Meetings Continue between Leshko and Administration

Students Council calls for Public Statement

By Jeff Symonds

Meetings took place this week between Haverford sophomore Isabel Leshko, Haverford Students Council, and Dean of the College Man Hamabata concerning the conflict between Hamabata, Leshko, Assistant to the Psychology Department Brian Knatz, and Haverford Provost Bruce Partridge ("Community Members Angered by Administration's Actions," Vol. 23 No. 7). Knatz and Leshko planned to spend a week on the streets of Philadelphia as homeless people for a freelance article, but have been told to hold off until Knatz was informed that he could not accompany Leshko into Philadelphia as an employee of the college.

In the past week, Leshko has met with Students Council on the matter, and has it was important for numerous letters to the Comment Board. Leshko said that she wants to keep the issue fresh in the minds of students. "The administration wants this out of sight, out of mind. It wants us to forget about this." Students Council has also asked Hamabata to make a public statement to the community about the incident. At press time, Hamabata made no formal statement because of matters of confidentiality, but Haverford President Tom Kessinger did release a statement on Wednesday which can be read on Page 11.

Yesterday afternoon, Leshko, along with two outside facilitators from Friends Conflict Resolution, met with Hamabata, a meeting which "was very happy to have." Leshko said before the meeting that she had several questions for Hamabata. Pointing to the clause on Page 56 of the Haverford Students Guide, which states that the administration will not direct towards the student that I really hope the Administration reaction is not 'Well, that's student written.' I hope this isn't just a good PR device for the college...An apology would be nice, but that's not what I'm after." Leshko also stated that this is an important for students to keep their focus on the situation. "(The) issue is not about me. No comment was given on specifics of the meeting, which will reconvene this afternoon, but Leshko said that she and Hamabata were still "in the deliberation process," the mediation process.

While Knatz had no comment (continued on page 2)

Bryn Mawr Sponsors Alumnae Minority Mentorship

By Amy Forster

A full day of activities on Monday marked the beginning of a Bryn Mawr Alumnae Mentorship Program. The program is for each minority students at Bryn Mawr with whom they share interests and goals. It is currently one hundred students who are interested in this program, and at least 28 Alumnae are present. Due to the large number of interest, the President of the Bi-College Council, Brian Knatz, has been asked to appoint a new advisor to the community.

The first day of the program was "Set up to meet the students." The program began with an introduction to the community. The students were allowed to meet at Bryn Mawr, and to be a part of the community. The students were divided into groups, then introduced to the Alumnae mentors. The mentors began with a discussion of the Alumnae mentors, and how they plan to continue the program.

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Arun Gandhi Breaks Down Prejudices in United States

BY RUTH HENSON

On Thursday, November 8, Arun Gandhi, the grandson of Mohandas K. Gandhi, shared his message with the more than 100 people in Thomas Great Hall. His talk, entitled "Racism in America," was sponsored by South Asian Women, the Minority Coalition, Campusus Against Racial Violence, and the President's Office.

Gandhi is known for his outstanding work in the combating of discrimination against the "Untouchables," the lowest caste in Indian society. He is also known for the programs initiated by the Society for National Integration, started in 1970 by Dr. Gandhi, his wife, and friends, to teach people self-sufficiency and self respect without charity. Gandhi has undoubtedly been positively influenced by Mahatma Gandhi and has become an independent and successful non-violent activist in his own right.

Gandhi delighted the audience with a number of personal anecdotes from the year during his childhood spent with Mahatma Gandhi. Behind all of these stories were strong messages concerning the state of racism and ecological waste in the United States, South Africa, and India.

Touching briefly on the environmental question, Gandhi reminded the audience that ecology was and is a large issue. He was astounded by the huge amount of waste he encountered on his first visit to the U.S. He shared two stories he learned from his grandfather: "nothing is unimportant" and "don't waste."

Gandhi said his interest in the study of human relationships was based on the lesson taught to him by his grandfather, that hatred of fellow human beings was wrong, and that he should "hate the sin, not the sinner."

When he first came to the U.S. in 1948, he knew very little about the state of discrimination, but he had heard how pervasive racism is in this country. Gandhi sees that the U.S. "is a superpower in military terms, it is time for it to become a superpower in human relations. If the U.S. can set the pace in this, then the world will follow."

Gandhi returned to the U.S. in 1987 and is now working at the University of Mississippi collecting research for a book on racism in the U.S., South Africa, and India.

Citing the 260 newspaper clippings he cut out during one year concerning incidents of racial violence in the U.S., he stated that since this event changed the course of Sprowal's "downward spiral into depression about his state of racism and ecological warfare."

This event changed the course of Sprowal's "downward spiral into depression and despair. He realized that he was somebody, and that other homeless people were, too, and were entitled to their piece of the American pie. Sprowal realized that he had to do something. He realized that there were lots of agencies out there claiming to help the homeless. Photo by Dave Kim (continued on page 1)

Homelessness Collection, Cont.

Night Shelter, trying to deny that he was without a home. He could not bear the realization that he was in this same category as those men who lived in doorsteps and on city streets. His car, the last symbol of his ease, was continually being vandalized, sending Sprowal into depression about his condition. Finally, when the car was stripped and up on blocks, Sprowal finally came to the realization that he was homeless. Sprowal moved to Philadelphia, where he was born and raised, hoping the City of Brotherly Love would help him turn his life around.

Sprowal spent eleven months in Philadelphia, living off the scraps he found in dumpsters moving in and out of shelters, and in continual search for heat. Sprowal spent a lot of time wallowing in his self-pity, thinking that he would never see his family again. The sight of families together having a good time always reduced him to tears. He said, Sprowal wandered around the city, eventually coming to a drop-in shelter. The first night he was there he stood in line and watched while the women were let in first. After the females entered the shelter, a huge fight broke out between the males to determine who would have a home for that evening. Sprowal was amazed at the primal state of the people, saying to himself that he would never sink to this level.

A couple of more days of swollen feet and gnawing hunger, Sprowal came back to the shelter and fought his way in, determined that he was not going to be left out in the cold. This became the routine for a while. He was sitting down one evening when he witnessed an elderly woman who kept talking to herself and standing up when she was told to remain seated. It was obvious to Sprowal that the counselor was not really trying to help the counselor to remain seated. It was obvious to Sprowal that the counselor woman needed some kind of help, but the counselor threw her out on her head. Sprowal sat wallowing in his self-pity, mentally screaming at himself because in his earlier life he would have stood up to the counselor. The next day, the same counselor walked by Sprowal's chair and Sprowal sprung up and accused him of the rest of the shelter chucked and holstered, but Sprowal was thrown out of the shelter and red-carded, meaning that he would never be able to receive aid in any other shelter in Philadelphia. But, he said, he felt he was somebody.

This event changed the course of Sprowal's "downward spiral into depression and despair. He realized that he was somebody, and that other homeless people were, too, and were entitled to their piece of the American pie. Sprowal realized that he had to do something. He realized that there were lots of agencies out there claiming to help the homeless. Photo by Carrie Kenney.

Minority Mentorship, Cont.

(continued from page 1)

Approximately sixty students had requested mentors prior to the program and about half of those had been matched with mentors in time to meet. The rest are in various stages of the application process, which involves writing about one's interests as well as reading past experiences of prospective mentors to insure a good match. Wilkinson found the procedure to be effective, and having expressed an interest in being matched was writing with a 1955 graduate who currently is working in a book.

Miller was extremely happy with the results of this year's program addition, saying, "It was inspiring! It's good to know that they are there and supportive."

Graduation Speaker, Cont.

(continued from page 1)

or Valedictorian, while others supported the idea, surprised that there had been no student representation in past commencements.

Senior Michelle Brady felt that a student speaker was appropriate in high school, where "there were more things that we experienced as a class," but that college had been a more individualized experience. "Most of my memories are of small groups and things I've done," Brady said. "I didn't think it was possible to see a single student speaker as anything but a representation of the class." Joe Cramack concurred, saying, "One person will not be able to give me a sense of experience for my four years here."

Cramack also felt that if the addition of a student speaker would lengthen the Commencement ceremony, burdening both students and parents. Senior Christine La Rosa also expressed initial fears that the election of a student speaker would "end up being a popularity contest," but decided, "we're the ones who've been studying here for four years, what matters is that there's a student."

BY SAE

A panel of "Women in Mississippi" spoke at BMC's annual Open House on Friday, November 8. The panel included a keynote address by Adeline Moore, the daughter of Jesse Owens, and a discussion on the U.S. "is a superpower in military terms, it is time for it to become a superpower in human relations. If the U.S. can set the pace in this, then the world will follow."

Gandhi returned to the U.S. in 1987 and is now working at the University of Mississippi collecting research for a book on racism in the U.S., South Africa, and India. Citing the 260 newspaper clippings he cut out during one year concerning incidents of racial violence in the U.S., he stated that since this program addressed the issues of racial violence in the United States, South Africa, and India.

The faculty panel up of three instructors from the History and English Department, a member of the French language department, each of whom teaches in McBride study of human relationships was based on the lesson taught to him by his grandfather, that hatred of fellow human beings was wrong, and that he should "hate the sin, not the sinner."

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by ANN TWEEDY

BMC Lures McBride Scholars with Open House

Mawr held a McBride ' s Open-Door Neve in Wynndam. The Open
Program was designed for those from as far as West Virginia. Guests
on a campus tour led by Linda Bachman, Jean
Dean of Special Studies, entered the potential scholars.
During the tour, the main focus was on McBride students.
Regional McBride students addressed the guests. A
le McBride students spoke at the reception.
And in the French Department,
Massa
 mphazard and Churchill.
ig to a panel of "Women Fighting for Civil Rights
"wTHMCA
the local store, and harrassment of the family
And though the selection process

The comments, however,

If you gonna lead,

If you gonna lead, then you keep leading, and all those things will happen.

The Biggsta Picture

BY CHRISTOPHER WEMANN

GULF NEWS

Members of Congress called for a special session to debate the possibility of war in the Gulf region. President Bush has ordered an additional 100,000 troops to the area to confront the possibility of war in Saudi Arabia to near 500,000. Congress is in recess until January, and Congressional leaders said it would be almost impossible to declare a war unless the threat of war becomes more definite. Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell of Maine reaffirmed Congress’ sole power to declare war, and announced that the Senate Armed Services and Foreign Affairs Committees would hold hearings on the buildup after Thanksgiving.

Peace or War?

Secretary of State James Baker will try to pass a UN resolution through the Security Council, authorizing the use of force against Saddam Hussein. Baker will be meeting over the next few weeks with the foreign ministers of the countries currently sitting on the Security Council. These opposed to the resolution fear that it would give the UN a “blank check” to attack Iraq. Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak said his country’s forces were only in Saudi Arabia to defend against an Iraqi attack, and would not participate in any offensive against Saddam Hussein. King Hassan II of Morocco called for an emergency session of the Arab League in the hope of reaching a diplomatic solution to the crisis. However, most Arab nations reacted cautiously to the appeal. Saudi Arabia refused to attend a conference unless Iraq unconditionally withdrew from Kuwait, while Iraq refused to send its delegation unless Saudi Arabia dropped its demand for Iraqi withdrawal.

The Pentagon announced that the Marines would practice amphibious assaults off the coast of Saudi Arabia, near Kuwait. The move is believed to also send a signal to Iraq that the region would be halted for the time being, raising fears that the troops would be attacking soon. Congressman Les Aspin predicted the decision, saying that some troops, which would leave next week, would not be deployed until the end of the year. President Bush has also sent 50,000 troops to the Philippines for a three-week vacation. The United Nations Security Council will have a runoff election for president in January. Neither of the top two candidates, newspaper publisher Jorge Carpio Nicolle and evangelical Christian Jorge Antonio Ferras Euse, who would preside over the 12th emergency session of the United Nations’ high-level assembled would be formally elected. The Constitution does not allow for presidential elections, but it does allow for a replacement if the president resigns in 1991. The top two candidates would be chosen by the Security Council, and would serve a term of two years.

If you gonna lead, then you keep leading, and all those things will happen.

Happy Birthday Dad! E.
Two budget commentaries that aren’t D.O.A.:  

**BUDGETING WITH NO-FAULT, NO-BLAME GOVERNMENT**

BY TOM HISCOTT

Every columnist in the country has a solution for the budget deficit, so I’ll throw my contribution into the pot. Remember, though, any solution implemented by our government will not work, in any face. My solution is the unoriginal but necessary one of spending cuts and tax increases. It is easy to say, and has been said before, in fact, recently this year, but has proven impossible to implement.

First of all, our government can’t manage to spend less. Contrary to the public’s conception, the “hard years” of fiscal restraint in the 80’s were far from the truth. The Federal Budget and all its components rose far more than the rate of inflation between 1980 and 1990 (yes, even domestic programs, despite Reagan’s “dracunian” cuts). A budget is described as “spartan” when it increases expenditures by only a couple of points more than the inflation rate.

Second, voting for a tax increase has become about the only way not to get reelected in American politics by a public slowly gaining a lump-of-meat mentality. Why doesn’t the public want to pay more in taxes? I don’t think Americans would object to paying more if they knew that it was going to cut the deficit. They don’t listen and rightfu Allen role when they know that despite all the hype their money will merely be squandered (as I predict the revenue gained from the new taxes will be). The public, having no control over reckless spending, protects themselves the only way they know how — by rejecting taxes. It’s the government’s, a proposal must attack these two problems head on, somehow reducing expenditures and reorient the public that its new sacrifica will be worth it.

Here’s a proposal. Freeze the budget at its current level. That’s right, freeze it. No “inflation adjustments,” no “fire emergencnies,” no “exception.” Freeze it, and keep it frozen for three years. Permit small increases — say 1 or 3% — in the fourth and fifth years. This program would force an intense examination of our government telling us where money could be saved. Maybe then our leaders might have to actually make value judgments on certain expenditures (horror). This does not remove the governments’ fiscal luxury. New programs could be funded and old one’s expanded — but someone else’s pet project would have to be explicitly cut. It sounds tough, and it is. But it is also necessary.

Next, raise taxes. Raise the bottom bracket from 15% to 18%, add a 25% bracket and push the top bracket to 40%. Increase corporate income taxes and luxury taxes. Include a provision that this extra money could be applied only to the deficit, not to other expenditures. If government spending exceeded the spending cap, this additional tax money — all of it — would be refunded. This is the keystone of my plan — a automatic refund. This will help convince the public that the increases are for the public good, and would hopefully force the government to keep congresses in line. In the end, of course, this plan wouldn’t work. It could never be enacted without a primary election mandate. Even if enacted, smoke and mirrors would be used to mask expenditures and the deficit. Congress would override itself, permitting more expenditures while key tax cuts expired. The deficit would continue to grow, the public would be even more cynical, and without such a tax plan was enacted and then subsequently gutted, the public would remember it the next time the election cycle rolls around.

**PROFIT AND THE BALLOT**

BY JOHN DEVlin

“Our system was taken to the brink.”

“There exists the possibility of a government shutdown and rollbacks for federal employees.”

“Read my lips — no new taxes.”

“Only 36.4% of eligible U.S. voters went to the polls...”

...while future generations can thank their parents for...”

ONLY 36.4% OF ELIGIBLE U.S. VOTERS WENT TO THE POLLS...

A YEARLY DEFICIT THAT CURRENTLY STANDS AT ABOUT $300 BILLION.

Photo by Brian Jackson.

The first mistake was made by the President and the leaders of Congress. By engaging in secretive negotiations, and then rejecting the members of their party to blindly follow them, they severely miscalculated. Bush’s staff and the Congressional leaders showed great arrogance in this regard, and one must be glad that both Democrats and Republicans had the courage to buck the government by rejecting a bill that they felt was unjust. This is an example of statesmanship in the face of politics.

But, having rejected this bill, it was the responsibility of the Congress, along with the President and his staff, to hammer out a new bill and make reasonable compromises to reduce the deficit. Reduction of the deficit has finally taken its place atop the list to run itself or the country. The budget issue came to a head, the art of political compromise broke down, and was replaced by partisanship and demagoguery. This issue should be examined to see how our system failed, and what can be done to avoid a similar breakdown in the future.
Shedding Light on the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict

BY MICHAL LEBENIAL

The age-old conflict in the Middle East between the Israelis and Palestinians is a tense matter. The most important issue to note is that the conflict is persistent and has been going on for decades.

The analysis of the conflict is complex and requires a deep understanding of the historical, political, and social factors at play. It is characterized by a lack of resolution and a constant state of tension, with periodic outbreaks of violence.

The root cause of the conflict is the Israeli-Palestinian dispute over the status of the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, and East Jerusalem. The Israeli occupation of these territories has led to widespread human rights abuses and a lack of self-determination for the Palestinian people.

The conflict has also been exacerbated by external actors, such as the United States and Israel, who have played a significant role in shaping the course of events.

In recent years, there have been attempts to negotiate a peaceful resolution, including the Oslo Accords and the Road Map for Peace. However, these efforts have not been successful in achieving a lasting peace.

The current situation is marked by a lack of trust and mutual understanding between the two sides. The ongoing conflict has led to a significant loss of life, displacement, and suffering for millions of people.

The United Nations has called for a peaceful resolution of the conflict, based on the two-state solution. This would involve the establishment of an independent Palestinian state living side by side with a secure Israel, based on pre-1967 borders.

In conclusion, the Israeli-Palestinian conflict is a complex and intractable issue. While there have been some efforts to resolve it, a lasting peace remains elusive. The international community must continue to work towards a peaceful settlement, based on the principles of justice, equality, and the right of self-determination for the Palestinian people.
The National Football League recently removed the 1993 Super Bowl from Phoenix, Arizona. Rather than a hasty decision fueled by financial considerations, as most in the world of sports are, this one was -- thankfully -- based on principle. The voters of Arizona voted down a referendum this one was -- thankfully -- based on principle.

Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr. holiday. Their measurable -- and the NFL adopted the proper stance in threatening removal of the prized title in its refusal to admit minorities as members. The Association tournament from the links at nearby Aronimink Golf Club. Aronimink, like many in its rejection of women's rights or nullification of contracts or marriage laws. The amount of available space. All other unsolicited material must be discussed with the Editor-in-Chief.

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The Bi-College News
NFL, PGA Actions Justified

Environmental House Residents Explain
"What the Hippies Do"

To the Community:

Environmental House Update:

- What is going on in the second floor of HPA 35, a.k.a. Environmental House? Well, lots of fun things.

- At 6pm on weekdays, we sit down and have dinner together. It's very good, cooked by two members of the house (everyone cooks once a week). We eat common foods like spaghetti and banana bread and potato salad. We also eat not-so-common foods like dal (lots of it), tempeh for a change, and colcannon (which Alex hates). Afterwards, two E-House members clean up. Once again, everything cleans out a week. On weekends, we do things like take bread and tend our plants and order energy-efficiency hardware and work around looking silly. We do use lights (not candles!) to study, just not as many as most people.

Environmental House also works toward being an example of how individuals can be more socially responsible, self-reliant, and environmentally aware. We are creating a library with everything from fix-it books to social theory. We use facetour aerators and slow flow shower heads to conserve water and heavy curtains to conserve heat. The Arborotum donates 30 plants to us, and we are in the process of making them into an exhibit throughout the House. We recycle as much as we possibly can, that includes maintaining a compost pile for food wastes. For our food, we buy in bulk (flour, lentils, chicken, peas, raisins, oats, etc.) and support organic farmers. We use natural cleaning products (vinegar and water) and biodegrading one too (lots of Dr. Bronner's OK). There are no House rules that outline how "environmental" everybody must be. It's all personal choice. By the way, on the look out for the Philadelphia Inquirer inquirer article on the House that should be coming out within the next few weeks!

We do flush, we do not. (Sorry to disappoint you.) So, now that you've seen it, we hope you come visit. We want to share books and information on environmentalism with you, and may you ask nicely you can ask for a book and/or. If you nicely, we will even let you dinner. Call us or just drop by. And if you're interested in being in Environmental House, we've got openings for members.

Environmental House Residents explain "What the Hippies Do"
"What the Hippies Do"

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Environmental House Update:
- Consider the community: Environmental House Update.

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Environmental House Residents explain "What the Hippies Do"
Hammond Criticizes Administration's Actions, "Haverford's Paradox"

Dear Editor:

I am writing to you about the events reported in the Bi-Co News two weeks ago. As a member of the Haverford community, I feel that you must be aware of the actions of the administration in response to the situation involving Isabell (ibid). As you know, Isabell is a senior, and the issue has come forth with any sort of public statement. I do not doubt your good intentions, but I am concerned about the possibility of an administrative decision to go against the spirit of trust and freedom I have come to value in this community. Therefore, I write to you to ask you to reconsider the issue of the administration's response.

Protect Our "Civil Liberties"

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I am writing to you about the events reported in the Bi-Co News two weeks ago. As a member of the Haverford community, I feel that you must be aware of the actions of the administration in response to the situation involving Isabell (ibid). As you know, Isabell is a senior, and the issue has come forth with any sort of public statement. I do not doubt your good intentions, but I am concerned about the possibility of an administrative decision to go against the spirit of trust and freedom I have come to value in this community. Therefore, I write to you to ask you to reconsider the issue of the administration's response.

Regarding the above situation, I am writing to express my concern about the actions of the administration in response to the situation involving Isabell (ibid). As you know, Isabell is a senior, and the issue has come forth with any sort of public statement. I do not doubt your good intentions, but I am concerned about the possibility of an administrative decision to go against the spirit of trust and freedom I have come to value in this community. Therefore, I write to you to ask you to reconsider the issue of the administration's response.

To the extent that the administration's actions are in direct violation of Isabell's civil liberties, Page 56 of the Student's Guide states that Haverford "recognizes the freedom of assembly as an essential part of the process of discussion, inquiry, and advocacy." In other words, the College will not compromise the freedom of assembly constitutionally guaranteed to all United States citizens of legal age. Clearly, however, Haverford must not only compromised but violated Isabell's rights. This action makes a scary statement, that the administration views itself as our superior, and can make our decisions, and ignore our rights.

But perhaps the greatest violation in this incident is the violation of free speech itself. When the administration tells students that their statements will be kept in strictest confidence, but does not fulfill this promise, its actions are justified in feeling that they cannot trust their Deans. For one, Dean Knatz told a student that he would not allow their silence to silence the administration. He is right about this, but now they seem to dictating to us what is allowed to be said. So prepare ye, my friend, to meet up with your new role as a public policy maker. And many other students have asked them to explain themselves, but the didn't. Why? Why don't Dean Hamabata and President Kessinger and Provost Leshko call in Brian Knatz and maybe if they just dropped by, instead of living in living in the House, apply for permission that anything, was playing Brian's life in danger.

The truly amazing thing about this whole situation is that none of the administration has addressed the comments about it. Several students have asked them to explain themselves, but the didn't. Why? Why don't Dean Hamabata and President Kessinger and Provost Leshko call in Brian Knatz and...
Hardships of Homelessness Discussed

(continued from page 2)

to help the homeless, but that these agencies, such as the welfare department, just made the people more dependent on the system. Sprowal got together with three other homeless people and wrote a proposal for the Committee for Dignity and Fairness for Homeless People. The idea that they had was to break the cycle of service-dependency and to get the homeless back on their feet and self-dependent again. The proposal, written on a brown paper bag, was granted by Jane Malone, who empowered the fledgling committee with $27,000. Sprowal said that Malone took a lot of flak for this, giving four "bums" nearly thirty thousand dollars, but the investment paid off. Sprowal and his partners started a shelter, unique in that it was entirely staffed and run by homeless people. Sprowal, pulling himself back together, got a job and an apartment. The shelter becoming a model for other cities.

Sprowal and his group have organized many marches throughout the country for homelessness empowerment and for various other causes, such as divestment in South Africa and peace in the Middle East. Sprowal asked the audience what they felt homelessness had to do with peace and divestment. The reason that homeless people had to be involved in these movements, Sprowal said, is that the homeless and the poor people were the fodder that was used to fight the wars and who would suffer the most from the big industries. The big industries pulled out of the midwest and other areas in America were unions. In some foreign countries, such as South Africa and Mexico, cheap labor can be found, leaving American workers out of house and home.

Sprowal warned that the homeless population is growing daily. In our country $32 billion is spent each year to store surplus food, he said. "In America we grow food for profit, not for food," said Sprowal. He said that the struggle is up to the young people, and that things will happen only if the students of America get angry. The civil rights movement, he said, was caused by students who hated the racism in America. The eighties were a disaster for activism, Sprowal said, but the "want" generation is at hand. Sprowal urged the students of nineties to get mad and get angry for the homeless plight, because homelessness leaves scars that will never heal. He said that we must give people the initial support so they can stabilize their lives, re-emerge empowered and independent.

If what happened on your inside happened on your outside, would you still smoke?

NOV. 15. THE GREAT AMERICAN SMOKEOUT.
Guinness Speaks on Achieving Pluralism

"We need people of moral courage, who are prepared to tackle these problems courageously ... and yet with an eye to the common vision for the common good."

Japanese Garden Receives Mixed Reviews

Japanese garden ..., an ersatz type of thing probably done about the same time the Dining Center was built." She described the old garden ..., very overgrown and unattractive.

Erasmus Professor Teeff has wanted to donate something to Haverford in commemoration of his wife for several years. "Several years ago ... [when] they were doing the construction on Roberts Hall, I proposed furnishing [a room in back of the theater] as a memorial to my wife," he said. "This project didn't work out. But approximately a year ago, I approached Genzer, President Kesington, and others with the idea of a Japanese garden to be built outside the West Wing (the Left Side) of the Dining Center. I stated that his wife, so noted on the philosophy, would have been pleased."

On Tuesday November 13, 1990, Bryn Mawr reopened the charter to larger issues and ultimately to the definition of pluralism on college campuses, Guiness set forth the idea of a pluralistic society in America's public square?" He immediately recognized that this kind of problem presented a definable challenge, but said that there are also some valid reasons for optimism. He explained that we as a country do have acquired "a sense of what is now unworkable, and what is now recognized to be needed by all sides." He added that "no single comprehensive doctrine would work ... not only Protestantism and Catholicism are ruled out, but also is any version of liberalism ... and yet something must be a point of unity to bind the public square and to balance the diversity." As we set out to find a common ground on which our diversity can live as such, Guiness feels that the "point of unity is not religious ... If we are dealing with the origins of belief there is no unity ... but as we are dealing with the networking of beliefs, where beliefs become more practical, there then is an overlapping consensus."

Guiness clearly stated that today we need "people committed to this issue (pluralism and freedom of conscience) with intellectual foresight, who are prepared to anticipate the problems before they have grown too far. We need today people of moral courage, who are prepared to tackle these problems courageously ... We need people of magnanimity, who will fight for their own interest ... and yet with an eye to the common vision for the common good, and always with an eye to protecting the least, minorities, and the unpopular communities."

As Guiness concluded his speech, students and faculty raised numerous questions about his definition of religious liberty and the reforging of the American public philosophy. Immediately some one asked if and how he thought the genius of the American experiment could be exported to the Middle East and specifically too the Israeli-Arab controversy. Guiness answered that there is no easy solution to this problem and that, even if it may seem possible (continued on page 15)

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Haverford's Japanese Garden Dedicated

(continued from page 9)

Haverford’s Japanese Garden

The Bi-College News

Friday, November 16, 1990

Pines Ponders the Environmental Movement

BY NOAH PINES

This summer, I worked in a part of the environmental movement not normally considered when the word “environmental” is brought up. I worked in a “white-collar” environmental organization, a company that deals with large corporate social and Super-fund-related issues. I realize that grouping the two expressions “white-collar” and “environmental” together seems like an oxymoron, but this misunderstanding is one of the largest problems standing in the way of achieving a more ecologically friendly world.

The popular image of environmentalism, in many ways, is caught up with something left over from the sixties, with the “hippie” movement. It is also associated with a “guerrilla” movement of crazy people tying themselves to trees, putting sand in car batteries, and blocking naval ports. Because of these two negative stereotypes, many people are turned off to “environmentalism” and involved in this “green” movement.

I propose that two things have to change to really get the movement out of the minds and actions of the few, and into a broader world context. One, in order to get some of the biggest polluters to even more environmentally conscious, we have to go and work from their level (not to suggest “higher” or “lower” levels, but rather “corporate” versus “grassroots”). We must organize corporately and act towards them as other corporations involved in it. Superfund is a program put forth by Congress in 1980 in response to the ever-growing problem of hazardous waste. CERCLA, its technical name (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act), provided money to clean up sites contaminated with toxic waste. The program was administered under the Environmental Protection Agency, which carried out the clean-ups and dealt with the monetary allocations involved.

Some major problems began to emerge as a result of the promulgation of the CERCLA and its procedures. The EPA soon began to realize that hazardous waste clean-up is a very costly endeavor; some clean-ups cost up to $25 million. Because of their limited budget, about $5 billion, this program seemed destined for doom. Also, the issue of “how clean is clean” came out of the fierce debates between the EPA and the citizens that were living around the cleanup sites. The citizens differed with the EPA as to the standards of the relative “cleanliness” of a site.

In response to the problems that Superfund initially caused, EPA began to track down some of the polluters of the sites and make them pay for the costs of the clean-ups. They used many coercive measures to make the polluters admit to their environmental transgressions, and make it clear that they were being held to account for their actions.

One of the few projects that Clean Sites is involved in will have an impact on the Superfund program in an important way. What can we clean from the environment? An example is that there must be a change in the methods and impetus of public opinion. We do not mean to put a value judgment on the image that it has but, in order to have mass participation in the tenets that environmentalism sports, the image must change. If there is going to be a broad-based movement, non profit organizations that work with companies and the EPA to achieve both economical and effective settlements. It deals with the issues of Superfund, of the problems of who will pay, and how much they will pay. They are constant dialogue with the different companies and the government on both legal agreements and clean-up plans.

Clean Sites works on the Superfund level. Its workers are “white-collar,” and its dealings with large corporations are done in a “corporate atmosphere.” It sells its services to companies just as other companies do, and acts in a manner according to the business-like cable relations between it and its clients, and, therefore, brings in large-scale profits. A great deal of the business that Clean Sites is involved in will have an impact on the Superfund program in an important way. What can we clean from the environment? An example is that there must be a change in the methods and impetus of public opinion. We do not mean to put a value judgment on the image that it has but, in order to have mass participation in the tenets that environmentalism sports, the image must change. If there is going to be a broad-based movement, non profit organizations that work with companies and the EPA to achieve both economical and effective settlements. It deals with the issues of Superfund, of the problems of who will pay, and how much they will pay. They are constant dialogue with the different companies and the government on both legal agreements and clean-up plans.

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To the Community:

In restraining the research of Bi-Cheng Leshko for Hofved College seems to have done the right thing for dubious reasons. By invoking the doctrine of in loco parentis to protect it and its students, the College has become bogged down in a debate about the limits of paternalism. In the process, a rather important point has been lost: Mr. Knatz and Ms. Leshko were embarked on a wholly unnecessary venture. To be blunt, Mr. Knatz and Ms. Leshko wanted to go slumming. After vigorous (and ludicrous) week posing as homeless people in the tramp scares of the 1870s. and even feigned insanity, as Ms. Properly turned out, they de­

scended briefly into the "danger­

ous classes" and emerged with "in­

tuitive judgments" and "intimate knowledge" of the homeless poor. Their research observer can also harm people. No one likes to be deceived or in the vernacular of town down towns, people are "being duped." Deception is particularly hurtful if it is aimed at luring someone into self-revela­tion or making the self-serving position that deception and parade ignorance is particularly hurtful if it is aimed at luring someone into self-revela­tion or making the self-serving position that deception is harmful if discovered.

There are a number of reasons why this form has been so durable, and for the same reason which judges will fear the use that their method to be unethical. I will address very briefly two ethical issues: the effect of fraud on truth-seeking, and its potential harm to research participants.

The kinds of ethnographic and similarly immersive field methods well known, the data of observational work are formed in part from the relationships, through the development of inter-subjectivity. Full apprecia­tion of a field experience comes only with time (that is, prolonged and varied exposure to the conditions and people of interest), and only as the researcher understands how he or she is perceived in the setting. This develops only as people in the setting become accustomed to the researcher, includ­ing the sometimes profound ways in which the researcher differs from them. Indeed, such differences become essential points of refer­ence for the field worker. In any account of human behavior and action, there is a serious ethical problem involved, which is especially under stressful conditions, when the self-serving position that deception is harmful if discovered.

Jim Baumlho

Members of the Campus Community:

Questions about the College's policy regarding communication with a student's parents/guardians have been placed before us by events of the last few weeks. I write to the News to try to clarify that policy and associated prac­tices.

Haverford has had a long­standing policy of entrusting stu­dents to take responsibility for their own affairs. To an extent that is truly rare, we look to students to take responsibility for the integrity of academic and social life on campus, and for the care and support of their fellow students. In addition, the College provides a variety of support services and encourages students to use them to discuss educational and personal problems and plans with concern about the confidentiality of their communications. What exceptions made? The College, through the office of the Dean of the College, will take action when a student's physical well-being is in doubt. A disguised observer can also harm people. No one likes to be deceived or in the vernacular of town down towns, people are "being duped." Deception is particularly hurtful if it is aimed at luring someone into self-revela­tion or making the self-serving position that deception is harmful if discovered.

Judgments are required in all such situations. Decisions are always made on the basis of consulta­tion among various profes­sional at the College including, in most cases, the President. But given the circumstances, decisions must be made quickly. In general, we seek to inform the student before parents/guardians are con­tacted. However, depending on the circumstances and the discussions with the individual that have already taken place, such consulta­tion may not always occur.

I would also like to comment on the College's role in legal and counsel in these discussions and decisions. It is a commentary on our times that we find it necessary to consult legal counsel with great frequency on a variety of issues. Indeed many colleges, even of Haver­ford's size, have lawyers on the staff to review a wide range of matters as they arise. The fact that College counsel would be con­sulted in connection with an ex­ception to our general practice regarding communications with parents/guardians should not be considered as unusual.

It is also important to understand the difference between con­sidering the legal context and con­sequences of any decision and being led by concerns about being sued. It is my responsibility to be sure that we understand the legal issues presented by a particular situation and then try to do what is in the best interest of all con­cerned. Most situations are complex enough that the law is not clear-cut.

It is obvious that I have not spoken to any of the particulars that have raised the issue to discuss. To do so would lead to a discussion of a host of other issues—the ethics of the project's value and util­ity in research, and the propriety of a College employee's involvement. The temptation to present the "other side of the story" is great, but it has led to a number of the statements made in various forums. Important as they are, these particulars are not di­rectly related to the recent decision to contact a parent out of concern for a student's physical well-being. It is true that we have clarified the Col­lege's policy and procedures gov­erning such decisions. However, I would like to return to the importance of judg­ment in all such matters. We have the obligation to try our best in each case, guided by our collec­tive knowledge, experience and ability. We are also obliged to make decisions. Avoiding decisions carries significant re­sponsibility as well.

Sincerely,

Tom G. Kessinger

President

Kessinger Talks About Parent Policy

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Messey Cleanup in the Gulf

(continued from page 5)

Irak, perhaps in exchange for American technological aid, will have to temper or at least tone down its Saddam's quest to develop nuclear technology, which it uses to fan the flames of Muslim fundamentalism and to destabilize the Gulf Kingdoms. Hopefully, Irak will realize that undermining the Gulf kingdoms will probably now work to the advantage of the Americans, allowing them to move into (or at least bully) states with greater ease. The Saouds will also find it useful to swallow hard in partially belying a traditional enemy. It would be unrealistic and foolish for the Saouds to allow Irak to do this, so a defense agreement with Irak (i.e. Saoud defense guarantees for Saudi economic resistance) is a little bit more realistic.

Active participation in Middle Eastern politics by Egypt, and a willingness on the part of other countries to deal with it. Egypt is the Middle Eastern country most likely to play a role in the Gulf. This would be a positive development for the region. It would also be a positive development for the region. Egypt's own position in the region is strong, and its influence is growing. It could provide a substantial, al­though unprovocative, force to help prevent a war. It is likely that the role of Egypt will decrease, but it may take a while. Egypt will probably have acquired a nuclear weapon. The prospect of this outcome is worth a few sacrifices.

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 Beware of Inflation

Lower Entrees Rate

 Page 11

Well... Are You Waiting for the Next Reaction or What?

Page 10

Arizona Flyer November 16, 1990
Haverford Names Watson Fellowship Nominees

BY MAUREEN TURNER

Four Haverford seniors were recently chosen as finalists for Watson Fellowships, which provide funds for a year of study abroad in pursuit of a project of interest to the recipient. Each applicant underwent an interview and submitted a five-page project proposal and a five-page personal statement to a Haverford committee which then selected four to send on to the Watson committee as Haverford finalists are Rick Colby, Rachel Hall, Steve Mihm, and Tanya Lieberman.

Colby, a religion major, along with a concentration in inter-cultural studies, submitted a proposal titled: "The Egyptian Coffeehouse: A Comparative Look into Egyptian Society through the Lens of One of its Central Social Institutions." According to Colby, coffeehouses in Egypt are comparable to a local neighborhood tavern, "a central place where people get together and talk about current events, or whatever's on their minds." He intends to travel throughout the country, "basically hanging out in the coffeehouses and talking to people," as a way to immerse himself in Egyptian culture, hoping to learn more about both the society and the Egyptian dialect of Arabic.

Colby first became interested in this project while studying Arabic at a summer program at Middlebury College, where he read about the institution of the coffeehouse in Egypt. However, he originally did not consider this topic as appropriate for a proposal, pursuing instead "more academic ideas... But nothing was really catching my attention... I still seemed too intellectual." When he first suggested a study of coffeehouses to his adviser, he remembers, "We both laughed for about thirty seconds... But his interest in the topic eventually convinced him to try it. "The (coffeehouses) sounded really neat place to meet people."

Hall's project proposal, to travel to Berlin to "study the city in its present state of change," concentrating on the material culture of the city "as a reflection of the historical experience of the German people, and as a reflection of the continuing transformation in Germany." According to Mihm, each period of German history since the Third Reich has left an imprint on Berlin, reflected in the city's material culture. For instance, he points to the current removal of Communist monuments and the toppling of the Berlin Wall, noting the impact such actions have upon the people of Berlin. Some, he says, want to keep the wall as an historical moment; others want to develop the land as real estate. Such diverse responses led Mihm to ask, "Is the city (Berlin) holding on to its past... or distorting its past?"

What Mihm would like to explore, through interviews with Berliners, is "how people in the city of Berlin perceive the city itself." He would particularly like to talk with long-term residents who can "recreate the city for me as it is existed before... I would like to see how it's changed; specifically, what has changed, and the significance of these changes." He hopes to complete his project by writing a series of essays and creative writing pieces, dealing with what he has learned.

Lieberman's project proposal is to study the effects of the 1987 Amerasian Homestay Act, a law which grants special immigration status to the children of Vietnamese women and American servicemen temporarily stationed in Viet Nam during the war. According to Lieberman, these children are social outcasts in their country, serving as painful reminders of years of war and colonialism. Furthermore, in the postwar era, Vietnamese Homestay children are accorded the lowest social status. Many mothers of Amerasians have abandoned their children in an attempt to avoid the social stigmatization placed on them, leaving them to beg on the streets.

As the result of the American Homestay Act, many of these children, who are now in their late teens and early twenties, have been able to come to the United States due to their status as children of American citizens. Lieberman would like to follow the route taken by these immigrants, which begins in the Amerasian Transit Center in Saigon, where they stay while their applications are processed. From there they travel to a southeast Asian refugee center in Bangkok, to the Philippines, where they undergo a 6-month long course on American cultural skills, as well as learn to speak English. Finally, they come to the United States and are settled in one of 25 relocation cluster sites in the country, sponsored by private organizations and government grants.

The traumas Amerasians face today, however, once they emigrate from Viet Nam, "They come here with the expectation that they will be received warmly, or even they that their fathers and mothers... and these expectations are usually unfulfilled," says Lieberman. As a result, many of the children experience psychological and emotional problems, compounded by their sudden exposure to a completely foreign culture. Lieberman's study would evaluate the effectiveness of the still relatively new programs established to help immigrating Amerasians.

All four finalists will be interviewed in January by a Watson representative, with the final decision on who receives a fellowship expected in early March.

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This year's Haverford finalists: Rick Colby, Rachel Hall, Steve Mihm, and Tanya Lieberman.
It’s a southern night, honey. Like I should be spouting some Tennessee Williams sultry-isms or something. Look at the way all those wind chimes just hang there. Maybe it’s too hot to even be right now. Grandma always wanted to be a Southerner, she always make exclamations like that—bright admonishments. With synchronies caused my brothers to thoughtlessly relegate her to the "crazy old person" category. They used to love her openly and without reservation. Even now she’d hold ice cubes up to her cleavage when the heat got unbearable, imitating Jessica Lange. Of course it’s hard to carry off the same lusty feel with as Ms. Lange did, considering the gesture just left a large wet dribble going down the front of Grandma’s polyester blouse, but she still managed to carry it off with the dignity a Southern woman.

I didn’t mind feeding my grandmother’s fancy for the South. I’d send her Walker Percy novels from college and I’d even had to replace her copy of Dring of Tides because the pages were falling out from the tugs and turning of a woman who was trying to eich a Southern spirit onto her never-ending days of candle dipping and early bird swims.

My brother’s like visiting her. They thought she was crazy and got mad at me for humor ing her. I knew she had wisdom, though, and so I held on to her way the way I clung to my Toni Morrison and Maya Angelou books, soaking up their keen observations and believing that these were the way women should be: wise and tough with a heart that believed the human spirit was indomitable. It made me sad that my grandmother’s idiosyncrasies caused my brothers to thoughtlessly relegate her to the "crazy old person" category. They used to love her openly and without reservation.

When we were little my brothers and I would take a Greyhound bus up to New York State to visit her. Along the way the bus would stop in cities and towns that still only seem as big as bus stations to me: Scranton, Cortland, and Binghamton. At every bus stop we’d play pinball and drink Blue Bird grapefruit juice out of those little fist-sized cans that only had that tiny opening to drink out of and I’d be drinking so fast that all this suction would build up and pretty soon the can was stuck to my lower lip and I couldn’t get it off without a big "thwack." And Grandma would pick us up in Syracuse and we thought her car was so fancy just because it was such a bright blue. We’d drive to her big white house on State Fair Boulevard; the street name had such a carnival sound to it that I was sure there somewhere along the road had to be a Whip-O-Whirl and some cotton candy. And once inside Grandma would show us all the treats she had bought for us: the individually silver-foil wrapped Ho-Ho’s—we’d always roll up the foil and stick it in our mouths and pretend we’d always make exclamations that—bright admonishments.

This summer I could see her really slipping in and out of the thready lines of reality. She vowed that I’d continue my summer visits.

Discriminating people, you Liberal Arts graduates

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Fudgesicles behind her. Everything seemed new in her house, even though we’d seen it all just a year before: The Bunny Brown and His Sister Sue and Cherry Ames books, the bellows by the fireplace, the Uncle Wiggly board game with its heavy iron rabbit game pieces. Every night after dinner we’d slide down the hallway from the living room to the dining room. It was a long narrow hallway, paved with dark green linoleum. Years later when a friend gave me malachite earrings I loved them not because of their expense and value, but because they skid.

I had it that she had to move down here to Florida. Everyone else seemed to feel that it fit into some natural order of things, but I felt it was an injustice and an aberration. She announced the move not too long after my parents’ whispered conversations became spiked with words like "back taxes" and "mortgages." She’d lived here for eight years and I’d vowed that I’d continue my summer visits.

Even when she lived in the North she’d make summertime guests gather on the front porch to drink mint juleps. And when she was trying to sweet talk the mechanic

.I’m looking for!

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Friday, November 16, 1990

It's a southern night, honey. Like I should be spouting some Tennessee William’s sultry-isms or something. Look at the way all those wind chimes just hang there. Maybe if you go and rattle 'em 'll tremende the wind so blow... Go on now, honey. Try it. I didn’t make a move to make the wind chimes, knowing that she really didn’t want me to. She got more pleasure out of effortlessly making clever suggestions than out of actually having them carried out. "Lord, it’s too hot to even be right now." Grandma always wanted to be a Southerner, she always make exclamations that—bright admonishments.

‘It's a southern night, honey. Like I should be spouting some Tenessee William’s sultry-isms or sumpthin’. Look at the way all those wind chimes just hang there. Maybe you go and rattle 'em 'll tremende the wind so blow... Go on now, honey. Try it. I didn’t make a move to make the wind chimes, knowing that she really didn’t want me to. She got more pleasure out of effortlessly making clever suggestions than out of actually having them carried out. "Lord, it’s too hot to even be right now." Grandma always wanted to be a Southerner, she always make exclamations that—bright admonishments.

This summer I could see her really slipping in and out of the thready lines of reality. She vowed that I’d continue my summer visits.
A "Sight" To See And Experience

BY PAUL MARGIE

Darkened watchmen climb up ladders while the actors murmur about portents. Some guy in a light blue Ford blinks you with his high beams and says he's a ghost. Voices surround you as huge body parts flash before your eyes. Two guys fence with books. Where can you be? Haverfest in 1968? Timothy Leary's "heby garden? No, you're watching Mark Lord's production of Hamlet at St. Mary's. The only real problem is that most of us never see Hamlet performed in the little-seen back room of our school's neo-Gothic structure. At any point the audience is split into two groups, those in the first groups are to location. When the audience is split up, those in the first groups dissipate between scenes. This obviating of the symbol of the audience views the drama the symbol is a bit overused. In the final scene, Hamlet and Laertes (Joel Kalodner) fence by slamming books and then by throwing piles of paper on each other. Gertrude drops a book at her death. Finally, dozens of books fall from the stage. "Yaargh," the soulful Irish voice will be in the top five. Talking through a series of dummy lyrics over uninspired music, the song drags on interminably. Whereas classic Van Morrison stretch-outs like "Listen To The Lion" or "Madame George" are intoxicating, using their length to wrench a vast array of emotions from the song, "In the Days Before Rock 'N Roll," a nine minute track, is Van at his worst. Talking through a series of dummy lyrics over uninspired music, the song drags on interminably. Whereas classic Van Morrison stretch-outs like "Listen To The Lion" or "Madame George" are intoxicating, using their length to wrench a vast array of emotions from the song, "In the Days Before Rock 'N Roll," a nine minute track, is Van at his worst. Talking through a series of dummy lyrics over uninspired music, the song drags on interminably. 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Alison Saar:
Creative Sculptures With Stories

BY NICOLE LEWIS

Alison Saar, a well-renowned sculptor at the age of 13, had just finished her first sculpture, "Blackie in Hat and Suit" (translated from the Spanish title) which depicts a sick looking character in a bright yellow suit with a fedora pulled low over his eyes, in the Metropolitan's permanent collection. The fact that the girl with Down Syndrome was chosen to show was a "family portrait" in front of the 35 foot high Watts Tower in Mason Rodea; she described this sculpture, which was made without any knowledge of welding, as her first inspiration. "I'll always have memories of seeing art at all.

In an effort to break free of her parents, who were both artists, Saar studied at Scripps College in Claremont, California. Her thesis was on black outsider artists, a subject which still interests her today and often her work has elements of this "primitive" style. Saar soon realized they carry to the outlooker. For example, in "Sweet Dreams", a 15 inch sculpture of a vagabond man sleeping on a broken chair, the artist built up presenting an array of shattered glass inside the head.

Another installation of Saar's was "Love Potion #9" at the Queens Museum. Saar did nine different images which resembled separate aspects of love such as a mass of shoe shoes to keep a wandering man, an albatross heart in a pail of water to have him fall for you "like a stone" and a big googly eye with a circle in front of it to "love knocking at your door.

Living in New York inspired many sculptures about the homeless people, intriguing characters she observed on the subway and the many faces of a street gang person she named, "Monte". Saar identifies Monte with the Phoenix as a symbol of those who keep being pushed down and still continue to resurrect themselves.

Another piece, "Subway Preacher", represents a man in a coat with a book under his hand standing under the arch brick of 3rd street. His coat opens and reveals a "Mexican altar" with "weird, traditional" objects from the gutter.

Many of Saar's carved pieces have a cavity somewhere in their chest, breasts, face, which can be opened by a door showing their "inner" selves and the message often been incorporated into the story.

By through it all, Cheers and its cheerful atmosphere endured, and over the course of its eight completed seasons, "Cheers" garnered a whopping total of 88 Emmy nominations (of which the show has only won 19 awards). The overwhelming popularity of "Cheers" has been established, and it isn't likely that that popularity will diminish anytime soon. The enduring premise of "Cheers" seems to ensure this, for, indeed, the show projects a communal, relaxed atmosphere, that of a place "where everybody knows your name", to quote the theme song. By now, "Cheers" is like an old, familiar friend, tried and true, which is always there for you on Thursday nights at 9 p.m. Perhaps that is part of "Cheers" appeal" when tuning in one knows they'll find enjoyable comedy in this show. In a day and age when many shows have difficulty making it past their first season (let alone enter their ninth as successful as ever), congratulations are certainly due to "Cheers" for its healthy longevity; "Cheers" is one comedy which is still picking up speed as it officially hurtles past its milestone 200th episode this week.
to transfer arrangements and institutions, such as free recurrent elections, there is never any better export of political philosophy.

A student resently pointed out that the "genius of the American Indians" was their refusal to give up their lands to those who would destroy them. But this is a misconception. Guiness had only a limited view of what the American Indians were capable of. They were not only a smart people, but they also had a strong will to survive. Guiness was not aware of their resilience and their ability to adapt to new situations.

Guiness Speaks on Pluralism at Bryn Mawr

Okay kids, back with me! I'm back with more fun-filled stuff for the whole family. I'm pleased to announce that I want to talk to you about today's current events. The way of sun, shi and shoo, did in fact make its way onto the current board. Of course, the person was merely using the name Fetterolf '93. According to Jon Fetterolf '93, the two are nothing alike. "Shmoo is merely an arachnoid expression meaning goofy," he explains, "whereas dork is a multi-faceted and culturally rich term." Fetterolf, along with roommate and chemist Mike Ginsburg, have done intense research on dorkdom in the bi-co community and have discovered five main types of dorks. All five can be observed in action at any party.

Friendly Dork: the type of person who nicely fills up your beer but doesn't know how, resulting in an empty keg.

Annoying Dork: the type of person who spends all night discussing how much better South German beer is compared to keg beer.

B.M.O.C. Dork: the type of person who thinks that his/her position as head of the Committee to Redecorate the Periodical Room warrants his/her staying aside and allowing him/her first dibs at the keg.

Helpless Dork: the type of person who alwayswind up paying for his/her friends at parties and steps aside to allow the B.M.O.C. Dork first dibs at the keg.

Big Dork: The type of person who howers at the door of a party, conscious of the fact that there is as much respect for the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as for the lack of proper fire-exit.

"Just about everyone at this place... under one point, one portion, of the categories," states Ginsburg, "with men being far more likely to women to earn BD (Big Dork) status." Ginsburg and Fetterolf have begun to study the affects of dorkdom in the bed-room and the two are thinking of proposing the addition of a dork clause to the Honor Code, whereby all members of the dork category would be grounds for confrontation.

For those of you who are interested in learning more, I recommend reading the 1990 book "The Art of Chit-Chat". It is essentially a guide on how to speak well about your family and friends by using the names of the terms, "grave" and "agone." The book concludes with a section on "confronting the guests for their lack of social manners."

The focus in this course will be to try and focused.upholisical selections from Hobbes, Locke and Nietzsche will provide the background and selected readings from Joyce, Faulkner and Woolf will add to the confusion.

Prerequisite: three hundred level English courses and a desire for debate. "I have been displeased with the current political climate," Professor Gilbert had continued by pointing out that "there is a need "to be clearer about what we mean by pluralism in our community."

The art of convincing a tired, cranky bunch of editors that you are doing something worthwhile is essential for survival on this planet. This course teaches the student how to speak well about meaningless things. In addition to class, students will be requested to attend different social functions during the semester in order to test different techniques.

Prerequisite: an ability to make small talk. The ability to make small talk is essential for survival on this planet. The course teaches the student how to speak well about meaningless things. In addition to class, students will be requested to attend different social functions during the semester in order to test different techniques.

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The Bi-College News
Week of November 16, 1990

Sports

En Garde

HC Women Runners 9th in Region

BY MARTIN HOMBERGER

The Haverford women's cross country team finished its season Saturday with a very solid run at the Division III Mideast Championships. Allentown College hosted 29 teams from the four-state Mideast region (comprised of schools from Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey and Delaware). The prize for the top two teams was an invitation to the NCAA National Championships.

The squad faced many of the same teams that it ran against two weeks ago in the MAC Championships. The improvement is evident in the fact that the Fords beat Moravian and Messiah, both of whom pushed Haverford into 7th in the MAC meet.

The course at Allentown was treacherous after much rainfall, and the mud made the race a slog. This provided a difficult transition from the 80 degree heat at the MAC meet.

The Haverford women rose to the occasion, despite this adversity, running as a team. First in was junior Amy Hanson in 45th, followed closely by first-year student Danielle Wolfram in 49th, Jen Marramanzo and Ala Warren in 57th and 58th, respectively, and Heidi Stoltzfus in 89th. These performances were from a field of 163 runners. Both Allegheny College and Trenton State made it through to the Nationals.

The result was a great vindication of the team's efforts all season. Coach Fran Rizzo congratulated the young team saying "a real good victory." Next year stalwart runners Ala Warren and Kathy Fleischer will be lost through graduation, but Rizzo is hopeful that the team can respond as well as it did this year. Although the team deserves a long break, several members of the team will be back with Rizzo next week for new indoor track season. Hopefully whilst pounding the boards they can appreciate the comfort of being dry and warm.

McElligott Leads Men's CC to Mideast Title

BY MICHAEL ROTHSTEIN

Trying to defend its NCAA Mideast Regional title, the Haverford men's cross country team battled the cold and mud at Allentown College, and emerged as repeat champions, earning the team its second straight trip to the Division III National Championships this Saturday at Grinnell College in Iowa. Leading the Fords was standout senior captain Seamus McElligott, who won the race by 20 seconds, repeating as individual champion.

Because the Fords finished 10th at nationals last year, the Mideast regional will send two teams to the championships this year, so Fords will have two slots, or Capers, and the Fords finished their season Saturday at Grinnell College in Iowa. Leading the Fords was standout senior captain Seamus McElligott, who won the race by 20 seconds, repeating as individual champion.

Run of Success

Haverford's men's cross country team has dominated area Division III competition for the past six years, winning five MAC titles and three Mideast Regional titles in that span.

respectively, and sophomore Morgan Andreae, who was the team's seventh man at MAC's, having one of his best races of the year, finishing 37th overall, and fifth on the squad.

Now the team moves on to nationals, where they hope to better last year's 10th-place finish. "Our goal is to finish in the top five," said Coach Tom Donnelly, who feels the team is capable of this year's victory marked the Fords' third Mideast regional title in four years, so go with their five MAC titles in six years, and Coach Donnelly feels they're ready for this last big race." The whole season comes down to this Saturday," said Frie- der. "We didn't quite run to our capabilities at nationals last year," he added, "but now we can use our experience to our advantage.

After the long season Donnelly realizes that the team may be worn down, and admits "there are only so many times you can go to the well," but he senses the runners "still have their best race in front of them.

In addition to the team's overall goal, McElligott, a senior finishing up his outstanding collegiate career, is hoping to win the race in which he finished second last year. McElligott is definitely the favorite, and Donnelly thinks "he's the best guy in the field," but at the same time knows "there is no shoo-in in a race.

Finally, and "they pick each other up when things aren't going well." Frie- der agreed, noting that the team has more depth, more experience, and more leadership than last year. "Greg and Morgan really made the team stronger from top to bottom," said Frie- der, who also pointed out that when he and Bolenberger were sick for portions of the season, the rest of the team helped them out and picked up the slack.

Throughout the season, Donnelly has been very pleased with the closeness of the team. "It's reached the point where they're not just teammates, but close friends," he said, and he pointed out that in addition to the team, four other runners will make the trip to Iowa to lend support to the Fords. Frie- der admitted that the energy of the meet will make it difficult to pick out any voices cheering for the team, but added that "it'll be nice just to know they're there.

Donnelly is very confident of the team's chances tomorrow, and he feels the team has shot of surpassing the all-time high seventh place finish by the 1982 team. With this team "you expect to do well at a high level," he said, and he added that "the bigger the race, the better the run.

"The team's shit a balance where they're up, but not too up that they get drained," said Donnelly. He feels they're ready for this last big race, and Frie- der agrees. "The team's had a great season," he said, "and we can definitely finish higher than last year.

IN-INSIDE

p. 18: Winter Sports Previews: Haverford Men's and Women's Basketball, Bryan Mawr Swimming & Diving

p. 19: Fell and Homberger One-on-One: Televised High School Sports
Haverford has only two seniors this year: center Justin Smith and guard and captain Eric Ronsard. The squad has already come together and will see lots of time. The team will be relying on sophomores John Petersen and Dan Greenstone coming off the bench, and backing Smith up at center will be first-year student Matt Bruce.

Some familiar faces will be missing from this year’s lineup, notably junior guard Jeremy Edwards, the team’s leading scorer last year, who is studying abroad. Junior guard Danzig will also be overseas.

The youth of the team is going to be a disadvantage in many situations. Of the starters, only Leamon and Ronsard had college game experience last year and it may take some time for the others to get used to the level of competition.

But there are also reasons to be optimistic about the young team. As third-year Head Coach David Hooks pointed out, the young players have talent and fit together well as a team. “We have a young, talented nucleus which needs some time to grow but will get better each game,” said Hooks. Hooks also noted, “These are my kids, this is the first team made up of players that we recruited to build this program.”

Hawks believes that his team has a very tough schedule ahead of them. In addition to Rochester, the Fords will play Columbia on the road and will play a full schedule in the MAC which is, according to Hooks, the strongest conference in Division III. Hooks said the team hopes to gain top-level experience by playing this tough schedule. “We need to play the best so we can be able to pull some upsets later in the year.”

The key for this season, according to Hooks, is improvement. “We need about a year to grow,” he said. “We just want to improve every time we wear hoping to develop to the point where we can be competitive in the MAC by next year.”

The team’s first home game is Tuesday at 8:00 pm against Gettysburg.

Winter Sports Previews

Men’s Ball Fights Inexperience

BY MARK DAUENHAUER

Tonight is tip-off night for Haverford’s men’s basketball team and the Fords will have their hands full right from the start. Welcoming Haverford to the 1990-91 season is none other than the University of Rochester, defending NCAA Division III national champions. The two teams take to the court in the first round of the Rochester Tournament, which also includes Vassar and Elmira. Haverford is a very young squad to the tournament this year and even loyal Ford hoops fans will scarcely recognize the team. But

sentiments aspire to competitive in the MAC by next year.

Haverford’s tallest players will be Junior Tom Leamon shoots a short jumper during a recent men’s basketball practice. Photo by Brian Jackson.

Junior Tom Leamon shoots a short jumper during a recent men’s basketball practice. Photo by Brian Jackson.

Winning Season

BY JOSH BYRNE

Haverford men’s basketball heads into the ’90s with a new coach and a new sense of optimism. Dick Wiseman has replaced Sue Stahl as head coach, and along with assistant Annette James, he hopes to inject confidence and respectability into the team that was 5-19 a year ago.

The squad has responded very well to the new mentor, demonstrating a tremendous work ethic. Wiseman commented, “The players want to win, but I’m not sure they know how to win.” In the pre-season, he has emphasized basic fundamentals: dribbling, passing, and catching passes.

In past years, the Fords have been susceptible to aggressive opponents and lopsided scores. Wiseman wants to eliminate the blowout defeats, to force the opponents to respect the Fords. “An identity with Haverford basketball needs to develop,” he said.

The squad has failed to win an MAC game. The loss of Amy Taylor to injury and Julie Jaffe to the University of Pennsylvania declaimed the chances for a winning season. Now, Taylor is healthy and Jaffe has returned, leaving Wiseman happy with his talent. He fully expects the team to win a few MAC games and remain competitive in every contest.

Taylor and Jaffe, both juniors, are the two best all-around players on the squad. Taylor’s outstanding scoring and rebounding and Jaffe’s versatility make them vital to the Fords’ success. Sophomore Erica Wentz, a physical inside player, and seniors Beth Chisticick, a leader at point guard, and Liz Dowling, a consistent scorer in the paint, should round out the starting five.

“I’m not sure these players know how good they can be,” Wiseman noted.

With Liz McGovern, Lisa Heald, and Monica Exter as added depth, the Fords are well-balanced and athletic unlike any previous Haverford squad. Wiseman anticipates significant improvement by January when the MAC schedule begins. Rebounding and consistent scoring are concerns for the new coach, but he stated confidently, “There is a hunger, a desire, an attitude on this team that is geared towards winning.”

Haverford's tallest players: Junior Tom Leamon and center Justin Smith.

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Fell: Broadcasts Foster Community Spirit, Pride

BY JONATHAN FELL

Seeing as we’re living in a fitness-conscious, sports-minded and competitive society during the great age of communication, high school football should be televised. Since the use of television is inevitable in our society, and it has more positive outcomes than negative, why not supply the public with something it deserves?

There is nothing wrong with athletics and there is nothing wrong with televised athletics at the high school level. Despite popular belief, sports do not harm one’s education; in fact, sports improve one’s education. Important, unique skills are learned on the athletic field, such as teamwork, perseverance, courage, and time-management. In addition, athletes are more motivated than others in all areas due to the reduction of stress through high levels of physical activity, in turn, helps combat depression and creates a more well-rounded individual. So, why not promote football and other sports at the secondary school level through the use of television?

Television, as a tool of communication, has many benefits for high school and sports teams. Knowing that people are watching you doing something you enjoy doing makes a person feel important. This creates confidence for a team, and forms dreams for each individual. These dreams provide inspiration even if they are not completely fulfilled. In addition, if a team loses a televised game, a viewer can help improve tactics with future games.

A greater feeling of pride is also established by televising a high school’s football or basketball games. For the school, pride in students, parents, faculty, and money-giving alumni is crucial to its existence. For towns that don’t have college or pro teams, high school athletes are a major source of spirit and sense of community. Therefore, the spirit of the sport is only heightened through the use of television.

An argument can be made that by televising games an unnecessary amount of pressure is put on the athletes, but this is not the case. There are very few high school games that are televised and when they are, it is not on prime-time, national television. It is also important to realize that some pressure is not a bad thing and if a player can learn how to deal with it on the football field, this can be transferred into the academic and business world.

On the whole, televising high school sporting events is a terrific idea. For the viewer, there is no negative side. He or she gets to enjoy the freedom of viewing the game on television, taping it, or changing the channel. For the television companies, it is a way to promote fitness, pride, and friendly competition amongst the teams. And for the player, television merely amplifies the feeling of accomplishment and confidence. Besides, it is better to support the viewing of a football or basketball team than to support the teams that are.

There are many arguments to be made that the televising of high school sports is a good thing. It can be said that it increases school spirit and motivation, provides opportunities to young athletes as well as good entertainment. I believe that high schools are for many things: to learn, to sing and dance (In Max Weinraub’s case!), play sports and make friends — not hero.

To get an idea of what television will do to high school sports, I should just include how we watch it currently. We all know how much money has done to college sports. Basketball and football have been so corrupted that even the name of colleges rings hollow at some of these places. No matter where you want to know about the latest news, there is a football program. How young do you want to be?

Jon Fell is a Haverford sophomore who is quite a good writer, but for some reason just was unable to find enough to say this week. His favorite show is the Brady Bunch, which is a story of a lovely lady who was bringing up three very lovely girls; all of them with hair of gold like their mother, the youngest one in curls. For those of you don’t know, it’s also the story of a man named Brady, who was busy with four boys of his own, they were four men that were all together but they were all alone. Fell could tell you that this was the all case ‘till the other day that lady met this fellow and Jon knew it was much more than a bunch that this group must somehow form a family; that’s the way they all became the Brady Bunch. And tune in next week, because Mark Daubenhouzer’s favorite show is Gilligan’s Island.

Homburger: TV Presence Brings Undue Pressure

BY MARTIN HOMBURGER

There are many arguments to be made that the televising of high school sports is a good thing. It can be said that it increases school spirit and motivation, provides opportunities to young athletes as well as good entertainment. I believe that high schools are for many things: to learn, to sing and dance (In Max Weinraub’s case!), play sports and make friends — not hero.

To get an idea of what television will do to high school sports, I should just include how we watch it currently. We all know how much money has done to college sports. Basketball and football have been so corrupted that even the name of colleges rings hollow at some of these places. No matter where you want to know about the latest news, there is a football program. How young do you want to be?

Jon Fell is a Haverford sophomore who is quite a good writer, but for some reason just was unable to find enough to say this week. His favorite show is the Brady Bunch, which is a story of a lovely lady who was bringing up three very lovely girls; all of them with hair of gold like their mother, the youngest one in curls. For those of you don’t know, it’s also the story of a man named Brady, who was busy with four boys of his own, they were four men that were all together but they were all alone. Fell could tell you that this was the all case ‘till the other day that lady met this fellow and Jon knew it was much more than a bunch that this group must somehow form a family; that’s the way they all became the Brady Bunch. And tune in next week, because Mark Daubenhouzer’s favorite show is Gilligan’s Island.

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Guinness Discusses Campus Diversity

Guinness believes that "pluralism workshops are an explanation for the lack of interest in the recent events, she said that part of it may be due to the format of the events." Noyes also said that "there has been some misunderstanding by the students about how many people in this community wants them to believe any one thing." Davis, one of the students most involved in setting up Guinness's speech, pointed out that "students feel that it is harder to have a follow-up on a practical level." He also laid the framework for a definition of community, in our definition of pluralism."

According to organizers and those who attended the speech, Guinness's lecture seems to have set a positive first step, and to have revived in students and faculty the interest to actively build a pluralistic community. As Miller pointed out in her introduction to the speaker, "today's turnout indicates that [apathy] is not the common consensus, that a number of us really do want to be involved in our definition of community, in our definition of pluralism."