jobs & Internships Workshop. CCC 105, 6-7:30 pm  
“Pilgrimage in India” Lecture. Dorothy Vernon Room, 7-9:30 pm  
Writing Clinic. Thomas 251, 7-10 pm

**Friday, February 19**  
Tri-State Swimming & Diving. Schwartz Gymnasium. Trials 10 am; finals 6:30 pm  
“Woolstonecraft & Godwin” Lecture. English House, 3 pm  
“Baby.” Goodhart, 8 pm  

**Saturday, February 20**  
Tri-State Swimming & Diving. Schwartz Gymnasium. Trials 10 am; finals 6:30 pm  
Poetry reading by Chrystos. Perry House, 4 pm  
“Baby.” Goodhart, 8 pm  
“Barros’s Windfall.” Jazz mini-concert. CCC Main Lounge, 8:30-11 pm

**Sunday, February 21**  
Tri-State Swimming & Diving. Schwartz Gymnasium. Trials 10 am; finals 6:30 pm  
Anti-Racism Workshop with Chrystos (for everyone). Perry House, 4 pm  
Self-Government Association meeting. CCC 105, 7-9 pm

**Tuesday, February 23**  
“Alsino and the Condor.” Spanish film, English subtitles. Thomas 110, 8 pm  
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**Wednesday, February 24**  
Women Writers at Bryn Mawr: Hilma Wolitzer. CCC 105, 1:15-4 pm  
Writing Clinic. Thomas 251, 7-10 pm

**Thursday, February 25**  
Bernice Johnson Reagan (singer, Civil Rights activist). Goodhart Music Rm, 4 pm  
Writing Clinic. Thomas 251, 7-10 pm  
“Hiroshima and the Medieval Pilgrimage: Tradition in Japan” lecture. Dorothy Vernon Room, 7:30-9:30 pm  
Concert: Sweet Honey in the Rock. Marshall Auditorium—Haverford, 8 pm

**Friday, February 26**  
“Agnes of God.” Goodhart, 8 pm  
Saturday, February 27  
“Agnes of God.” Goodhart, 8 pm  
Sunday, February 28  
Self-Government Association meeting. CCC 105, 7-9 pm  
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**Tuesday, March 1**  
“Peixote” Portuguese film about homeless children. English subtitles. Thomas 110, 8 pm  
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**Dates Women Make**

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**Film**

“Cinematic Images of Women” Film Series at Villanova University presents Orson Welles’s 1948 Lady From Shanghai: Rita Hayworth as the “film noir” femme fatale who casts a spell on a young sailor. Feb. 27—29 in the Connelly Center Cinema.

**Discussion:** “Noir Woman as Dragon Lady.” Jeanne Allen, speaker. For info., call 645-4750.

**Poetry/Writing**

Feb. 1988 - Black History Month  
Readings  
Feb. 22—Aschak/A Tribute to Senya Karklight. 8 p.m. at the Video Box, 126 Chestnut Street, above the Middle East Restaurant.

Monday Night Poetry Reading Series at the Video Box (address above).

**Committees**

An ad hoc committee to organize a Take Back the Night March in 1988 is now forming. All interested women welcome. For more info: Melanie S. at 922-7400 or Karen B. at 925-0597.

—Eliza Randall

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**Study in Italy this Summer**

TRINITY COLLEGE  
ROME CAMPUS  
Hartford, CT 06106

Roman Art & Civilization  
“The Crime of Galileo” Comparative Literature

**JUNE 4—JULY 15**

Write also for details on Fall and Spring Programs
**SPORTS**

**BMC soccer works together, takes first place**

BY DANIELA BRANCAPRTE & JENNIFER WARD

On Sunday, February 7th, Bryn Mawr's soccer team placed first in Haverford's Invitational Indoor Soccer Tournament. Eight teams took part, and it was determined, which was broken into divisions: the "National" division, which included teams from Kutztown, Marymount, La Salle and Dickinson, and the "American" division, which comprised Bryn Mawr, Swarthmore, Penn and Bryn Mawr.

Bryn Mawr's team consisted of thirteen players from the 1987 fall Varsity Soccer team with guest appearances of Louise Nielsen, Jennifer Ward, and Daniela Brancaprome. Ray Tharan, the varsity soccer coach, showed his players from the 1987 fall Varsity Soccer team mount, La Salle, and Dickinson, and the 12th annual Pony Cup.

Jennifer Ward, and Daniela Brancaprome. Ray Tharan, the varsity soccer coach, showed his players from the 1987 fall Varsity Soccer team mount, La Salle, and Dickinson, and the 12th annual Pony Cup.

Women's squash club to face Yale

BY POLLY OSELL

"If a tree falls in a desert and no one hears it, does it really fall?" quipped someone their most confusing quip of the season. At the floor of the second floor bathroom of Canady Library. It is a BJ-College Women's Squash Club, as it is to post the National Collegiate Women's Squash Championships at Yale and no one has heard of the club. Does it really fall?

Even though conversation has led us to believe that most people have never heard of the Bryn Mawr-Haverford Women's Squash Club, the club did indeed make the trip up to Yale on Friday, February 5th to play in the national championships. In three days of play, each day featuring a match, the club was able to place sixth out of the seven teams playing in the fourth division. Other teams in that division came from Smith, Johns Hopkins, Wesleyan, Bates, St. Lawrence, and Connecticut College. On Sunday, club members returned exhausted, but with newfound appreciation for their skills and for squash players. Despite playing against schools sporting true squash teams and more experienced players, the BJ-College group kept its cool and played better in each match as the tournament progressed.

The Howe Cup is the most important team gathering of the women's intercollegiate squash season, and this year marks the first appearance of a Bryn Mawr-Waverford squad at the event. The team, having seen some truly amazing play among the first and second division teams, is now determined to work hard and progress towards that level of skill. The most immediate goals are varsity status and NICE women's squash uniforms, as well as build a strong team. All players found it astounding to watch top-level play, something that many, being very new to the game, had never been able to see before. Women's squash is now in regular rotation, and many teams are working to gain legitimacy in the world of college squash, ours being no exception.

For those of you unfamiliar with the game, squash is played in an enclosed, square, white room with tracks. Standers but smaller than those used in badminton and also rubber relays are played on the wall. However, we do have a glass wall, so that spectators can see the play from ground level. A regulation match is played when one of the players wins a game and scores a point until someone reaches fifteen points winning a game. If the players at fifteen, of thirteen, will be a tiebreaker. The ball, once hit, may stay at any of the walls in any sequence, but must stay within certain height boundaries on those walls and must eventually hit the front wall. A player chasing an opponent's shot can only allow the ball to hit the floor once, or else forfeits the point. Because of all the possible directions the ball can go, squash is a very fast game that requires much anticipation, immediate reaction, and strategy, making it a constant challenge. It also makes graceful expert squash a pleasure to watch, as the Mawrters and Forders gleefully found this weekend.

The team returned to practice the week of February 10th and opened this semester with a 40 point win over Lincoln College. The final score was 73-33. This game was special in many respects—not only did it begin a season win streak, but Sophomore Julie Zaraw broke the former school record for the individual high scorer in one game by seven points, with an incredible 38 point career high. The win of this game put Bryn Mawr in a levered pitch, wanting to defeat every team that they were defeated by last year. They had accomplished this feat in the first half of the season after defeating Mount Holyoke and the Seven Sisters' Tourney.

Women's rugby

BY ANDRA LUTZ

Without a doubt, the 1988 spring rugby season should be the best ever. With a perfect combination of seasoned veterans and enthusiastic, but inexperienced, newcomers, the Bryn Mawr-Haverford women's rugby team should roll up many victories this season. The best aspect of the upcoming season is the addition of division. We will be playing against other local Pennsylvania teams such as Swarthmore, Franklin and Marshall for a divisional title.

Not only do the women ruggers have many excellent players, they are also fortunate to have three experienced and sly coaches. All six have played many years of rugby themselves and are truly dedicated to forming a strong team. In the bag, as always, is Rachel Gilman. It is still possible to join the team. Just contact the president of the team, Rachel Gilman.