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System

"for such a structure successful, a large community must be at an enthusiastic par-luster events," I am the fact that "a large of events are unable to receive enough. I do not think that that's a good idea. You do aware of the facts. We should not be to the pre-existing, a new way for to organize events. You may recall that early post-alCOCHOL was required to throw per semester. I do not claiming that there are a lot of events.

I imply that these students' results, the information in pattern is the rest of it is clear that the typographical. man; however, to it is unforgivable. Bryn Mawr's stake. Johnson this very error by students for their tensions, and place in contrast to the Bryn Mawr.

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Campus Issues

Bryn Mawr Engaging in Diversity

researched by Heather Carwile
written by Maia Saj, Editor

Although their may be a million different approaches to racial diversity, for Joyce Miller, Director of Office For Institutional Diversity, there is no excuse for not engaging in it, nor if you really want to be educated." The key to diversity she said, "is to watch it otherwise it will disappear.

In Miller's opinion, Bryn Mawr is growing healthily towards pluralism, "in its early stages." However, it is not a place of residence for them. It provides a "more comfortable and enriching atmosphere," said Lisa Mourelle, a Bryn Mawr senior.

When asked if a real effort is being made at Bryn Mawr by the students and faculty to diversify, Amy Ongiri, also a Bryn Mawr senior, replied, "We are students who make a real effort," but also felt that it is not a general acceptance of a problem (community-wide) and until the administration changes not much progress will be made.

Not only does the administration need to recruit more women of color, it also has..." melting in "...it's still skimming the surface," she said.

However, Lawson said that too many students (and sometimes faculty) feel that it is the minority's duty to "melt in" and conform, thereby abandoning their culture.

She argued that expecting such action is unreasonable and ludicrous, especially since the numbers of people of color around the country and the world are increasing at such a rapid rate. In other words, people of color will not be a minority for much longer, why should they give up anything just to be accepted by the present mainstream? The student body must realize that people deserve to be accepted as they are, without compromising any of their character.

On the question of racial homogeneity, Lawson stated that in her eyes, such homogeneity could never be achieved. Rather, the best that can be hoped for is a basic respect for people of all cultures. This kind of mutual respect could be achieved through the education of everyone about cultures outside of their own.

A greater awareness of different peoples could dissolve some of the myths that people believe, and lead to a richer community. As Lawson said, "the more you know about a certain group, the less likely you are to stereotype...."

Where's the diversity?

by Amy Eron
Staff Writer

International students discourage making assumptions

International students are a vital part of the Bi-College community, often bringing a different culture and a global experience to campus life. Nine percent of the undergraduates at Bryn Mawr are residents of foreign nations. Although from dozens of different countries, the sense of shared experience forms special bonds among many international students. For Munirah Maazur, Bryn Mawr senior and Editor of the International Students Association Newsletter, integration has been an important part of her experience at Bryn Mawr. "I've come all the way from Bangladesh and my priority is to meet as many different people as I can in the four years that I'm here.

For Oie Jyanama, Bryn Mawr senior, bringing awareness to the community is her key goal as Co-President of ISA. She argued that expecting such a more personal approach was "better." "I think that if Americans have stereotyped ideas about other people, it's easier to talk to people directly. And it's also important for international students not to get defensive, but to take it as "Hey, this person wants to get to know me, she wants to change her views," I think the parties have to work into that."
Diversity in the Bi-College Community

Perry House on recruiting

by Vanessa Chrum

Staff Writer

According to Perry House, Bryn Mawr's task cultural center, one of the greatest benefits of diversity is realization that each and every one of us has something valuable to contribute to the community and more importantly to the world.

Perry House is home to seven melanowomen, though it is still a place of residence for ten. It provides a "more comfortable and enriching atmosphere," said Lisa Moultrie, a Perry House senior.

When asked if a real effort is being made at Bryn Mawr by its students and faculty to diversify, Amy Ongiri, also a Perry House senior, replied, "There are students who make a real effort," but she also felt that there is a general acceptance of a program [community] until and unless the administration changes much progress will be made.

Not only does the administration need to recruit more people of color, it also has to move away from its Eurocentric curriculum, she said. Ongiri added, "This is supposed to be a school for women, and we need to see more black role models.

Moultrie agreed but also felt that there should be "more growth potential for minorities" at Bryn Mawr. "Another senior at Perry House, Mamie Jackson said, "We need the organization, the self-confidence and the general state of higher education."

When asked whether there is a strong resistance to Pluralism at Bryn Mawr, Kilson answered simply, "Not obviously." She said that she is, indeed, "impressed" with the enthusiasm of the students and even with the "sincerity of the faculty." But, she noted, the vitality of the movement lies mostly with minority students.

She said that those who have been in the "...business of administration and teaching" for many years tend, unfortunately, to be too confident.

Kilson remarks on lacking diversity at Bryn Mawr

by Anne Twey

Staff Writer

"Diversity at Bryn Mawr," remarked Robin Kilson, the new lecturer on the Helen Manning Taft Fund, "has a ways to go." She added that this "...doesn't reflect poorly on Bryn Mawr," but rather reflects "...the general state of higher education."

When asked whether there is a strong resistance to Pluralism at Bryn Mawr, Kilson answered simply, "Not obviously." She said that she is, indeed, "impressed" with the enthusiasm of the students and even with the "sincerity of the faculty." But, she noted, the vitality of the movement lies mostly with minority students.

She said that those who have been in the "...business of administration and teaching" for many years tend, unfortunately, to be too confident.

They see, she said, "nothing wrong with the way that things have always been done." "This is understandable," she added, "but sad.

As far as remedying the situation goes, Kilson sees "obvious places to start," such as the curriculum. Though she admits that the recent defeat of the program meant that to attract minority groups be represented in the curriculum, was a significant loss and will "keep things going slowly," she said, and others are dedicated to helping to improve the curriculum as it is now. One of her own major priorities is to "...put into existence a major, or at the very least a concentration, in Ethnic Studies."

Diversity among the faculty is another, perhaps more difficult issue. "Right now," she feels that "our hands are tied by the finances of the college," because it has "committed itself to a certain amount of faculty reduction," and the only way to achieve greater diversity is, evidently, to hire more faculty.

However, Kilson anticipates a certain number of retirements in the near future and hopes that some of these positions will be filled by well-qualified minority faculty. As a minority professor herself, she belongs to a group from both Bryn Mawr and Haverford, who will assimilate a list of such candidates when positions become available. The administrations of both colleges, Kilson believes, will be "very open" to their suggestions as they are "committed to raising the numbers."

Lastly, Kilson stresses that "Nothing will happen over night." She hopes, furthermore, that "students will not become discouraged; solving the problem is likely to take years.

Campus Issues continued on page 8.

Bi-College Minority Stats

Compiled by Sabrina Pasztor

FALL 1989

MINORITY STUDENTS AT BRYN MAWR COLLEGE

Courtesy of Elizabeth Venzon, Director of Admissions and Registrar's Office as of October 1, 1989

Compiled by Sabrina Pasztor

Class of 1990

| Asian    | 25 |
| Black   | 14 |
| Hispanic| 8  |
| Indian  | 10 |
| Total** 47 (16%) |

Class of 1992

| Asian    | 46 |
| Black    | 8  |
| Hispanic | 10 |
| Indian   | 2  |
| Total** 64 (20%) |

Class of 1993

| Asian    | 45 |
| Black    | 16 |
| Hispanic | 11 |
| Indian   | 2  |
| Total** 66 (22%) |

TOTAL ** 117 (35%)

Asian 71

Black 29

Hispanic 11

Indian 4

Total* 117

% of total enrollment (1839)

EXCHANGES is helping students find internships.

EXCHANGES is looking for someone who is interested in editing the Entertainment section of the magazine. If you are interested, please call Collette Ferguson at 896-5374.

EXCHANGES is also in need of people interested in layout and paste-down. No experience is needed; we would be happy to teach anyone how to call. If interested, please call Jeremy Akin at 645-9756.

Thank you.

Campus Issues continued on page 8.

For more information, contact Marilou Allen at 896-5373.

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In Philadelphia:

Students can get involved with these organizations:

- Nationality Service Center
- Irish Institute and Ethnic Studies, Center for Literacy, NAIOP, Council for Spanish Speaking Organizations.

For more information, contact Marilou Allen at 896-1183.

Other Resource Numbers:

- ACLU 592-1513
- Commission on Human Relations 686-4670.

Compiled by Cama Duke.

HEGAPREDPS definitions are used in determining minority status. Figures include U.S. citizens and permanent residents only.

% of total enrollment (1839)

% of class or program

STUDENTS OF COLOR (U.S. CITIZENS) AT HAYFORD COLLEGE

Courtesy of Delory Phillips, Associate Director of Admissions, Haverford as of October 9, 1989

Class of 1990

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class of 1991</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asian 19 (6.6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black 15 (4.8%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hispanic 2 (0.7%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Asian 19 (6.6%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TOTAL 46 (16.0%) TOTAL 50 (16.12%)

Class of 1992

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Class of 1993</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black 13 (4.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic 12 (4.1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian 22 (5.5%)</td>
</tr>
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<td>Asian 28 (5.8%)</td>
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</table>

Other 2 (0.2%) Other 0

TOTAL 49 (16.7%) TOTAL 63 (19.2%)}

* Other is a category for students who cannot describe themselves using the other designated categories, usually they are of mixed race and/or ethnic background.

A.S. SW TOTAL*

Asian 71

Black 29

Hispanic 11

Indian 4

Total* 117

Special

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Thank you.

Campus Issues continued on page 8.

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The Creation of EEC '92
by Megan Somman

1992—That number is almost magical to the people of Europe and to business people all over the world. It is the year when the twelve-nation European Economic Community (EEC) economically, socially, and politically will be drastically reduced because of an agreement to totally unite that have been called the European Economic Community (EEC). The consequences will be felt worldwide.

The twelve-nation EEC, also known as the Common Market, is composed of: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, and Spain. Founded in 1958 by six countries, the EEC was granted its present membership in 1986. The EEC is made up of four branches. The most important is the Commission, a powerful body that supercedes nationalities. Its members are "Europeans" and do not take orders from their respective governments. It regulates the political and economic affairs of all member states.

The Parliament is mainly a consultative body, composed of 518 members who have been directly elected since 1979 by the national legislatures of the EEC countries. National parliaments also have representatives in this body. National parliaments as well as the European Commission now have exclusive sovereignty in areas such as the single market, financial services, and certain social policies.

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Will Regional Ties Yield for Common Economic Good?

by R. F. Coppleston

Staff Writer

According to members of the Bi-College Economics department, the best is yet to come in the generation to prepare itself for a "common market in the EEC" that is "high enough to overcome many, but not all, "the obstacles that lie ahead." The Department of Economics at the University of Pennsylvania, for example, has been working on a number of projects that could be considered "immediate," including the development of a "European Economic Community," or "EEC." The department has been working on a number of projects that could be considered "immediate," including the development of a "European Economic Community," or "EEC."

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America and the Europe of 1992

by Thomas J. Roberts

With the Single European Act, Western Europe has a legitimacy that it did not have before. Some people fear that this "new Europe" will become "Fortress Europe," based on the idea of "Fortress America," the United States' need to protect itself.

The reality is that Europe is becoming a "free market," a model of the new world order. This is a radical change in the way Europe has been governed, and it is a threat to many who favor protectionism.

"Businesses that are now in a favorable position may not necessarily be so in the future." How Europe's multi-national market will fare during this transitional period remains to be seen.

Current, no consensus exists among European corporations about how to proceed. Despite the situation, some business for its products comprising well over 300 million people, with a Gross National Product of over four million dollars.

There has been much talk about political and economic changes accompanying its economic unification. Indeed, creating a Europe free of borders will force governments to yield on a number of important issues from visa and immigration policies to gun control. Though it may seem that European nations differ too much to work together toward common foreign policy objectives, the sweeping changes currently being made toward Europe's integration appeared far-fetched and improbable less than a decade ago. However, important is the fact that unification was agreed to by individual governments for the benefit of their respective economies, and does not necessitate individual member states to line up behind a economic political stance. In short, that agrees on free trade and a multipolar world within foreign policy issues.

What effect would economic have of the "Fortress Europe" place in the future? Europe's economic offers a good deal of stability to its foreign regard to its political freedom, that may rise increasingly in coming years. Yet a prosperous, independent might prove a crucial metaphor in the single market's success. Expanding the United States has encouraged over time, but has not increased. The importance of NATO, though not a political issue, will dissolve in the near future. Euroscepticism, favoring political rights over American interests, and Americans agree.

It is still quite early to accurate what effect the Single Europe has had. Many of the struggles to convert the nature of the Europe encompassing both have yet to be fully addressed. The place of a unified world political system is even less certain. The major developments in in the Soviet Union, the rights of those little which like quarters of Europe to it, and over the last few years our nation's foreign policy is not. However, the United States has made a significant commitment to maintaining its traditional interests, particularly in Europe. This commitment has been maintained.

"Keep an eye on the other economies that are developing, ga"... (continued on page 8)

Emerging Opportunities

My new and influential political editor, Brad Davis (who bears a resemblance to Mike Dukakis in every respect except for his stance on the war in Vietnam) has suggested that I do a series of articles on the topic of emerging opportunities in Europe. He has repeatedly argued that the European market is a vast and untapped resource that can be exploited by the enterprising. I have decided to take up his challenge and begin a series of articles on this topic.

But the EEC does stink, at least as far as Americans are concerned. The main problem is that Americans can't accept the speed with which our economic elite is being swept away. Somewhere along the way, our national consciousness seems to have waned. Perhaps this is because the American public is no longer focused on the image of the American corporation. It is a time of great change in Europe, and the American public is grappling with the implications of this change.

Professor Farley is concerned with what he terms "America's fear of change," its unwillingness to grapple with the implications of change. He feels that the American public is reacting to each change or shifting its own course, rather than working to understand the implications of change.

Farley sees the political shape of Western Europe as still evolving, and he doesn't think that the EEC's market will be fully functional in 1992, but instead views the deadline as motivational. He sees it as a Thatcher-like opinion that the American public is reacting to each change or shifting its own course, rather than working to understand the implications of change.

Much more important is the need to understand the implications of change. The American public is no longer focused on the image of the American corporation. It is a time of great change in Europe, and the American public is grappling with the implications of this change.

We need to understand the implications of change. The American public is no longer focused on the image of the American corporation. It is a time of great change in Europe, and the American public is grappling with the implications of this change.

The WHO'S THAT GIRL award goes to George Washington University, where Susan B. Haverford, '90, who is a member of the university's student council, has been repeatedly mentioned as a potential future leader of the student body. She has been described as a very popular student, with a bright and outgoing personality.

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Campus Issues, Politics (cont'd)

By Laura Kraitve

For both Haverford Provost Jerry Gollub and Bryn Mawr Deputy to the President Judith Shapiro, the ethnic and racial diversification of their respective colleges is a high priority.

According to Gollub, there are several reasons behind the commitment to diversity that exists at Haverford and at other educational institutions across the country. The first is "an appreciation of the fact that a great deal of talent is not being adequately educated," explained Gollub. The waste of this talent will ultimately hurt the quality of the workforce as well as that of its intellectual caliber. A second reason for diversifying the college is a basic concern for equity, according to Gollub. "It is a concern that groups that never had opportunities in the past should have them in the future."

In addition, explained Gollub, the quality of the educational experience for college students will be higher if learning occurs within the context of an ethnically and racially diverse community.

Shapiro emphasized this point. "A liberally educated person is one who is capable of crossing cultural boundaries," she said. Part of being educated, she explained, is "having a sophisticated grasp of cultures other than your own." With an understanding of others' cultural values, said Shapiro, one can further understand and question the values that he or she has adopted through his or her own culture. For these reasons, said Shapiro, Bryn Mawr has had a long-term commitment to recruiting international students. It has also sought to increase the number of women of color from the United States within its student body.

According to Gollub, there is a problem that arises when people of color are sought out in order to increase campus diversity. "We want to bring black and Hispanic people here not just because they are black or Hispanic," he explained. "We want to see them as individuals." He continued, "There is something not entirely satisfactory about thinking of people in categories or groups." A balance between regarding the value of the individual versus regarding him or her in an ethnic or racial category must be made in the processes of admissions and faculty appointments, said Gollub.

While both colleges have made the search for minority faculty members a high priority within the last few years, both Gollub and Shapiro pointed out that results are not easily attainable. According to Gollub, the basic problem is that "every institution in the country wants to do the same thing." Too many people are looking for too few individuals. Both Gollub and Shapiro agreed that the need for minority professors is greatest in some fields than in others. Shapiro added that in small schools with curriculum constraints, the needs are very specific and thus the likelihood of matching curricular needs with available professors of color becomes even smaller. "The statistic," said Shapiro, "are working against us."

Despite the difficulties, both Shapiro and Gollub feel that their respective colleges have made progress in their efforts to diversify. As Gollub put it, the number of students and professors of color at Haverford is "a lot bigger than it would be if we weren't trying." While he admitted that Europe as a whole will be able to compete successfully against the world's major economies of the U.S. and Japan, President European companies are undergoing a period of reorganization allowing them to compete more effectively in the international marketplace. Recently, there have been many mergers between European companies for larger and tougher competition for the U.S. and Japan. The increased competitiveness of European companies can give their economy some additional force.

Many experts believe that the unification of Europe will create the economic picture of a lifetime. According to Paolo Cecchi, an Italian economist who prepared a report on the effects of economic unification, most of the changes in the European economy for the 1990's will be Draconian. "For the EEC in 1992 will foster enormous growth," Cecchi says that due to the increased competition, increased innovation, and the elimination of barriers between nations there will be a new change in the European economy. The Gross National Product for the EEC in the 1990's will increase by 4.5% annually, price levels in that time period will fall by 6.1% overall, and 1.5 million new jobs will be created annually. These drastic changes show the importance of 1992 for Europe.

One of the most important questions is whether all of the nations will remain permanently loyal to the union when faced with the prospect of losing a substantial amount of money. Many people have said that it is possible that one or more nations will bolt the Western Union. Some experts believe that in 1992 when the EEC's currency is introduced, the possibility of a United States exit from the union will increase. In 1995, the United States will have a decision to make as to whether or not to adhere to the Common Market.

For a longer scale, I think it is possible that several countries will exit the union in the future. This could mean that the union will not be able to remain viable as a single economic unit. However, if the nations are successful in reaching agreement, the union will continue to grow and prosper.

The Fl ·nal Word ha E h l ·11 be bl permanently loyal to the

The Final Word (continued on page 6)

The yard with the family dog when Hugo swept through the Carolina's. His adminis- tration had no response, in effect.

The NO, I OON'T SPEAK FRENCH AND

The SOUND OF SILENCE award goes to

The TRICK OR TREAT award goes to

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