Haverford to replace dated athletic facilities

To the relief and delight of a college athletic community that has for years crammed itself into aging weightrooms and outdated recreational spaces, Haverford College announced recently a multi-phased plan to completely replace all of the campus' indoor athletic facilities.

Highlights of the first phase of the project are a new and expanded weight room and fitness center, and a state-of-the-art basketball/volleyball arena with a wood floor and international-size squash courts. The new building also will include new locker rooms, more space for trainers and offices for the athletic department.

Dumpster Dive: Bryn Mawr checks out the trash

In an effort to decrease waste and increase recycling awareness, Bryn Mawr undergrad Abby Youngblood organized an all-campus Dumpster Dive for last week, aided by Bryn Mawr's student environmental group, the BMC Greens; and the Green Plan Committee, Batten House CoOperative and the Community Service Office. On Merion Green in front the Campus Center, participants used one day's worth of campus trash to demonstrate the recycling habits of the College, sorting and weighing it on Merion Green in front of the Campus Center.

Congressman Joe Hoeffel visits Haverford

Against the backdrop of an exciting atmosphere at Haverford's Fall Fest, a group of students gathered to discuss with U.S. Congressman and Democrat Joe Hoeffel his upcoming election. The students in attendance at the presentation raised questions pertaining to relevant campaign issues including debt relief for impoverished nations and the U.S. trade embargo against Cuba.

Hoeffel, who was elected to Congress in 1998 and is a life-long resident of Montgomery County, is running for re-election this November.

Haverford revives forgotten festival; Fall Fest a hit among students and community

In an effort to bring together the bi-college community and the populations of Haverford and Bryn Mawr, Haverford College held a first-time community-based outdoor festival on Leeds Green just prior to the College's Fall Break. Earlier this year Students Council and Eighth Dimension teamed up to create the festival, Fall Fest, which spread out on Leeds Green on Oct. 8.

Election 2000: Contemplating the Choice

How They All Stack Up

Ariel Hansen

Reproductive Rights Talk Highlights RU-486, Presidential Election

Juliana Rosati

Zolani Ngwane, Anti-Apartheid Leader and Haverford Professor

Scott Simpson

Bi-co Students Arrested for Civil Disobedience

Laura Montgomery
JUDY LACKEY
Judy Lackey (cover photograph) is currently a sophomore at Haverford. She has always been interested in photography, but has never been any good at it until she took her first photo class last year. Academically, she is undecided; any major will probably (do her small part to) save her dream career is photo-journalism, she was inspired by Italy's amazing food and Italians' passion about the food culture. She went to Florence this summer and had a great time.

LAURA MONTGOMERY
Laura Montgomery (Bi-co students arrested p.3) is a senior Haverford double-majoring in Psychology and Cities. He writes restaurant reviews with Kate Lauber, he explains, to bring a broader and richer geographical, social, and gustatory life to the Bi-Co by encouraging the departure, interaction, and companions, which are intimately involved in both eating out and the maintenance of sanity.

RYAN CARR
Ryan Carr (Haverford to replace dated athletic facilities p.5) is a freshman at Haverford and is loving it so far. His academic interests include English, Environmental Studies and Ultimate Frisbee. He was a newspaper guy in high school, but this is his very first article for The Bi-Co, and can't wait to get on to bigger and better things.

KATE LAUBER
Kate Lauber (Eating out: D'mitri's p.22) is a senior Haverford double-majoring in Psychology and Cities. He writes restaurant reviews with Kate Lauber, he explains, to bring a broader and richer geographical, social, and gustatory life to the Bi-Co by encouraging the departure, interaction, and companions, which are intimately involved in both eating out and the maintenance of sanity.
Philadelphia police arrested and detained three members of the bi-co community last Thursday during a nonviolent civil disobedience action organized by the Pennsylvania Abolitionists United Against the Death Penalty (PAUADP). The students, Haverford sophomore Sarah Kaufman, Bryn Mawr junior Amanda Macomber, and Haverford junior Jared Tankel were among 17 protesters arrested at the day’s PAUADP rally and were accompanied at the by more than 100 supporters, including approximately 20 students from Bryn Mawr and Haverford Colleges.

The event started with a rally at Love Park and then advanced to the area outside the office of Philadelphia District Attorney Lynne Abraham. The official purpose of the protesters was to deliver to Abraham a copy of the City Council’s resolution calling for a moratorium on the death penalty.

The five other largest cities in the state have passed similar resolutions calling for a moratorium on the Pennsylvania death penalty. In Philadelphia, Abraham continues to prosecute for the death penalty in almost every case possible, earning her the title “America’s Deadliest D.A.” in the New York Times. The district of Philadelphia has sent more people to death row than all but ten states.

Fourteen protesters who had decided to risk arrest and had attended nonviolence training earlier in the week staged a sit-in outside the district attorney’s office building after being rejected at the door. Those participating in the rally across the street, a legal event, showed their support and kept energy levels high. Three protesters—Macomber, Tankel, and Karl Rosenberg, a resident of Philadelphia—entered the office building dressed in business attire and attempted to deliver the resolution to Assistant District Attorney Roger King. When they were turned away, they blocked a doorway inside the building. King was the prosecutor for William Nieves, a man who was released from Philadelphia’s death row less than two weeks ago after he was found innocent of the charges that had led to his conviction.

The crowd gathered in mid-morning, and the sit-in lasted for an hour before police arrested protesters. People at the rally spanned the age range and included children and elderly people, and the group was diverse in terms of race and ethnicity as well. Peggy Hashbrouck, who was on the founding board of PAUADP, said she was pleased to see so many students and young people at the rally. Most were from the Philadelphia area, but Maryland, New Jersey, Harrisburg, and Washington, DC, were also represented.

Eric Joselyn, a member of PAUADP, told the crowd, “This is one step in a long march. We will be together today, we will be together tomorrow, we will be together until the death penalty is no longer an option.”

One popular chant repeated at the protest was, “One, two, three, four, racist, cruel, and anti-poor! Five, six, seven, eight, stop the killing by the state!” Susanna Thomas, a Bryn Mawr junior, changed the tone from shouting to strong, soulful singing as she led the crowd in “Moving Forward” and “We Shall Not Be Moved.”

There were 16 civil affairs officers on the entrance steps of the district attorney’s office building, and officers circled the block in police cars. Police were also stationed along the route from the building to the Police Headquarters, and several smirked at the protesters as they walked by. Thomas commented afterward that “we [participating in the rally] did not allow ourselves to be intimidated” by the number of police present and characterized the protest as “polite.” Tankel was pleased that protesters were well-organized, rather numerous, and that they, instead of police, “were dictating what happened.”

As with the police officers, smirking was not an uncommon response from passersby. A few seemed slightly frightened by the rally, while some gathered to make fun of its zeal. Several people shouted “Get a job!” to which one man responded, “I have two.” Then there were clear supporters, such as those who honked their horns and gave thumbs-up signs. One woman yelled, “Thank you for doing this!”

The 14 protesters outside the building were given three warnings before their arrests, but the three inside were arrested with no warning or explanation. Most of the arrests “went limp,” causing the police officers to carry them into the police vehicle. Some characterized the police as rough, threatening, but others thought the police were not trying to provoke them, and that they performed as well as they could in having to carry people. The police handcuffed the protesters, resulting in some scrapes and bruises. “Why are nonviolent people being dragged away while violent people are being protected?” asked Jeffrey Garis, executive director of PAUADP, over a microphone.

The arrests were taken to Philadelphia Police Headquarters, also known as the Roundhouse, where about 30 people initially waited for them to be released. It is unusual for people being charged with something less serious than a misdemeanor to be taken to the Roundhouse, but in fact the protesters were all given only summary charges. The men were put in a common holding cell that separated them from the rest of the prisoners. The women, however, were put in small cells which each woman shared with two non-protester inmates. The women called to each other and sang protest songs while they waited, drawing support from the other prisoners on the cell block. Both men and women noted the dirtiness and unpleasantness of the prison, which Tankel called “pretty horrendous.”

Most of the bi-co students who attended the rally learned of the event either through the campus group Haverford Abolitionists United Against the Death Penalty, which Tankel founded less than two years ago, or through PAUADP. Thomas tried to galvanize support by sending out e-mails and posting fliers on the Bryn Mawr campus. Most students, such as like Emily Bogner BMC ‘02, came to “show support in numbers.”

Macomber said she decided to participate in the civil disobedience action because all the other methods have been tried.” Tankel is supportive of violent civil disobedience because he thinks “the only way to stop violence is with nonviolence.”

Attorney Roger King, when they were turned away, voiced a sentiment shown on a T-shirt at the rally: “Why do we kill people who kill people to show that killing people is wrong?”

According to literature passed out by PAUADP, a recent study found that in Philadelphia, the chances of being sentenced to death are four times higher if the defendant is African-American than white. Also troubling to opponents of the punishment is the fact that more than 90 percent of people on Pennsylvania’s death row could not afford private legal council. Thomas cited facts such as these, but said her main reason for opposing is her belief in the “sanctity of life.” She considers this belief to be part of her Quaker religion. A significant portion of the protesters seemed to be thinking in religious terms, judging by the signs they were displaying. One read, “Thou Shalt Not Kill.”

Most protesters agreed with a version of the idea that Hashbrouck called “the snowball effect,” meaning that support will grow for their position until there is finally a national moratorium or abolition of the death penalty. Tankel believes this will happen within his lifetime.

Kaufman, who was charged with obstruction of a roadway, was released from prison after five and a half hours in prison. They face a possible fine if found guilty in court, but first they will appear in court on November 24 to enter a plea. They have not yet consulted their lawyer, but Macomber and Tankel are both presently planning to plead not guilty. “I didn’t do anything wrong,” said Macomber.

>>with reporting by Christine McCluskey

The Death Penalty in Election 2000

Due to the presidential debate, the issue of the death penalty has recently received more attention. Pennsylvania Democratic candidate, Gov. George W. Bush of Texas, has been scrutinized for his seeming indifference to the death penalty. Bush’s stance is that executions more people than any other. Supporters of Democratic candidate Vice President Al Gore have been unable to capitalize on this criticism. Members of the Gore administration, who oppose the death penalty, were not allowed to participate in the debate.

Many protesters at the rally Thursday were struggling with who to vote for in the election, but the conclusion to support Nader, Peggy Hashbrouck said she will vote for Nader “probably.” She supports Nader’s platform, but she is concerned that by voting for Nader she could be indirectly supporting Bush. Jim Domini of Hasbrouck said he will “decide in the voting booth.” Another protestor, Sebastian Reyes, approached the problem differently. While he professed to be a supporter of Gore, he decided to vote for Nader because “you can’t vote out of fear,” he saw his vote as a moral obligation.
International policy advisors for Gore and Bush air opinions at Haverford

Ariel Hansen
News Editor

An over-capacity crowd gathered in Sharpless auditorium Thursday night to hear representatives of the Bush and Gore campaigns debate on foreign policy. The suburban districts of Philadelphia are the most contested in the swing state of Pennsylvania, and this was the last foreign policy debate in the area before the election.

Representing Bush was Stephen Biegun, staff director of the Committee on Foreign Relations in the U.S. Senate. Though he is not part of Bush’s campaign staff, he has served as foreign policy advisor to Republican members of Congress since 1986.

Bruce Jentleson is the director of the Terry Sanford Institute of Public Policy at Duke University, and co-chair of Gore’s foreign policy team. He was on the Clinton-Gore transition team in 1992, and has advised Gore since 1987.

Haverford College President Tom Tritton opened the debate in saying “that there are anywhere between a few percent and maybe 25 percent of the electorate who are undecided. My view is that they are not really undecided between Bush and Gore. What they are really undecided on is whether they should vote for Gore or Ralph Nader, or Bush or Pat Buchanan.”

Tritton then introduced the moderator, Jon Adams, who is a Haverford College and Columbia University Law School graduate. Adams reminded the audience that the debaters had not seen the questions, and that “the community’s decision-making process is the majority of which were prepared by Haverford Professor of Political Science Robert Mortimer.

Biegun made the first opening statement, saying that “the fundamental problem, the root of division in foreign policy comes from an absence of presidential leadership.” He continued, “The very worst foreign policy we get in the United States is when the Congress steps forth and leads. What we really need is strong presidential leadership. We need the Congress to have a thorough debate, not always agreeing with the president, sometimes turning the president back, but nonetheless following the lead, following the direction the president sets as chief executive.”

Jentleson drew a laugh from the audience during his opening statement with an aside about his secondary mission—to “gather intelligence” about Haverford for his eleventh grade daughter who is considering applying to the school.

Moving on to politics, Jentleson described how foreign policy has changed over the years and how it is now global. He laid out three key questions: “What is the agenda, how do we achieve it, and who is the right person to achieve it?” He elaborated, “This is about all the instruments in the American diplomatic toolkit. It’s about having a strong military that can stand up to aggressors. If it’s about effective diplomacy. It’s about working with a lot of civic groups, working with NGOs, student groups, and others, on helping to build the structures of democracy around the world.”

The debaters then answered questions concerning a global array of topics, including the Israel-United States relationship, terrorism against the United States and its allies, the possible production of biological weapons in Iraq, and the democratization of the African continent. Additional topics included international politics in Yugoslavia and Kosovo, the differences in foreign policy approach between Bush and Gore, the conflict between free trade and human rights in China, Bush’s foreign policy qualifications, the deployment of a national missile defense system, the deployment of troops for nation-building around the globe, and the means of upholding United States values and interests.

The moderator next accepted questions from the audience of students and community members. They asked about the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, the deployment of troops in Rwanda, the personality and integrity of Gore, the extension of the North American Free Trade Agreement to South America, the embargo against Cuba, slavery in North Africa, and policies regarding the Russian economy.

In his closing statement, Biegun strongly encouraged the audience to vote, and to vote for Bush, saying, “I am not satisfied with what we’ve had over the last eight years…how did we get to this point, where the largest countries in the world, with whom we trade substantially, with whom we provide great assistance to, are among our greatest critics? We need to do better. We need a president who will do better.”

Jentleson responded, “It’s really about Al Gore and George Bush, as individuals, as people with visions, as people with the orientations and the skills to try to forge a foreign policy and to lead us as a country and a people toward standing up for our values, defending our interests, and trying to help our friends and allies around the world in a variety of ways.”

Following the debate, Jentleson told The Bi-Co, “The quality of the questions was great, as was the turnout… I think that arguments for Bush as a strong leader don’t stand up, given the uncertainties of crisis and the complexity of foreign affairs.”

In a telephone interview after the debate, Biegun said, “It was an excellent exchange on foreign policy that captured important differences and gave those assembled additional information.” He was “very impressed with the turnout.”

Biegun responded to a question about U.S. trade policies concerning the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Trade Organization (WTO), saying, “It’s important that these institutions exist. The Clinton Administration failed to show adequate leadership and support for the WTO, particularly in Seattle, when Clinton reversed his own trade policy, which collapsed the discussions. … I’m alarmed at the lack of oversight and the lack of demand for oversight of the IMF, particularly in Russia, where there is no practical way to show where the money has gone.”

Regarding Bush’s position on global warming, Biegun said, “The U.S. must work in concert with other countries to find a market-driven way to address the problem. … We must be careful that our approach is based on sound science. Bush would support multilateral efforts, but we can’t take on the burden ourselves.”

The debate proceeded in a well-organized and coordinated manner, and, in contrast to the debates between Bush and Gore, it was free of personal attacks and time overruns. Biegun and Jentleson both expressed pleasure at the high turnout, which Adams estimated at close to 200 people, as well as at the variety and depth of the questions, and Channel 10-NBC News was on hand to report segments of the debate for the 11:00 news.

Despite a small lighting problem caused by a Haverford student leaning against the switch, the event was received as a useful addition to the bi-college community’s decision-making process leading up to the Nov. 7 election.

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Highlights of the first phase of the project are a new and expanded weight room and fitness center, and a state-of-the-art basketball/volleyball arena with a wood floor and international-size squash courts. The new building also will include new locker rooms, more space for trainers and offices for the athletic department.

According to Director of Athletics Greg Kannerstein, Phase I will cost an estimated $10 million to $15 million and hopefully will be available for use by the time this year's freshman class graduates.

"I think everybody feels that this building will be a real shot in the arm," said Kannerstein. "These are all new facilities that remedy our major deficiencies now.

Because the new building will make the current facilities less crowded, more space will become available for alumni and local non-college residents to use the College's facilities. The department also is hoping to be able to stop turning away requests for space for dances, concerts and other non-athletic events. "For the first time, I think Haverford will have an athletic facility for the whole college community, with some provision for use by outside community groups as well," Kannerstein said. "We're very sympathetic to outside causes, but right now we have little room."

The next phase will allow the transfer all of the functions of Ryan Gym to the new building: a multi-purpose space (which is currently Ryan Gym itself), physical education classroom space, and the fencing room, as well as additional offices. The final phase of the project date 10 to 15 years in the future, will feature the replacement of the Alumni Field House and the construction of a swimming pool. The project itself is not cheap, said Kannerstein called the college's plan to raise $10 million to $15 million for the first phase an "ambitious goal." In fact, fundraising for the new athletic facility has been taking place since 1997, when Haverford began to formulate a comprehensive fundraising campaign to address many of the needs.

The construction of the Integrated Natural Science Center is another project that stems from the same campaign. "This campaign is going to be very special," asserted William Roth, Director of Regional Gifts and member of the Institutional Advancement department, which is largely responsible for college fundraising. "We're really going to try and challenge our alumni and friends to support the college in the best way that they can, and we think that they have the potential and the willingness to support the college in this effort.

The campaign could not come at a better time. The problems that Phase I will address are becoming severe enough to negatively affect the performance of Haverford's athletic teams. The current squash courts became out-of-date two years ago when the international standard size increased by several feet. The Alumni Field House, where the basketball teams play and practice, has a floor made of rubber-coated cement rather than the standard wood.

"The floor is terrible," said sophomore Andrew Werts, a member of the men's basketball team. "You can't prepare to play teams who have wood floors unless you have a rubber floor." The unforgiving cement under the inch of rubber coating the floor also poses an occupational hazard to athletes, said Werts, who mentioned knee problems, shin splints and stress fractures as injuries that basketball players have suffered. "I can't point to definite incidents where the floor has made us lose, but there have definitely been players who haven't been 100 percent."

Relief is still several years off for the basketball team and other Haverford athletes, both intercollegiate and recreational. The facility already is still very much in the early planning stages. Boston-based architectural firm Sasaki has been hired as a consultant to determine the scope and eventual price of the project, but the actual design of the facility is still many months off.

No one has been chosen yet as the building's architect, and there is yet to be a competitive selection process for that purpose. Still, Sasaki's role has been a formidable one. The firm is already busy examining possible sites for the building, and is planning to have a preliminary report on the facility released by the end of December.

Input from students, faculty and administrators will be an integral factor in the design of the building. Sasaki has met twice with the community, and a third meeting with a focus on students interested in fitness, recreation and club athletics is scheduled for 7:30 p.m. on the second Thursday of November, the location still to be decided.

At an earlier meeting, intercollegiate and varsity athletes indicated that they most wanted that the new building would be harmonious with the rest of campus. "For the most part, it will be their first impression of campus," Kannerstein pointed out. He is confident that the projected price tag should allow for a facility that will not forsake appearance for utility.

Sasaki is also in the process of reviewing an Athletic Department survey that will go out to the entire student body within the next few weeks. The survey will be included in part to determine what activities students see themselves doing in the new building. Based on current proposals, students can look forward to expanded classes in fitness, study halls, training, martial arts, dance, aerobics and yoga.

The appearance of the new building is at the surface of a much deeper issue: choosing the project's site. Since Sasaki's fall report arrives in February 2001, discussions on the issues will begin immediately. One site being considered is the southwest corner of campus, in the area stretching from the security building to the southwest corner of campus.

If the college acts on the proposal to construct a swimming pool and new field house in the next 10 to 15 years, the district believes that what will probably become an entire new quad will become a significant issue, as well as student traffic throughout the campus.

"If we took out the field house, we could put up a couple new buildings up and it still wouldn't be as big as the field house," explained Kannerstein. "We're looking at the makings of a really interesting quad down there." Current ideas for the quad include: the inclusion of the campus center and art building, include academic buildings and dorms to make the college's current housing less crowded.

While these ideas are still far in the future, Kannerstein shares the anticipation of a community frustrated with the current facilities: "For a long time, people have been aware that our indoor athletic facilities are not only inadequate for Haverford use but also far below the standards of a lot of colleges with which we compete for good students.

Reproductive rights talk highlights RU-486, presidential election

"Culturally, this pill may actually ultimately change the meaning of abortion in the United States," projected Carole Joffe, a nationally-known name on abortion policy who discussed the recently FDA-approved abortion pill RU-486 at Bryn Mawr College this past week. Explained Joffe, currently the Anna Howard Shaw visiting professor of sociology at Bryn Mawr, "This pill makes abortion available much earlier than conventional surgical abortion."

In a lecture sponsored by the student-run Women's Center, Joffe spoke Tuesday night in a full classroom audience regarding "Reproductive Rights, RU-486, and the Presidential Election." Considered an expert in the reproductive health and social policy, she has written several books and articles on the topics, among them Doctors of Choice: the Struggle to Provide Abortion Before and After Roe v. Wade.

She began her lecture by detailing the history of RU-486's development and approval, and outlining its implications for the pro-choice movement, and then addressed the issue of abortion in the 2000 presidential election.

Developed in France in 1980, RU-486, also called Mifepristone, is the main ingredient in an abortion pill used widely in Europe since 1988 for an estimated 500,000 abortions. Approved last month by the FDA for use in this country, the pill will be available for physicians to prescribe in the United States under the name of Mifeprex.

Welcomed by pro-choice organizations such as Planned Parenthood as a way for women who wish to end a pregnancy to do so early and without surgery, Mifepristone prevents a fertilized egg from attaching to the uterus. It is followed a few days later with another drug, misoprostol, that induces uterine contractions and bleeding. According to a CNN online news article, the pill process to be 92 to 95 percent effective. However, pro-life organizations such as the National Right to Life Organization argue that the pill, in addition to terminating the life of an unborn child, also poses a threat to the mother's health. Joffe explained that the pro-choice movement originally spoke towards the approval of RU-486 as a potential solution to two of its major problems. First, since the majority of U.S. counties have an abortion clinic, it was hoped that the pill would increase the number of abortion providers in the United States. "I explained, "it was thought that... any doctor with prescription-writing privileges could become an abortion provider."

It was hoped that with the pill RU-486, "any doctor with prescription-writing privileges could become an abortion provider."

Full-quote

"It was hoped that with the pill RU-486, "any doctor with prescription-writing privileges could become an abortion provider."
Briefs continued from last page

...come an abortion provider." Second, it was believed that the process of receiving medication from a regular physician would provide women having an abortion with a greater degree of secrecy than would a visit to a clinic. However, Joffe stated that due to numerous restrictions on abortion, "In the short run both of these things are not going to happen. . . . Even though I'm very happy at the symbolic victory that this represents, as someone who studies these things I'm not especially confident that in the short run there is going to be that much difference because of this drug." Yet Joffe said she is hopeful that in the long run the drug will have an impact, since additional uses for RU-486 are being explored. Among other things the drug is being researched as a possible treatment for fibrous tumors and other types of cancer. Joffe said she believes that if other purposes for the drug are discovered, it will likely become impossible for severe restrictions on its use to be maintained.

Joffe then addressed the issue of the presidential election, explaining the ways in which a president can have an impact on the nation’s abortion policies, beginning with the Supreme Court and expanding to other areas, to illustrate that "presidents can do a lot, even beyond the Supreme Court."

It has been predicted that the next president will have to appoint three or even four Supreme Court justices. Joffe contended that "George [W.] Bush has said on one hand that there will be no abortion litmus test for Supreme Court justices. On the other hand, he has also said . . . that his favorite justices are Antonin Scalia and Clarence Thomas, the two most hard-lined . . . anti-abortion figures on the court, so—draw your own conclusions." Joffe next pointed out that the president also appoints officers other than Supreme Court justices, such as the U.S. attorney general, the secretary of Health and Human Services, the Surgeon General, and the deputy assistant secretary for Population Affairs (DASPA), all of whom have an impact on the nation’s abortion policies. In particular, she highlighted the work of Attorney General Janet Reno, appointed by the pro-choice President Clinton, crediting Reno's efforts to protect abortion clinics from violence by the most extreme pro-life activists with changing the national atmosphere surrounding abortion.

As another example of change enacted under a pro-choice administration, Joffe cited the fact that The Freedom of Access to Clinic Entrances legislation, passed during the Clinton-Gore years, for the first time made impeding women's access to abortion clinics a federal offense. She contrasted this with the pro-life Reagan and Bush presidencies, in which she claimed that the "thousands of incidents of stalking, harassment, terrorism" that occurred were "never condemned by either President Reagan or...

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Congressman Joe Hoeffel visits Haverford

Against the backdrop of an excoriatory atmosphere at Haverford's Fall Fest, a group of students gathered to discuss with U.S. Congressman and Democrat Joe Hoeffel his impending election. The students in attendance at the presentation raised questions pertaining to relevant campaign issues including debt relief for impoverished nations and the U.S. trade embargo against Cuba. Hoeffel, who was elected to Congress in 1998 and is a life-long resident of Montgomery County, is running for re-election this November. He was originally scheduled to speak in a more formal setting in the Whitehead Campus Center, but with the easily-attended Fall Fest taking place only minutes away, students from the Haverford College Democrats, who coordinated the visit, moved the talk outdoors.

Hoeffel's talk and the Fall Fest event occurred after the preshire of the previous edition of the Bi-Co. One of the first issues discussed between Hoeffel and the students, who numbered 30 at peak attendance, was the death penalty. The incumbent is "troubled by increasing evidence that the death penalty is being arbitrarily overused." Said Hoeffel, "If we're making mistakes with the death penalty, that's unacceptable. We can't afford to be executing innocent men." Resultantly, he strongly advocates a moratorium at the state level until further investigation can take place. He also feels the death penalty should not be applied to juvenile crimes, including murder, and crimes committed by the mentally ill.

Jesse Littlewood, a sophomore involved in the Haverford College Green Party, asked Hoeffel about his view on a potential improved status with China. "It seems so stupid to give [China] improved trade status without having them improve on their part," said Hoeffel. "Free trade is good for this country, but it needs to be fair trade. . . . We have to be true to our standards." When asked by junior Terry McMahon if the Democrats are likely to overtake the House of Representatives, Hoeffel replied, "It's hard to know for sure . . . but the Democrats are feeling pretty optimistic."

According to junior Rob Donati, co-president of the HC Democrats, it is a rare occurrence to see candidates other than Hoeffel show interest in speaking with Haverford students. "I've been here a while, and there are a lot of elected representatives that represent Haverford. He's the only one that I've seen consistently get out to hear what we have to say."

In fact, when Hoeffel ran against incumbent Congressman Jon Fox in 1998, he won by nearly 9,400 votes, despite his loss to Fox two years earlier by only 84 votes, one of the closest congressional results in history. Donati firmly believes that student support from local colleges and universities, including Haverford, Bryn Mawr, Ursinus, Temple, and St. Joseph's, largely was responsible for Hoeffel's 1996 victory.

For this reason, Donati feels it is vitally important that students play an active role in the upcoming elections and campaigns, which "function on the blood and sweat of college-age volunteers. Without students who took an active participation, [Hoeffel] wouldn't be anywhere."

Those interested in volunteering can contact Donati at rdonati@haverford.edu.

Briefs continued on next page
ers of the Oct. 25 event led the participants in the candlelight vigil through parts of campus often perceived to be unsafe at night, such as Brecon Stairs, located behind Schwartz Gymnasium near the poorly lit Roberts Road, and the area behind Rhoads Hall, near a wooded area. Throughout the night Rape Awareness Project (RAP) co-head Sarah Harger (BMC '02) and others shouted out common myths and misperceptions about rape. They also voiced statistics about rape in America. One such statistic was that one in three women will be sexually assaulted in their lifetime and that the majority of these attacks occur before or during the woman's freshman year of college. The marchers responded with chants such as "Women Unite, Take Back the Night," "Yes means yes and no means no," and "Out of the houses, out of the streets, no more women battered or beat." In addition, poems and songs by and about survivors were played throughout the rally. A piece entitled "On Becoming an Anti-Rapist" by Haki R. Madhubuti was read, as is at each year's event, and the song "Gratitude" by Ani DiFranco was played in the Sunken Garden near Hafner.

Take Back the Night has been a yearly event at Bryn Mawr since 1980. The rally was preceded by Voices, an all-female gathering for survivors of sexual assault. The organizers of Voices tried "to provide a warm environment for people to tell their story," according to BMC sophomore Meredith Stroble, who heads RAP with Harger. Survivors who did not wish to speak out publicly were welcome to submit anonymous pieces to be read by someone else at the gathering. Both Harger and Stroble were pleased with the turnout at the two events; about 45 women attended Voices, which was a completely confidential event. Via e-mail Harger said that the most important aspect of Voices is "the simple fact that it happens, that we provide this forum for survivors and supporters, is so much more than happens in many other places. When it goes well, that's just a bonus. Its occurrence alone is more important than typical issues like how many people show up."

Stroble said that in the next few weeks RAP would be posting information regarding a new support group for survivors of sexual assault. The group will be completely confidential, and two counselors will be available to anyone who wishes to speak to them. Aside from Voices and Take Back the Night, RAP also organizes high school outreaches where they teach students the legal definition of rape in the state of Pennsylvania and try to prepare the students for college. They also sponsor speakers throughout the year; last year they had a speaker in order to raise awareness of single-sex assault.

Although the rally was open to both men and women, only two men attended, a fact that both Harger and Stroble attributed to RAP's lack of advertising on Haverford's campus.

>>Meredith Stall

Annual Take Back the Night events maintain tradition of awareness

About 60 students attended the annual Take Back the Night march, taking part in an event held at colleges nationwide. The lead-
CRIME BLOTTER

Haverford College

MONDAY, OCT. 23
12:07 a.m. A Security Officer discovered the gate arm had been broken off by unknown person(s).

3:57 p.m. A student received a head injury while playing soccer. Due to the nature of the injury and as a precaution, the student was flown by Pennstar helicopter to the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania Trauma Center. The student was released the following day.

11:40 p.m. A student reported his black nylon carrying case was taken from the Men's Trauma Center. The student was released.

THURSDAY, OCT. 26
3:00 p.m. A fire extinguisher was taken from the hallway near the Mail Room by unknown person(s).

THURSDAY, OCT. 19
2:30 a.m. Officers responded to Batten House on the report of a fire alarm. It was found that the alarm was caused by cooking. The area was ventilated and the alarm reset.

TUESDAY, OCT. 17
12:32 p.m. Officers responded to Merion Hall due to a fire alarm activation. Investigation determined that the alarm was caused by cooking in third floor pantry. The area was ventilated and the alarm reset.

FRIDAY, OCT. 27
12:19 a.m. Safety and Security Officers responded to the report of a sick person in front of HCA 38. A student was found to have consumed a large amount of alcohol and was ill. The student was transported to Bryn Mawr Hospital.

3:44 p.m. A Security Officer discovered the gate arm had been broken off by unknown person(s).

7:34 a.m. Barclay White Incorporated reports unknown person(s) spray painted orange paint on a truck and several cement planks to be used in the Integrated Natural Science Center Building.

Bryn Mawr College

TUESDAY, OCT. 17
12:00 p.m. Officers responded to Merion Hall due to a fire alarm activation. Investigation determined that the alarm was caused by cooking. The area was ventilated and the alarm reset.

THURSDAY, OCT. 19
2:30 a.m. Officers responded to Batten House on the report of a fire alarm. It was found that the alarm was caused by cooking. The area was ventilated and the alarm reset.

5:42 p.m. Officers responded to the hockey field on the report of a Haverford College student who was ill after participating in a field hockey game. The Nurthenh Ambulance was contacted and the student transported to Bryn Mawr Hospital.

FRIDAY, OCT. 20
12:30 a.m. Officers responded to 3:57 p.m. Students were found to be treated for injuries sustained in a soccer game.

Public Service Announcements

Your public safety as well as the security of your belongings is important to the Department of Public Safety, which provides many services:

- Emergency calls for assistance and medical services: Dial 1222.
- Foot and vehicle patrol of the campus and its buildings 24 hours per day, seven days per week.
- Vehicle jump-starts and lock-outs.
- Escort and shuttle service.
- Public Service (x2222) for events.
- Crime prevention services.
- RAD self-defense courses.
- Lost and Found.
- Crime prevention services.
- Safety Alerts to the community.
- Special event coverage.

Egg Donor Needed

$25,000 Compensation

We are a loving, infertile couple hoping to find a compassionate woman to help us have a baby.

We’re looking for a healthy, intelligent college student or college grad, age 21-33, with blue eyes and blonde or light brown hair. Your gift of life would bring great joy.

Please contact us through our representative at 1.800.776.7680.
**News From Around the World**

**Compiled by Ben JC Allen**

**HACKERS BREAK INTO MICROSOFT**

Computer hackers have broken into Microsoft Corporation's computer network, announced Friday. "They did in fact access the source codes," (AP 10/27/00) chief executive officer of Counterpane Internet Security Inc., said. Microsoft claims that the source code has not been tampered with, and that individuals and organizations running Microsoft software should be safe, but whoever has achieved access to the company's source code may now have the ability to replicate Microsoft software. Microsoft and the FBI are investigating who hacked into the system.

The infiltration was apparently achieved by use of a "trojan horse" program, which had been recording the passwords that Microsoft employees were using to transfer source codes between each other, and e-mailing these passwords to an account in St. Petersburg, Russia. It is unclear how long the hackers may have had access to the Microsoft blueprints, with some sources saying five weeks and others saying three months.

Bruce Schneier, chief technical officer of Counterpane Internet Security Inc., said that this kind of break-in could have happened to any company. "If you're not watching your logs 24 hours a day, seven days a week, this is the kind of thing that happens," he said (AP 10/27/00).

**IVORY COAST OUSTS MILITARY LEADER**

General Robert Guei, the 10-month military ruler of Ivory Coast, was forced out of power by a popular uprising Wednesday. One day after claiming victory in an election held last Sunday, Guei found unarmed protesters swarming through the military barracks surrounding his palace and demanding his removal from office. Palace soldiers offered some initial resistance to the protesters but eventually joined them. In scenes reminiscent of the recent uprising in Belgrade, protesters then swarmed other palaces of Guei's power, including the television station.

The leader of the Ivorian Popular Front, Laurent Gbagbo, who was leading in the vote tally on Tuesday when Guei stopped the ballot counting, has claimed the presidency for himself and swore himself in on Thursday. However, his claim is not undisputed. His party is only the third largest political party in Ivory Coast, behind Alassane Ouattara's Rally of the Republicans and the Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast, both of which were excluded from Sunday's elections by a court controlled by Guei. Supporters of Ouattara, clashed with supporters of Gbagbo on Thursday, resulting in the burning of three mosques and one church. Ouattara has claimed that between 40 and 80 of his supporters died in clashes on Thursday, while Gbagbo says there is no way to tell how many of his supporters died. Ouattara's supporters came mainly from Muslims in the northern parts of the Ivory Coast, while Gbagbo's supporters are mainly Christians from the southern part.

Ouattara has called for new elections to be held, and his call has been echoed by U.N. Secretary General Kofi Annan and spokespeople for the U.S. State Department. Gbagbo has refused to hold new elections, but he has met with Ouattara, and the two discussed possible cooperation with each other in the future.

**VIOLENCE CONTINUES IN ISRAEL**

After two days of relative calm, Palestinian protesters clashed again with Israeli police last Friday after coming out of Midday prayers, resulting in skirmishes that left four Palestinians dead and 115 injured. In several West Bank towns, Israeli police fired rubber bullets, tear gas, and some live ammunition into the protesters as Islamic militants chanted "We want a big bomb!"

Some Palestinian groups have declared Fridays, the Muslim day, to be a "Day of Rage" against Israel, and have advocated further protests as a means of extracting concessions from Israel. President Clinton spoke out against the violence on Friday, saying, "We've got to get the level of violence down before there can be a resumption of negotiations." (NYT 10/27/00). He has offered to meet separately with Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Barak and Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat in hopes of quelling the violence and resuming peace negotiations. Barak has refused to resume negotiations until peace is restored on the streets.

**SOURCES:** Associated Press, New York Times

**Help Wanted (part time)**

Become a part-time tutor! Flex. hrs. - Math, Science, Reading, Study Skills, English, and SAT Prep, in Math and Verbal. High SAT score in either Math or Verbal required. Minimum 2 years college. Must have car. Free SAT training. $15 per hr.

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Cancun & Bahamas. Eat, Drink, Travel for FREE. Wanted campus reps! Call USA SPRING BREAK, toll free 98770 460-6077, for trip information and rates. 25 Continuous Years of Student Travel! www.usaspringbreak.com

**Caribbean Week at Haverford, Yo!**

Everyone psyched so far?! Well, the goodies we've planned for you are yet still to come!

You'll savor this one, I'm sure!

**Tonight:**

Caribbean Dinner at the Dining Center!! 5 - 8 pm

(But don't worry, there's still the option for those who aren't quite ready to try something other than the wholesome regular menu).

**Wednesday:**

Alumni / Faculty Panel Discussion at the Sunken Lounge from 5 - 8 pm

(Stop by on your way, and listen to a discussion given by a number of our lovely Alumni and Faculty about their experiences and perspectives).

**Thursday:**

Movie Night starting at 8 pm

(Location to be announced. I don't really know what the films are, but I can tell you they're more than worth your time ... plus, what better way to spend an evening of culture?!!)

**Friday:**

Fashion Show! 8-10 pm

(A variety of traditional Caribbean clothes reflecting the past and the present ... very interesting!)

Dance Party!! 10 pm - 2 am

(As always, we conclude with a bang! Here's Caribbean Week - enjoy it while it lasts!).

Special thanks to all who participated and helped out.

Aiiham Korbage, Haverford 2004

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**Regretting an abortion?**

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**ALL SERVICES FREE**

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**MAURITANIA ANTI-SLAVERY AND DEMOCRACY ACTIVIST TO VISIT HAFERFORD COLLEGE**

The Office of Multicultural Affairs at Haverford College will host Mauritanian political activist Maaoudoul Boulkheir on Nov. 2 at 6:30 p.m. in Sharpless Auditorium. Mr. Boulkheir is on a national speaking tour organized by the American Friends Service Committee aimed to create awareness about slavery in Mauritania and to promote actions that will lead to the abolition of all forms of slavery. Boulkheir, a former slave himself, is the president of "El Hor," the oldest anti-slavery organization in Mauritania. He was born in Nema, located in southern Mauritania, to a woman who had been cast out by her master. There, he was able to attend primary school. After high school, he attended the National School for Administration and in 1979, Boulkheir earned a master's degree in public administration. Boulkheir will discuss his work to end slavery, to ensure a culture of democracy and ethnic tolerance, and to promote economic justice for the northwest African country of Mauritania.

Although the Mauritanian government has abolished slavery three times, slavery continues to exist. According to Amnesty International, in 1994 there were as many as 90,000 Black Africans enslaved by Arab Berbers in Mauritania. Slavery in Mauritania, as well as other places around the globe, involves the right to own a human being, which means one is treated like property. Please join us to learn how we can all support the abolition of slavery.

For more information, contact Evelyne Laurent-Perrault, Haverford College Coordinator of Multicultural Programs, at (610) 896-2960 or e-laurent@haverford.edu.
Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Monday, November 6, 2000
Firmwide Information Session
5:45 p.m. Pizza with Goldman Sachs
6:30 p.m. Firmwide Information Session
Bryn Mawr Room, Dining Center, Haverford College

Interviews
Equities Division and Investment Management Division: October 26, 2000
Fixed Income, Currency and Commodities Division: November 7, 2000
Credit Risk Management and Advisory: November 17, 2000
Investment Banking Division: December 5, 2000
Refugee Resettlement: Bringing the Outside In

The last part of a four part series.

By Beth Howlett

ESSAY

Refugee resettlement provides a unique example of economic restructuring, including a shift from goods to service producing economies, replacement of a high-paid male native workforce with poorly paid, non-unionized immigrants and women in both old and new industries, and an increasing preponderance of labor intensive, consumptive patterns. The resulting bifurcation of classes into distinctly upper and lower has been accompanied by a decline in the services and opportunities which previously stabilized the existence of a middle class: trade unions, public education, and home ownership. In these "dual cities," immigrants are increasingly concentrated into minimum wage and informal employment, with little chance for advancement. Placed into this situation, newly resettled refugees often find themselves working in service sector jobs and relying on the next generation for greater financial success.

In addition to the institutional difficulties of advancing within the urban job market, many refugees find that the skills they acquired in Vietnam cannot be transferred into job opportunities in America. Many refugees worked as government officials or in commercial activities prior to fleeing Vietnam. Due to their poor language skills and lack of credit, they often find themselves unable to obtain vocational training or attend ESL classes. Although Vietnamese refugees often display the characteristics attributed to Asian American success, such as self-help and community involvement, they continue to experience blocked mobility.

For the past 8 years he has worked 12 to 14 hours a day, 7 days a week. When I asked him what he thought of America he replied, "I go to work and I go to sleep. I do not have time to think about America."

I asked him what he thought of America. He replied, "I go to work and I go to sleep. I do not have time to think about America."

Although it seems likely to me that he was hedging his answers, in order not to offend the American, his point was well taken. What he misses most about Vietnam is the ability to have a casual social life. Due to their rigorous work schedules, many refugees find it difficult to meet and create social bonds. In addition to the work's being low-wage and unstable, Trung's work also serves to isolate him from his community. For example, two of his siblings live in Philadelphia, yet he rarely sees them, again because of conflicting work schedules. In Vietnam, his entire family lived and worked together in the family store. Now, they work "in the American way" for a personal income instead of a shared family income. This emphasis on personal wage-earning strategies is part of the larger problem of "segmented labor markets." Ethnic difference is utilized by capitalists to create competition among the working poor. Immigrants with poor English language skills, unlike those from China and South America, had no indigenous community to rely on for sponsorship and support. As a result, secondary migrations occurred between the site of original relocation and major urban centers with pre-existing Asian populations, such as California and New York.

One of the women I interviewed, Hau Ngo, provided an interesting example of the phenomenon of secondary migration. She had been originally settled in Seattle, Washington, with her husband. After living there for several years at a restaurant, she saved enough money to go to beauty school and be trained as a nail technician. Yet she did not know where she wanted to go, and by boat. This flow of refugees was poorly coordinated and imposed a tremendous burden on the countries of first asylum. Prior to the drafting of the 1980 Refugee Act, the United States Government typically counted until the situation reached a crisis before hastily admitting tens of thousands under the parole mechanism. Under the new law, large refugee populations would be admitted in order to set limits on the number of refugees allowed asylum in America, despite circumstances in Asian refugee camps. It was at this time that Mr. Zhen was admitted to the United States.

"US ambassador to come to refugee camp [in 1983]. They have like all different country ambassador, they come to interview you. What do you do? What you did? Just before we get home you want to go, you just wait and wait. We stayed on the island of Malaysia, the island of Pola Tanga [sic]. They isolate you from the island and the land. Look like Robinson [Crusoee]. I enjoy myself. You got nothing to worry about: no mortgage, no payment, no credit card bills... Nothing.

The "boat people crisis" was not entirely the function of economic crises external to Vietnam. Vietnamese policy following the end of the Vietnam conflict encouraged the outflow of refugees through lenient resettlement policies and official pronouncements. This policy was guided by the belief that refugee outflows would embarrass the Vietnamese Communist government, as well as by a sense of humanitarian obligation towards a former colony. For refugees, it meant that their numbers overstretched the ability of countries of first asylum to cope. For Le Nga Thieu and Trung Ho, upon arrival in Indonesia, they were stripped of all possessions and supplies by impoverished natives. Once settled in a camp, each individual was given four quarts of water for a week's worth of cooking and cleaning, in addition to a meager ration of rice and vegetables. After three years of internment in the camp, Le Nga departed for Hong Kong. As a departing gift from the Indonesian government her entire boat was given a batch of poisoned sandwiches, a sign that the refugees were not welcome guests of Indonesia.

The difficulties faced by Vietnamese refugees did not end once they arrived on American shores. The American government created a dual system which governed the entire process. The Federal government would coordinate state-based resettlement programs through a temporary Inter-Agency Task Force, established in 1975. State agencies, private sponsors and the Federal government made slapdash arrangements, which often led to neglect or exploitation of the newly arrived labor pool. Initially, the Vietnamese population was dispersed throughout the US, in proportion to the population distribution. This system quickly broke down as the culturally isolated refugees began secondary migrations, joining other immigrant communities in order to establish support networks. Southeast Asian refugees, as relations between Vietnam, Cambodia and China deteriorated after 1975, hundreds of thousands more people fled into refugee camps. Refuges settled by foot and by boat. This flow of refugees was poorly coordinated and imposed a tremendous burden on the countries of first asylum. Prior to the drafting of the 1980 Refugee Act, the United States Government typically counted until the situation reached a crisis before hastily admitting tens of thousands under the parole mechanism. Under the new law, large refugee populations would be admitted in order to set limits on the number of refugees allowed asylum in America, despite circumstances in Asian refugee camps. It was at this time that Mr. Zhen was admitted to the United States.

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Refugee Resettlement: Bringing the Outside In

The narrative cited above articulates a theory of work that is identified by its author as "Chinese." In my final section, I will attempt to tease out exactly what "Chinese" identity means for the group I studied, and in the case of the urban economies in America, the increasingly essential to the growth of good character. Vietnam, prior to 1975, isolation as social regulation lies in the idea of isolation as a means of control. In a setting where service organizations are a socially acceptable means of displaying wealth and accruing prestige, Le Nga was disrupting the family order even as she attempted to honor her own understanding of her ethnic heritage.

Conclusion

"We lost everything in Vietnam, they took everything's okay, then you take care of yourself, second you take care of the people. It's a moral economy of sorts, where profits are made to be given away to be returned later in an infinite process of circulation. If we accept that money moves freely, and Chinese business sense amounts to nothing more than making your money work for you by putting it into circulation, then what constitutes huqiao identity is the fact that they themselves have gone into circulation.

2Hing,, 126.
3Hing,, 126.
4Hing,, 128.
5Zhen, Personal interview, 2 February 1999.
7Teitelbaum 489.
8Hing,, 128.
9Ha Ngs, Personal interview, 14 January 1999.
11Hing,, 129.
13Gold and Kibria, 59.
14Gold and Kibria, 66.
15Trung Ho, Personal Interview, 20 January 1999.
17Moberg and Thomas, 44.
18Hsu, 107.
19Hsu, 88.
20Zhen, 1999.
21Zhen, 1999.
22Watson, 47.

lized by capitalists to create competition among the working poor. Immigrants with poor English language skills, but from different native language backgrounds are employed side by side to hinder organizing within the workplace. 22 For refugees who tend to rely on co-ethnic connections for work opportunities, and who are members of a relatively recently established ethnic community, exploitation within the segmented low-skill job market of Philadelphia seems inevitable.

Another element of strife in refugee's lives is the discrepancy between American and Chinese family systems. In the Chinese household, children are expected to obey their parents, yet are given free reign to interact with the adult world. 22 In the American household, the individuality of the child is fostered through favors and special treatments; American children are also discouraged from participating in the adult world, and encouraged instead to find solidarity in their peer group. The growth of good character, they believe as Mrs. —— does, that children should obey and need more discipline than Americans desire to enforce: I like the freedom, but for my children not to much freedom, or it is no good.”

To return to Le Nga, I would like to point out that she is somewhat of an exception, both in America and Vietnam. While she agrees with Mrs. —— so far as tradition permits:

"For me, I know the Chinese, even the Vietnamese, the older ones, try to keep the good traditions. They take their kids to go to the church, to go to Vietnamese school, or go to Chinese school. They use these groups to give lessons to their kids... Even the kids nowadays, they don’t speak their own language. The old people say, you have to speak your own language with your people. Any way, if you speak English, people look on you, and you cannot change your physical appearance. Whatever you are, people look on you and you are still Asian. You cannot change anything. Look like Michael Jackson, he change his skin, but people look on you, and you cannot change his skin, but people still think he is African!"

Thus she sees traditional Chinese education, through discipline and focus on native language, as essential to the growth of good character. If American family values only make one “selfish.” Le Nga’s own experience in Vietnam provides contradictory evidence and undermines her own assumptions:

“like to do social work, but my family doesn’t like it. They were always mad at me about that. They say, why you don’t know how to take care of yourself, but you always go out to take care of other people. I don’t think that’s work. They don’t allow me to do it. In the eighth grade, I started to do something like that. In 1970 I joined the Red Cross at school after a doctor saw a kid running around Saigon, looking for his parents, holding his younger brother’s hand, and I felt sorry for him. So I went out with the doctor to help people, with a whole group and his family, his wife and three daughters. We donated food to victims and helped to rebuild houses burned in the war. I went out to do that. I say, ‘first you have to take care of yourself, second you take care of your family. If everything’s okay, then you take care of another people. But you, you are too young to take care of yourself! How can you take care of other people?” They kept saying that. I did feel I was okay and I have a better life than the people who I am helping. I just go. My family never saw me in the summer. My duty was to study, and I was an honor student. My teachers liked me. I never did anything bad in the family. They wanted me to do something that was not right. They just wanted me to stay home, to go to school, to go home, then go to school. My mom work and my Dad work. They wanted me to stay home because everybody stays home, and when they get off work and I am home or at school, they want me to play music and play sports. I not doing anything bad for society, not hanging around on street. But they wanted me to stick with the family and I didn’t like it.”

Le Nga is an unusual example, in that she took her understanding of notions of mutual responsibility. Given that her parent’s understanding of the functioning of social organizations in the Chinese community is an upper class view, Le Nga’s belief in the practice of service for its own sake is anomalous. In a setting where service organizations are a socially acceptable means of displaying wealth and accruing prestige, Le Nga was disrupting the family order even as she attempted to honor her own understanding of her ethnic heritage.

Conclusion

"We lost everything in Vietnam, they took everything's okay, then you take care of the people. It's a moral economy of sorts, where profits are made to be given away to be returned later in an infinite process of circulation. If we accept that money moves freely, and Chinese business sense amounts to nothing more than making your money work for you by putting it into circulation, then what constitutes huqiao identity is the fact that they themselves have gone into circulation.

2Hing,, 126.
3Hing,, 126.
4Hing,, 128.
5Zhen, Personal interview, 2 February 1999.
7Teitelbaum 489.
8Hing,, 128.
9Ha Ngs, Personal interview, 14 January 1999.
11Hing,, 129.
13Gold and Kibria, 59.
14Gold and Kibria, 66.
15Trung Ho, Personal Interview, 20 January 1999.
17Moberg and Thomas, 44.
18Hsu, 107.
19Hsu, 88.
20Zhen, 1999.
21Zhen, 1999.
22Watson, 47.
On a winter day in 1989, Zolani Ngwane was not teaching anthropology to Haverford students. Instead, he was walking through a small town in South Africa looking for a place to relieve himself. As a black man in South Africa during the era of apartheid, he was not allowed to use public restrooms. He also was being followed by the police, who were aware he was on his way to a conference to discuss methods of civil disobedience and rebellion against the oppressive South African government. As he strolled over to a tree and began to urinate, a policeman approached him, accusing him of "defamation of character."

In his cozy office on the second floor of Roberts Hall, one of Haverford's newest professors chuckles when recollecting this story, joking that perhaps he was "defaming the tree's character."

Professor Ngwane continues, "They knew I would be one of the key players in that meeting so they arrested me. They did not want me going to that meeting."

By the end of the 1970s, there were few avenues for blacks to express their political beliefs in South Africa. The South African Students' Organization (SASO) and Black Peoples' Convention (BPC), two anti-apartheid groups that fostered the black consciousness movement of the early 70s, were banned by the government and nearly all black resistance was halted.

Emerging from the injustice was Professor Ngwane. Ordained as a Presbyterian minister in the early 1980s after graduating high school, like many blacks he was disgusted with the apartheid system that had torn apart South African society both socially and economically. He was raised in a small, all-black rural part of the country, where his parents told him that one day the whites would "come and make things different." For much of his life, he was not aware of the perils of apartheid. "We lived in a place with a lack of resources and poverty," Professor Ngwane says, also noting that he never realized that this was largely due to a lack of opportunity for blacks in the economy.

Like many of his peers, Ngwane was "raging mad" in high school. As a teenager at Mount Frere High School, he learned of the injustice and corruption in South Africa that his parents concealed from him. Like many of the youth at his school, who had come from rural towns seemingly outside the heat of conflict, the rebellion against apartheid became something of a rite of passage. "The political rebellion was a rebellion against parents—it was like talking back," Ngwane says. This "coming of age" was characteristic of a generation which would eventually be responsible for the demise of the apartheid.

In beginning to talk about his college experience at the University of Durban-Westville, Professor Ngwane sits back in his chair and looks up in an almost nostalgic manner. "My first year of college," he says in his usual unassuming, gentle tone, "I went to jail."

At the end of his freshman year, a large group of black students were planning to boycott graduation—a wise strategic move due to the coverage that graduation got from the media. Shortly before the day of graduation, the students held a secret meeting for all those interested in boycotting. "I argued that they should organize the boycott for next year; there just was not enough time to pull everything together. The second I stood up to speak," Ngwane says with an amused look on his face, "the president of the university walked in with the police and pointed at me, yelling 'Arrest him!' He didn't even know what I was saying; I was sticking up for him."

It was a difficult few days spent in prison for Ngwane because he had to share a cell with the very students with whom he had been arguing heatedly in the meeting. "There were some tense moments in the cell that night," he says, "but it was a good time for us to work out our differences."

He goes on to reflect upon his various experiences in prison. "It's a lonely experience. Nothing happens. You are left with your thoughts, and you can either be haunted or refresh yourself. It can be a real break from the madness." Members of the black consciousness movement would often be imprisoned for speaking or acting against the government, which the South African authorities thought would break the momentum of the rebellion. "Prison gave time for people to regroup and rethink things," Ngwane remarks. "It only made them stronger."

His first prison experience was one of the many events that would help him develop into the person that he became in the 1980s.

His role as a leader of the youth in the movement against apartheid began with a brilliant idea. There were virtually no avenues for blacks to express their political views in 1985, but Ngwane managed to find one—the church. He was already a Presbyterian minister at this point, and this position in the religious community combined with his desire to change South African society led to his joining the Black Theology Project as a director. According to Ngwane, his was a group that "facilitated church reflection of the political situation" and "got people thinking of faith and issues of justice." It was more or less a back-door way of working against the system; the government would not shut down the church, and the authorities were unaware of what was going on for the whole of two years; but in 1987, the project gained power and organized marches where many people were detained. It was time for Ngwane to move on; the government was clamping down on the Black Theology Project. In 1987, he joined the National Youth Leadership Training Program (N.Y.L.T.P.), which supplied the black youth of South Africa with leadership skills. He describes the program as a "community development program, designed for peaceful, effective resistance." The Presbyterian church sponsored and funded the program, although the church and the Program were separate. "It was about non-violent civil disobedience," comments Ngwane. "I remember one time, a member of the program was detained and was going on trial. We all gathered in a church the night before, and at three in the morning, we fed everyone beans, and the next day we had everybody farting at the court."

Ngwane laughs when recollecting this event, the idea for which he credited to Saul D. Alinski, a Chicago activist. "They couldn't arrest us for farting."

In 1989, Ngwane prepared for over a month for the South African Council of Churches annual meeting, which he was scheduled to attend at the end of June. He was going to address how to make a political statement against apartheid. It was on his way from Durban to Cape Town where the conference was to be held that he stopped to relieve himself. He found himself sitting in a prison cell shortly after that.

He remained in prison for three weeks, left alone with his thoughts. "I decided that I needed to get away," Ngwane says. "The government had clamped down...it became very difficult to get things done."

He wrote a letter to the Chicago Theological Seminary and was accepted shortly thereafter. In 1990 he got his master's in sacred theology, and by 1994 he had earned a Ph.D. in anthropology.

But why the sudden switch from rebellion to teaching? "I've always wanted to teach since I was a kid," Ngwane says. As a child he was very poor and only could go to school for half the year because he had to sell ice cream on the streets to help support his family. During the time of year in which he had to sell ice cream, a man who provided Ngwane with "visions of the world" tutored him. "America wasn't real to me," comments Ngwane.

It all seems very real today for the now-Professor Ngwane. Instead of teaching the youth of South Africa the ways of peaceful resistance, he is now teaching Haverford students the Anthropology of Religion and Literature. On the idyllic Haverford campus, prison cells and mining towns seem far away indeed.
Election 2000: how they all stack up

By Ariel Hansen

Gore

Abortion

Favors a ban on partial-birth abortions. Accepts when the mother’s health is in danger. Will support RU-486 if it is proven safe. Supreme Court appointees will uphold Roe vs. Wade. Women have a right to choose, regardless of economic circumstances. Supports Medicare-funded abortions. Supports the Freedom of Access to Clinc Entrances law.

Will ban partial-birth abortions in all cases. Aborts under TCA's approval of RU-486 but is concerned about overuse. There will be no litmus test for Supreme Court. Roe vs. Wade appears, they will follow a strict constructionist interpretation. Supports Parental Notification Law for minor girls. Would ban taxpayer funding of abortions. We should leave abortion to the states. Does not believe in a Pro-Life Amendment.

Bush

Abortion

Women, not the government, should decide whether to use RU-486. “I don’t think that Roe vs. Wade will ever be overturned. I think the Republic­ans should desist until they push this to the limit.” From an Alternative Radio Interview with David Barsamian, Feb. 23, 2000

Will set aside $2.8 billion more for Drug War, for state treatment and abroad. Supports military package to Colombia to stem the drug supply. Sup­ports tough drug laws as well as drug education programs. The Federal government must help border counties fight drug traffickers. “In the last seven and a half years, fighting drug abuse has ceased to be a national priority.”

Nader

Abortion

Would replace Drug War with treat­ment and alternative sentencing. Supports legalization of industrial hemp; would re­move it from the DEA drug list. Would legal­ize marijuana, and treat addiction as a health problem. The solution to addiction is information, not prohibition.

Buchanan

Abortion

Would keep marijuana illegal. “The Colom­biana drug cartel moved its operations from Colombia to Mexico, brought up truck plants and manufacturing plants. We should tear them through that open NAFTA border and bring them into our country and destroy the lives and souls of American children.” From remarks at Home Schools Event, Washing­ton, DC Sep 24, 1999

Community disconnectedness is a source of drug problems, and after-school programs prevent most drug use. The gov­ernment should decrease disparities in pun­ishment crack vs. powder cocaine. Medical marijuana should be legalized. There should be drug treatment programs for ev­ery addict who wants one. We should have tougher drug policies; fight drug produc­tion in Colombia.

Drugs


Would improve education with local control and accountability. Would test ev­ery third grade year and publish results. Would link block grants and vouchers to student testing. Would set aside $2 billion over 10 years for reading Pell Grants, & charters; $1.5 bi­lion for charter school scholarships to college; $275 million for pre-paid college tuition tax credits. Teachers’ unions are an obstacle to future democracy. Evolution and creationism are both valid; we should let the states decide.

Would establish the Trust Fund for the Environment to foster protection and growth. Would strengthen the Clean Air Act (CAA) and make polluters pay for air cleanup. The Livability Agenda proposes $1 billion for parks. Farmers are the primary environ­mentalists. Would kill the Freedom to Farm Act and keep price supports. No timber sales in national forest roadless areas. Car­bon dioxide causes global warming and we should act. Both gas and public transit should be affordable and available, and we should clean up and improve existing bus and rail systems. Would establish a pub­lic/private initiative to triple auto fuel effi­ciency.

Would send the McCain-Feingold campaign finance reform bill to Congress as his first act. Would establish a $7 bil­lion public campaign finance fund. Would ban soft money and provide free broadcast time. Has supported PAC participation in the political process. Decentralization builds faith in government. Would continue “Reinvention” by putting everything fed­eral on the Internet. The Supreme Court should interpret the Constitution. Would back Puerto Rican statehood if the major­ity votes for it.

U.S. farm policy should focus on family farmers. Would raise the CAFE emissions standards. Would exempt SUVs like cars. Would end all commercial logging in National Forests. Would protect whistleblowers on health, safety, and pollution. There should be more regulation for auto safety, with criminal penalties. Would promote energy independence to avoid for­eign wars. The Department of Transporta­tion should focus on safety and mass tran­sit. Would slow “a rampaging genetic en­gineering industry that is far ahead of the science that should be its governing disci­pline, not to mention poverty, avoidable disease, illiteracy, collapsing infrastructure, corporate welfare, distortions of public bud­gets, etc.” From Alternative Radio Inter­view with David Barsamian Feb. 23, 2000

Environmental Protection

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Supports term limits but not pen­sions for congressmen. Would enforce the 10th Amendment and give federal powers to states. Would dismantle DOE, HUD, DOC, DEA, BLM, ATF, etc., and give the funds to taxpayers. Would limit corporate, out-of-state, and PAC money for cam­paigns. Would require that 75% of dona­tions come from a candidate’s district.

Drugs


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Would replace the system of mandat­ing, regulating and litigation with decen­tralized control. Would establish incentives for private land stewardship and conservation. We should not use food as a diplomatic weapon; it harms farmers. Would keep the Free­dom to Farm Act and cut price supports. Scientific consensus is that pollution causes global warming, but the Kyoto Treaty puts too much of a bur­den on the US. We should keep the federal en­vironmental role but give money and flex­ibility to states. Would commit $450 mil­lion annually for wildlife and open spaces.

Would emphasize restored cooper­ation with Congress, to accom­plish more. Supports term limits for representatives and sen­ators. Favors Tort Reform to make it harder to sue corpora­tions. Would ban soft money, but not support public financing of elections. Would establish full disclosure, but no giving limits.

Supports “Paycheck Protection” – no union­directed campaign donations allowed. Would appoint strict constructionists, not activist, to the Supreme Court.

Government Reform
**Gore**

Focus would be on gun safety, not hunters and sportsmen. Guns would be licensed by states, but do not need to be registered. Would institute no special lawsuit protection for gun makers. Would make background checks and child safety locks mandatory. Supports the Brady Law and would ban assault weapons.

Physicians, not HMOs should make medical decisions. Supports Dingell-Norwell Patient Bill of Rights, including emergency coverage, performance disclosure, and the right of appeal. Opposes Medical Savings Accounts. There should be stronger penalties for HMOs who drop seniors. Opposes assisted suicide, but would leave it to the states. Would foster competition in drug research. Wants some form of non-government universal health care. Would institute a Medicare prescription plan under which the patient chooses and Medicare pays. Would protect Medicare's funds with a "lockbox." All American children should have healthcare by 2004. Would institute a Health Care Trust Fund to expand coverage.

Paying off national debt will keep the trust fund solvent until 2054. Would dedicate the budget surplus first to saving Social Security. Would use the stock market for private investment, not for Social Security. Would protect Social Security from privacy and ID theft.

**Bush**


Is absolutely opposed to a national health care plan. Supports a Patient Bill of Rights, but not Dingell-Norwell. Would provide health insurance for kids with the money from the tobacco settlement. Would institute more CHIPS and more multistate HMOs. Would institute Medicare prescription plan under which there would be immediate help, then seniors choice. Would provide Medicare prescription drug coverage for low-income seniors. Private alternatives and state reforms should come first. HMOs should cover emergency room and gynecology directly. Would create a review board to hear HMO complaints.

Would supply $500 billion to people earning under $100,000 via 30 targeted tax cuts. Would institute federal matching funds for poor and middle class savings. Would exempt all except the wealthiest from inheritance taxes. Would end the marriage penalty. Would save Social Security, Medicare, and address the national debt before cutting taxes. Would not eliminate the gas tax, instead asking oil interests to charge less.

**Nader**

Would faithfully protect the Second Amendment, except for felons. "[Additional] legislation is not the answer. The urban barbarism that has turned our streets into battlegrounds and our classrooms into killing fields will not be stopped by an assault on the Second Amendment right of American gun owners to keep and bear arms." From "Issues: Right to Keep & Bear Arms," www.GoPatGo.org, June 5, 1999

Would create a review board to hear HMO complaints.

**Buchanan**

Supports the Brady Bill and thoughtful gun control, including trigger locks, licensing, & banning some guns. "Make sure the weapons are designed safely with trigger lock ... Look at a weapon the way you look at a car. You've got to know how to handle it. You should be licensed." From "Nader Q and A," Rocky Mountain News, June 24, 2000

Would institute Medicaid prescriptions under universal health care. Would use the Canadian system as a model for the United States. Would recast health care in a non-profit mode. Health care is a universal human right.

Would make HMO review procedures independent of HMOs. Opposes assisted suicide laws for the terminally ill. Would put price restraints on drugs to limit profiteering by drug companies. Would make medicines affordable in the Third World. Would have the FDA regulate nicotine as an addictive drug.

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**Tax Reform**

Would institute a flat 16% tax on earnings over $35,000, plus import tariffs. Would abolish inheritance taxes to keep businesses in the family. Would tax imports & transnationals instead of small businesses. "With the zeal of our patriot forefathers at Boston Harbor, we must dump our tyrannical seven million-word tax code & reclaim our economic liberty. This exploitive tax system does not need reform; it needs to be ripped out by the roots." From "Issues: Trillion Dollar Tax Cut," www.GoPatGo.org/ June 5, 1999

There should be more taxpayer input into tax and spending policy. Tax breaks for big business hurt families and small businesses. Would focus on under-taxation of corporations, not income tax. "I'd really put meat in the process of progressive taxation ... the richer people are, the more the percentage you pay." From a Boston Globe interview with Scot Lehigh, Oct. 8, 2000

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Would put all Congressional voting into tax and spending policy. Tax breaks for big business hurt families and small businesses. Would focus on under-taxation of corporations, not income tax. "I'd really put meat in the process of progressive taxation ... the richer people are, the more the percentage you pay." From a Boston Globe interview with Scot Lehigh, Oct. 8, 2000

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The V-chip is OK, but cultural changes are better. Would ban identity theft and safeguard genetic information. Privacy is a fundamental right; would enforce it on the Internet. Would be more friendly toward Microsoft. Would match Gore on research and development aid, allow more technology visas, and prohibit an Internet tax. Would conduct the census by head count, if possible.

Would put all Congressional voting records on Internet. Microsoft is anti-competitive and anti-consumer. "Citizens should be accorded computerized access in libraries and in their homes to the full range of government information. The public, which owns the TV/cable/radio media airwaves, which are leased for free to large commercial businesses, should have its own Audience Network to inform, alert, and mobilize democratic citizen debate and initiatives."

From "An Agenda for a New Democracy," The Concord Principles, #6, Feb. 21, 2000

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From "An Agenda for a New Democracy," The Concord Principles, #6, Feb. 21, 2000

"I think Clinton and Gore, rather than smashing Microsoft as a monopoly, which has done virtually nothing to injure the American people, we ought to take a look at the use of these antitrust laws to break up these media monopolies to much smaller sizes, where folks and local communities can really look at what is being dumped into that community, in terms of social poisons." From a CNN "Early Edition" interview, Sept. 13, 2000

Continued on the next page
A national hate crimes law is absolutely needed. Would invest in police and prosecutors to reduce crime. Would support a Constitutional amendment for victim's rights. Would institute a "lock box" to keep money in crime enforcement. Recognizes disparities in sentencing blacks. Would fight terrorism with leadership, tight control of technology. Supports "Three Strikes" law enforcement. The "Three Strikes" law should apply only to truly violent crimes. Would use DNA techniques to make the death penalty fairer. Supports the careful use of the death penalty for deterrence.

Would build-down the military to one that is smaller but more effective. Would use the military as a last resort, and then only when it is effective and shared. "Forward Engagement" - addressing problems before crises arise. Nation-building is part of world leadership. The "Don't Ask, Don't Tell" policy is unfair and has not worked. Would supply military personnel with better pay, housing, family services and healthcare. Full-scale "Star Wars" is unrealistic and too expensive. Would ratify the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

Would support a national hate crimes law, but stricter enforcement would be better. Would stop hurting business with excessive punitive damage awards. A suspect's Miranda rights should be waived in some situations. Is proud of eliminating parole for violent criminals. Supports "two strikes" law and registration for sexual criminals. Supports victim notification laws and anti-stalking laws. Would support mandatory sentencing for repeat offenders. The death penalty is for deterrence, not revenge. Death penalty clemency is for bad process, not for repentance. Would support the use of DNA evidence for death penalty cases.

The U.S. military would be the world's peacemaker instead of the world's policeman. Opposed Somalia intervention action when it became nation-building. Would deter terrorists by counterintelligence. Would support the lowest possible number of nuclear weapons consistent with security. Would conduct a top-down review to decide which programs to cancel. Approves of the "Don't Ask, Don't Tell" policy. To increase morale, would supply the military with better equipment, better training, and better pay.

Decreasing unemployment, not increasing law enforcement, reduces crime. Would focus on crime prevention instead of harsher sentences. Product liability suits are a pillar of our democracy. Regulatory agencies are needed to fight corporate crime. The death penalty does not deter, would place a moratorium on executions. Some executed by the death penalty were innocent. Is "against the death penalty. It does not deter. It is severely discriminatory against minorities, especially since they're given no competent legal counsel defense in many cases. It's a system that has to be perfect. You cannot execute one innocent person. No system is perfect." From a NBC interview with Meet the Press, June 25, 2000

Look for more election coverage next week.

If you are interested in submitting something pertaining to the election send material to:
cmcctusk@brynmawr.edu or rmatchan@brynmawr.edu

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The Bi-Co is looking for submissions to all sections

academic papers, illustrations, comcis profiles, reviews, features...

Be Brave.
Despite injuries and suspensions, HC men's soccer tops Ursinus, 4-1

Milan Mitra and David Levine
Staff Writers

Coming off an eventful fall break, the Haverford men's soccer team (9-6, 3-4, as of Sept. 27) overcame several challenges to defeat the Ursinus Bears (5-9-1, 2-5) by a score of 4-1 Wednesday. During the break in Colorado Springs, the team went 1-1, defeating Westminster (Mo.) 3-0, but falling to Colorado College 1-0. Several players during the trip were suspended for disciplinary reasons, and senior and junior captains were unable to start lineup for the game against Ursinus. However, the young, captain-less team responded well to the challenge.

“Our freshmen and sophomores stepped up today and played extremely well,” said junior Matt Duques.

Ursinus came out strong in the second half. Just four minutes in, junior Scott Hussey headed down a ball for classmate Steve Wilkes, who turned it into the goal. Six minutes later, however, Haverford responded with the final goal of the game. Matt Duques, coming off a one-game suspension, received a long ball left of the box and shot the ball towards the far post and into the goal.

“Without many upperclassmen and leadership, the team responded well to adversity,” said Duques. "Although we have been inconsistent this year, we have a promising future because of the exceptional play our younger players."

The Fords' final match of the season is an away game this Saturday against Swarthmore.

The Yankees are being wronged by free agency, not despite it.

The New York Yankees were far and away the best team in baseball this year. They had the best pitching, the best offense, and the best defense. They won the American League East by a mile and were the favorite to win the World Series. But they didn't.

The reason was simple. They were unable to sign the best free agents because of the Yankees' policy of not offering a long-term contract. This year, the Yankees were able to sign only a few players, including Carlos Beltran and Aaron Boone.

The result was predictable. The Yankees were outplayed by the Boston Red Sox in the American League Championship Series, and then lost to the St Louis Cardinals in the World Series.

The Yankees should have known better than to try to win the World Series without the best players. They should have offered more money to the free agents. They should have offered a longer-term contract to the best players. They should have been more aggressive in trying to win the World Series.

But they didn't. And they paid the price.

The Yankees are being wronged by free agency, not despite it.
SPORTS BRIEFS

HC Men's Cross Country
Haverford wins 8K Gettysburg Invitational.
Haverford 87, Walsh 138, Millersville 141, (10 other teams)
GETTYSBURG (Oct. 21) - Junior Jim Steinemann (27:02.33) and seniors Joe McCool (27:06.56) and Garth Terry (27:08.48) led the Goats past several NCAA Division II opponents last Saturday at Gettysburg.

HC Women's Cross Country
HC Women's Cross Country
Haverford Wins Seven Sisters Cross Country Championship at Vassar last Saturday
Middle Anne Suskind recorded 10 kills on 19 attempts and first-year hitters Jelyn Meyer and Jen Constantino added 11 and 10 kills, respectively, to lead Haverford (28-5, 7-3) past Swarthmore and into its first postseason appearance since 1987. Sophomores Steph Frank (32 assists) and Leah Tuckman contributed 18 and 12 digs, respectively, for the Fords, whose 28 overall victories and seven league wins are new school records.
Haverford will face host Franklin & Marshall (27-4, 10-0) in the Centennial semifinals on Saturday, November 4. Second-place Johns Hopkins will play third-place Gettysburg in the other conference semifinal at F&M.

Haverford def. Ursinus, 15-8, 15-6, 15-3

HAVERFORD (Oct. 23) - Host Haverford narrowly missed a chance to share third-place with Johns Hopkins (20-6, 8-1) but swept Ursinus (12-16, 3-6) last Monday night to bolster the Fords' Centennial Conference tournament hopes. The win tied Haverford's all-time season-record for victories set in 1987 (27-9) and clinched the Fords' first-ever winning season in Centennial Conference play.

First-year hitter Jen Constantino led the Fords with 22 and 16 kills while sophomore setter Steph Frank had 56 and 31 assists in the respective matches.

Frank named CC Volleyball Player of the Week
Coming back from an injury early in the week, sophomore setter Steph Frank turned in 205 assists, 15 aces and 51 digs for the Fords' 6-1 fall break sweep, earning her Centennial Conference Player of the Week recognition. She averaged nearly 11 assists per game, including a 57-assist, 10-kill, 11-dig performance in Haverford's close victory over Kings Point for the Mariners' tourney title last Saturday.

HC Field Hockey
Swarthmore 5, Haverford 2
SWARTHMORE (Oct. 24) - Sophomores Cay Miller got the Fords on the board: 9:30 before halftime on a penalty corner assisted by seniors Anya Salkowski-Bartlett and Ellen Knechel after Swarthmore (13-5, 7-2) built a 3-0 advantage Tuesday.
Senior Robin Herlands closed out the season scoring on a Mindy Walman dish with 5:48 remaining in the game and classmate Erin Moore made 12 saves for Haverford (5-14, 1-8).

Johns Hopkins 2, Haverford 0
HAVERFORD (Oct. 21) - Haverford outshot the Blue Jays, who are 20th ranked in NCAA Division III, 18-13, and forced the Hopkins goalie to 12 saves. But despite a halftime scoreless tie, the Fords fell before two second-half goals from JHU's Ashley Robbins.
Senior Erin Moore made six saves in net for Haverford.

Haverford 2, Bryn Mawr 1
BRYN MAWR (Oct. 19) - Senior Robin Herlands flicked in the game-winning goal to become Haverford's all-time leading scorer with 66 points (22 goals, 22 assists) last Thursday.
Herlands' goal with 16:15 left came on a penalty corner feed by junior Elena Guarinello that was stick-stopped by senior Anya Salkowski-Bartlett. First-year forward Mindy Walman, the reigning Centennial Conference player of the week, also scored for the Fords and senior goalkeeper Erin Moore made five saves for the win.
Bryn Mawr got its game-tying goal from Brooke Walker and 18 saves in the cage from Maggie Mostue.

Welman named CC Player of the Week
First-year forward Mindy Walman was named the Centennial Conference Field Hockey Player of the Week two weeks ago thanks to her stellar play against Ohio Wesleyan on Oct. 14. In Haverford's 3-2 win, Walman assisted a successful first-half corner, stopped by Elena Guarinello and scored by Kristin McKie, then scored game-tying and game-winning goals herself in the final 12 minutes. Walman evened the game at two-all with 11:58 left on a feed by classmate Liz Raskauskas, then scored unassisted with 9:07 remaining to lift the Fords to victory.

HC Men's Soccer
Johns Hopkins 4, Haverford 2
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Lighted Fools present first ever Improvapalooza

Upright Citizens Brigade and seven more comedy troupes plan (non-hostile) takeover

Nicole Fouke
Arts & Living Editor

The Lighted Fools, Haverford and Bryn Mawr’s notoriously diverting sketch comedy and improv group, is hosting its first ever 2-day Improvapalooza fest this weekend in Haverford’s Marshall auditorium.

Seven other college and university groups will participate, as well as the Comedy Central Network’s Upright Citizens Brigade, which is generally considered to be the premier improv group in the country. They will be performing their own brand of improv entitled Armando, named after its inventor, Armando Diaz.

The other groups are: Haverford’s Sketchy Players, Montclair State’s Possible Side Effects, Cornell’s Skits-O-Phrenics, Yale’s Just Add Water, Skimdrive’s Sketches, George Washington’s Recess and Swarthmore’s Veriggo.

The Fools generally take second semesters to perform in other college’s comedy festivals, such as Skimdrive’s National College Comedy Festival, where they have the chance to work with other comedy troupes. The groups invited to Improvapalooza – all personal favorites of the Fools – were selected through invitation only, says Fool Nick White HC ’01. “We invited only groups that we really like a lot. And each group has a very specific personality.”

The Skits-O-Phrenics, for example, perform only traditional, Saturday Night Live-esque sketch comedy, and the Possible Side Effects do all improv including singing improv. “And they’re very, very good at it,” White says appreciatively.

The current Fools are: Catherine Terwilliger HC ’01, Nicholas White HC ’01, Josh Dilworth HC ’02, Ben Nelson Walters HC ’02, Ben Snyder HC ’03, Jared Dowell HC ’03, Annie Zipper BMC ’03, Jamie Racinelli HC ’03 and Charlotte Ford BMC ’02, who is currently abroad. The group holds auditions for new members during the spring semester.

Weekend passes are for all three shows, and the schedule is as follows:

Friday, Nov 3, 8:30 p.m.: 4 of the invited groups to perform in a 2-hour show.
Saturday, Nov 4, 4 p.m.: 3 of the invited groups to perform in a 1-and-a-half-hour show.
Saturday, Nov 4, 9 p.m.: the Lighted Fools to perform in a half-hour show and the Upright Citizens Brigade, in a 1-hour show. Following is a campus-wide party for ticket-holders and performers (primarily held on Lloyd Green).

White mysteriously adds that if all goes as planned, the Fools might be adding “a little extra something for the buck” during each of the shows.

Only 700 weekend passes will be sold, and for $9.99 each – look out for them at bi-co dining halls this week, and students will find order forms in their mailboxes. Haverford students can charge them to their bookstore accounts (the store charges a 30-cent processing fee). Questions? Email food@haverford.edu.

Paul Strand, photographic pioneer

Rarely exhibited prints in ink are on display at Haverford’s Cantor Fitzgerald Gallery

Abby Mathews
Assistant Arts & Living Editor

An exhibit of works by one of the early masters of photography, Paul Strand, surveys several decades of his prints in ink in an exhibit on display in Haverford’s Cantor Fitzgerald Gallery. Though Strand’s displayed work has typically included metallic prints (platinum, silver), this exhibit features gravures, photographic prints in ink, showing off Strand’s early mastery of the technique.

According to William E. Williams, professor of photography at Haverford and curator of the exhibit, it is important that this selection of Strand’s works be displayed because his work in ink is frequently pushed to the side even though he was “one of the first photographers to do work for the printed page, and this should be acknowledged.”

Indeed, in the past six years, three major exhibits of Strand’s work have been organized, none of which has given sufficient recognition to this significant body of work.

The merit of the pieces is certainly clear, since the organizers have made a point of displaying work in ink alongside the same images in platinum or silver gelatin for comparison. Additionally, since the work was more easily disseminated in gravure form, these images certainly struck the art world with great force, they’re available in such magazines as Camera Work.

The gallery has been divided into three areas, the first of which documents the evolution of photography from its beginnings. It showcases works from masters such as William Henry Fox Talbot and Alfred Stieglitz, whose techniques influenced Strand. The second area is a showcase for Strand’s early work, which includes photographs from Twin Lakes, Connecticut, many of which are close-up, more abstract compositions that explore pattern and shape. Also included here is work from New York City, which is, according to Williams, characterized by a “dual depiction of pictorial space and an unvarnished view of anonymous citizens,” such as the blind “licensee peddler” of 1916, and an unabashedly yawning woman.

Images from approximately 1915-1931 follow, where Strand’s technique underwent a transformation; an exploration of sharp focus straight photography proved successful, and he never returned to the soft focus of his early work. These photographs are honest views of human experience, wherein Strand “explores formal language of the camera … [changing] spatial relationships so everyday objects are seen anew.”

The third part of the exhibit, a series of photographs taken in Mexico, document the human story of Mexico during a time of social change following the revolution. Here, writes Williams, Strand has elevated the “documentary portrait to art,” and has emphasized the need for modern art of its time.

But, though timely, these images are also timeless; by focusing on the human element in an historical context, the photographs are immediately accessible. Williams makes note of Strand’s sensitive approach to his Mexican subjects which “reveal[s] layers of time and human experience … as they undergo change and renewal,” and, according to James Krippner-Martinez, history professor at Haverford, successfully “negotiate cultural difference with an eye for uniqueness in the subject,” a trait which Williams relates to the Quaker belief system on which Haverford was founded.

The exhibit of Strand’s work will run until December 3, 2000 at the Cantor Fitzgerald Gallery, Haverford College.

There will be three lectures on Paul Strand and his work in the coming month:


Renowned poet Li-Young Lee reads at Thomas

Near the end of a show he read a poem that he only composed a few days ago, and that was special, because I don’t think it has been published. The entire show was relaxed ... you know how normally when people read, you ask questions at the end? He read a couple of poems and you could ask questions throughout. I asked him what was a more important figure in his life, God or his father, because he uses both of them as themes in his poems—he said that he thought he was God. Somebody asked him a really specific question about one of his poems and he said that when he’s writing a poem, he just lets it flow, and says, “whee—this is so fun!” and made these writing motions in the air. And also, I was very surprised that they brought him here because I’d actually read something of his.

An Ngo BMC ’02

Award-winning Poet Li-Young Lee read from his Work Tuesday, Oct. 24, at 8:00 p.m. in Bryn Mawr’s Thomas Great Hall.

Whit MacLaughlin brings something sweet and sticky to Bryn Mawr

Whit MacLaughlin is perching on one stockinged foot, contorting his body into a pose reminiscent of a pink flamingo lawn ornament or a complex Tai Chi exercise, and explaining his professional goals.

“I am trying to awaken the connection that we have to the limitations of our physical existence,” says MacLaughlin. “I am trying to escape the limitations of physicality.”

But MacLaughlin is neither a martial artist nor a New Age philosopher. The founder of Philadelphia Theatre Company, New Paradise Laboratories, and visiting director at Bryn Mawr College, MacLaughlin is merely demonstrating the type of physical exertions that he and his actors at Bryn Mawr will be using to develop his latest piece, *Honey*.

*Honey* (so titled because MacLaughlin found “something pleasing about the word”) will encompass what MacLaughlin refers to as “physical dramaturgy,” exploring the importance of movement, rather than concentrating only on plot and text.

MacLaughlin, whose last work with New Paradise was called *The Fab Four Reach the Pearly Gates*, and chronicled the Beatles’ song-filled entrance into Heaven, explains, “In normal works, movement only supports the text. In this work, everything else, including gestures and movement, is as important if not more important than the text.”

To develop this idea of gesture-based theatre, MacLaughlin and his cast of seven will be exploring movement that is inspired by art, a concept first used by MacLaughlin in an untitled work based on Rodin sculptures of sculptor Alberto Giacometti and photographer Diane Arbus, with actors imitating both the concrete physical structures of the work and the moods created by them. However, the sculptures and photographs are simply a starting point. Though the cast will use Giacometti and Arbus as reference points, they will personalize the choreography with their own experiences and emotions. Says MacLaughlin, “The art becomes a vessel into which the actors can pour human content.”

Admittedly, MacLaughlin’s concepts may seem abstract and difficult to grasp. “What is what would have happened if Albert Einstein had decided to do theatre instead of physics,” says Ashley Havey, a Bryn Mawr junior and actress in *Honey*. And with his wolf-gray, untamed mane of hair and piercing bespectacled eyes, MacLaughlin is reminiscent of a mad scientist. His rehearsals are run like experiments, where the actors are put through physical exercises, such as jumping jacks and knee-bends, and mental exercises, like art analysis.

Says MacLaughlin, “Everything in rehearsal will somehow find its way into the piece.”

When asked how he can tell when such an unstructured piece is finished, MacLaughlin says, laughing, “We have a deadline. The show opens November 10. So on November 9, I guess we’ll be done.”

The performance dates of *Honey* are November 10-12 and 16-18. Tickets are free for students with a Tri-Co ID and may be purchased by contacting theater@brynmawr.edu.
The Dmitri’s we went to was in South Philly (there are two others, one at 2227 Piner Street and one at 13th and Locust, the latter being an easy walk from Market East) where the neighborhood was peaceful and residential, yet still alive. It’s a far cry from the sterile bustle of Center City, and a nice, relaxing alternative.

Walking into Dmitri’s is like taking a step into Greece. They mainly serve seafood prepared simply (wine, lemon, and oil feature prominently) with lots of sauteed spinach and bread. And they are very into the candle-lit, romantic decor, and most of the cooking is done at the grills in front of the restaurant (so your attention is sometimes grabbed by bursts of flames).

To start off, we shared the grilled Octopus, which was recommended to us by our waitress. This was a little new and risky for both of us. “I expected to be chewin’ on it forever, but I found it to be pretty tender and not very fishy tasting,” says Kate. Nick says: “I really enjoyed it too. It was exciting to eat something that looked so alive!”. For the main course, Kate enjoyed the grilled salmon, which came with rice and our beloved greens. “It was just really good fish. Very simple.”

Nick went for the grilled talapia special. (Talapia is a flat, flaky white fish.) It was prepared, again, very simply, with wine, lemon, and oil. “I really loved my talapia. It was so light and simple, I really felt refreshed and pastoral eating it. Really simple, really good.”

We checked out the dessert menu, but we were really too full – stuffed in a good way, not a heavy way. You get a LOT of food at this place, but it’s pretty light. But the desserts don’t seem all that exciting. Overall, we both really liked Dmitri’s; it’s a good place to go to try new things, but at the same time not to be stuffed or overwhelmed. It is relaxing and homey – a really nice place to bring a bottle of wine and escape the bi-co, not to the bustle and rushing of the Main Line or Center City, but to a peaceful eating environment away from it all.

Dmitri’s

Third and Catherine Streets
Philadelphia, PA

Dress Code: jeans are fine
BYOB
No credit cards accepted

Rating: *** (Kate)
**** (Nick)

Sean Armour - Beer Drinker - Patriot

Welcome back, beer country folk. This week we will explore a beer from the other side of the world, and dead on the equator. Brewed by Kenya Breweries Ltd. since 1923, Tusker Finest Quality Lager is an excellent example of (as Miller Lite always claims) “a true Pilsner beer.”

Brought to me by the lovely Beth Myers after her exploits in Kenya last semester, Tusker has won over 15 Monde Selection Gold Medals, and is able to call itself the first beer in East Africa. Open the 330mL can, pour the yellow brew from its home into your pint glass and delude yourself into smelling the African Savannah – envision ions and zebras dancing eternally in the struggle that is life. Drink down a hearty slug and you’ll realize that this beer, although it is inexpensive and is filling a role similar to the role of Budweiser’s in the States, is actually very enjoyable.

Refreshingly light and sweet, Tusker doesn’t have nearly as much carbonation as American macrobrews. The bubbles are bigger too, which may help to keep the beer light. Tusker is fresh and doesn’t have an overpowering flavor. The alcohol content of about 4.2% is fairly standard.

Overall, this beer is nothing spectacular, but it does a good job at what it should be: something cheap and easy to drink.

The story of how Tusker got its name is fairly interesting, though; one of the founders of Tusker Finest Quality Lager was killed by an elephant of the same name, and the other founders decided that in his memory, they would name the beer after the elephant. I would like to share that I find it ironic that the elephant gets its name on the beer after it kills one of the brewery’s founders.

The can also has a logo of a cute, harmless elephant on the front, an elephant that also had its tusk lodged into the founder of the beer. Ouch! So try Tusker Finest Quality Lager, watch out for the elephants and check out next week’s bi-co for another beer, which I’m sure you’ll enjoy.

BMC celebrates Diversity Week

Wednesday, 11/1: Candlelight Vigil against Hate Crimes and Racial Profiling and Speak-out. Keynote speaker Christine Chen from Asian Pacific Islander American Vote will present The Importance of Minority Voting. 7-8:30 p.m., Pembroke Arch. Sponsored by ASA (Asian Student Association)

Thursday, 11/2: Documentary Screening: Summer in My Veins, by Nisbit Saran presents later in the evening in the MCC.

Friday, 11/3: Poetry Slam, hosted by Reggie Cabico, Featuring: Yolanda Wilkinson, Kristin Wylg, Dazie Rustin, Grego and Marty McConnell. Open read begins at 8 p.m., and Slam begins at 9 p.m. Sponsored by SAW and Rainbow Alliance


Saturday, 11/4: Diversity Week Culture Show, 7:30-10 p.m. in Thomas Great Hall. Sponsored by the Bryn Mawr Student Cultural Groups and the Office for Institutional Diversity.
It's an age-old story we are all familiar with. A small-time band tours relentlessly until it gains enough popularity to attract the attention of a big label. Eventually, lured over to the dark side of corporate labels and formulaic albums, they begin churning out mediocre albums and inevitably dominate the airwaves with cleverly titled songs like "Break Stuff."

With this in mind, you can imagine my dismay when I learned that Modest Mouse had decided to leave Up Records and sign themselves over to Epic, home to contemporary legends Korn and Celine Dion. Convinced that their new album would be a fat disappointment, I avoided it for months. But when I finally caved and gave The Moon and Antarctica a listen, I was forced to admit that the new album is simply amazing and without a trace of artistic compromise.

Modest Mouse is mainly a three-man, northwestern band that was formed in 1993 by frontman Isaac Brock. The group, which also consists of drummer Jeremiah Green and bassist Eric Judy, gained national attention with their 1998 album, The Lonesome Crowded West.

While The Moon and Antarctica doesn't have the same bouncy energy of The Lonesome Crowded West, the band has clearly taken advantage of their new label's resources to expand on their trademark sound of see-sawing guitars and shifting rhythms. Though they have made use of violins and synthesizers in previous albums, the newest record truly utilizes those instruments to create an eerie, alienated mood. The synthesizers and banjos, which added an air of whimsy to the sardonic and flippant attitude of Crowded West, are now integral to the tightly knit sonicscape in Moon and Antarctica.

For those of you looking for an analogy, the musical growth between the two albums is somewhat comparable to the leap Radiohead made between The Bends and OK Computer. Banjos and alienation aside, what has always drawn me to Modest Mouse is not so much the band's musical triumphs, but rather Isaac Brock's acerbic lyrics and earnest singing style. The Lonesome Crowded West was filled with great lyrics like, "she was goin' with a cinematographer/everyone knew he was really a pornographer;" and my personal favorite, "I got drunk the other day/opinions were like kittens I was givin' em away."

Modest Mouse songs are carefully constructed, sarcastic vignettes that briefly offer a glimmer into the true nature of the narrator. Though The Moon and Antarctica's lyrics are slightly more caustic and bitter than usual, they are overpowered by the sonic spectacle of the whole album.

This album is a stark picture of a frozen apocalyptic world that is crowded but still desolate, and Modest Mouse has cleverly managed to illustrate the increasing isolation in post-modern society. Though songs like "Alone Down There" and "Perfect Disguise" are a sharp contrast to the mood of Crowded West, the album offers a cynical examination of mankind — but not without a sense of humor. The bouncy "Tiny Cities Made of Ashes" is even reminiscent of some of the quirky songs from Crowded West.

The boys of Modest Mouse may have sold their souls over to the dark side but who really cares? The Moon and Antarctica is a great album! Polished but not overproduced, The Moon could never be mistaken for The Lonesome Crowded West: Part Two. Brilliantly fusing folk, pop, and even a little trance to their usual sound, Modest Mouse has created one of the year's most spectacular albums.
Last Saturday, the oldest part of Founder’s Hall turned 167 years old. Completed on October 28th, 1833, just in time for the opening of the college, Founder’s held nearly everything and everyone on campus. The first floor was given over to a large collection room, the basement held the kitchen and dining room, and the twenty-one students lived on the second and third floors, under the constant watchful eye of the faculty and administration. The student rooms were so small, measuring 9’ by 5 1/2’, that one alumnus remarked, “you had to go out in the hall to change your mind.”

Barclay Hall, the college’s first true dormitory, was completed in 1877 to provide for an increase in the student body. Built of Port Deposit, “Quaker gray”, granite and trimmed in Nova Scotia stone, Barclay was also the first college space where students were really on their own. During the presidency of Isaac Sharpless, students gained a great deal of self-government, which included the elimination of housing proctors from Barclay in 1904. Students were to be responsible for their own behavior in their living quarters, and, to a great extent, they were fairly responsible. In the Twenties and Thirties, the long hallways of Barclay inspired an occasional “soap slide”, however, and today races of Acme shopping carts continue to utilize the unusually long corridor space.

Thomas Chase called the student suites in Barclay “private studies with convenient bedrooms attached”. It is hard to imagine what he might say of the rooming situation in Barclay today, where three freshmen are packed into many suites, each student combining bedroom, study, dressing room, and entertainment area into one intense personal living and work space. The days of parlors and sitting rooms, complete with piano, are very long gone.

Even so, Haverford students have always managed to personalize their “personal space”. Eleven hundred students live in college housing today, which consists of seven large dormitories, the Haverford College Apartments, and six smaller residential houses.

Lloyd was Haverford’s second dorm, begun in 1899 with the first two entries, Norris and Logan. Until 1913, when the Justus C. Strassbridge entry was constructed, Lloyd only consisted of those two units. Smith and Kinsey were built in 1916. Stokes, Leeds, Morris, and Janney completed the project in 1926.

Differing from the “striped” Greek Revival Style of Lloyd is the Neo-Colonial style of 1955’s Leeds. This contemporary structure was intended to hark back to the First Generation House, where the “main house” exhibited various smaller additions for new generations of family members. Riot-proof Gummere followed in 1964 with its attempt at "Modernity", employing (often confusing) intersecting planar surfaces. The three modern North Dorms, Jones, Linn, and Comfort, were finished in 1969.

Although the newest large-scale student housing to Haverford, the Haverford College Apartments are actually older than Leeds, Gummere, and the North Dorms. Constructed in 1949, the apartments, consisting of 21 buildings in 168 units, can accommodate 350 people. Over a hundred freshmen are placed in the apartments every year, many to accommodate wishes for single-sex bathrooms. Two years ago, after the decision was made to allow co-ed housing groups in the apartments, there was a flurry of media attention aimed at the College, many people assuming that all rooms at Haverford were being made co-ed.

The concession to co-ed apartment living was hardly to be interpreted so loosely. Room assignments are still single-sex.

Nevertheless, the discussion of where co-ed living can be appropriate and possible reminds us of how recently, Haverford has been co-educational at all. It wasn’t until 1980 that women were freely admitted into the freshmen class. When they arrived, bathroom doors had not yet been converted for their use. For example, the North Dorms were used back then to house many freshmen. Each North Dorm floor had one bathroom. The college, not wanting to invest in building a second central bathroom, which the building itself was not set up to accommodate, made those bathrooms and most others on campus “co-ed”. Unfortunately for the women, the bathrooms had “locker room” showers with no privacy partitions. There were no doors on the bathroom stalls. The fieldhouse did not have a girl’s locker room. It was to be a rough physical plant transition for the school.

Haverford housing has come a long way since October 25, 1916, when this week’s “Calling Shot” was taken. Eighty-four years ago this month, Haverford students lived in Barclay or in the first five entries of Lloyd. The students were all male, presumably all Protestant, and all white. Dorm rooms and parlors were decorated with collegiate banners, oriental rugs, thick draperies, and overstuffed chairs. The fireplaces really worked, being used to heat the rooms.

A dorm room today is pretty elaborate, in its own right. Most students have their own computers and printers, telephones and stereo sets. Closets are overstuffed with clothes and shoes. Many students have several well-stocked bookshelves, a chair, a raised bed to make for extra storage space beneath, a television and VCR, a desk, and walls covered with posters, postcards, "tapestries", and pictures. Haverford students still live “on their own” in college housing. Since there are no housing proctors, most behavior is moderated by self-control and personal responsibility. Students have gone almost full-circle with regards to the dimensions of their available personal living space. Rooms may be somewhat bigger on average than the 9’ by 5 1/2’ rooms in Lloyd. The students, however, are responsible for their own behavior. The college has come a long way since October 25, 1916, when this week’s “Calling Shot” was taken. Eighty-four years ago this month, Haverford students lived in Barclay or in the first five entries of Lloyd.

The joys of the Lazies

It’s a disorder for which there is no support group, no website, and no chat room. It attacks without rever­ence to age, race, or sexual orientation. I have suffered from it for years, along with many of my fellow Maverties and Fordians. We decline camping trips, skiing excursions, and softball games, embarrassed and ashamed to admit that we are Lazy. We lack ambition, cycling, and other activity that is not performed in a climate controlled environment.

We daily endure the repercussions of the fitness revolution, watching our friends excitedly enroll in spinning and yoga classes, while we attempt to formulate new and exciting shortcuts to the dining hall. Personally I completed my college tours with a stopwatch in hand, timing the minutes of walking between important buildings. My selec­tion of Bryn Mawr was based partly on the fact that I mis­took the club cars patrolling the campus to be little taxis for tired students.

It’s not that I haven’t tried to live in the world of the moving. This summer, after a fitness-crazed friend told me that my sedentary lifestyle would lead to heart disease at the age of 15, I scrupulously constructed a work-out regimen of aerobic activities copiously recorded from a Kathy Ireland workout manual. I bought books on running marathons and starved longingly after spandex-clad joggers on Lancaster Avenue, envisioning the day when I, too, could stop by the side of the road and hack up large wads of phlegm, only to be applauded by my dedication by passersby.

I approached the year with the indefatigable smile of a Britney Spears fanatic, armed with new sneakers and as a massive roll of Hot Yoga. And after the first day of classes, I filled my water bottle, popped an upbeat tape into my walkman, and ran all the way to . . . Haffner. They were serving Magic Cookie Bars. I’m only human. Thus ended my total body-sculpting program.

This was not my only attempt. My New Year’s resolution last semester was to jog to Bern and swim one mile, a massive roll of Hot Yoga. And after the first day of classes, I filled my water bottle, popped an upbeat tape into my walkman, and ran all the way to . . . Haffner. They were serving Magic Cookie Bars. I’m only human. Thus ended my total body-sculpting program.

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And you know something else? I’m really beginning to think that all of this exercise hype is overrated, any­way. I’ve started to stare more closely at sidewalk runners as I pass them in a warm, clean, automobile. The look in their eyes that I formerly perceived as triumph and satisfac­tion is starting to resemble a look of . . . desperation! These people are hungry! Somebody give them a Twinkie! Quick!

I am not begrudging athletically minded people their God given right to self-torture. I believe in a world where little taxis for tired students.

The joys of the Lazies

I approached the year with the indefatigable smile of a Britney Spears fanatic, armed with new sneakers and a massive roll of Hot Yoga. And after the first day of classes, I filled my water bottle, popped an upbeat tape into my walkman, and ran all the way to . . . Haffner. They were serving Magic Cookie Bars. I’m only human. Thus ended my total body-sculpting program.

This was not my only attempt. My New Year’s reso­lution last semester was to jog to Bern and swim one mile, a massive roll of Hot Yoga. And after the first day of classes, I filled my water bottle, popped an upbeat tape into my walkman, and ran all the way to . . . Haffner. They were serving Magic Cookie Bars. I’m only human. Thus ended my total body-sculpting program.

And you know something else? I’m really begin­ning to think that all of this exercise hype is overrated, any­way. I’ve started to stare more closely at sidewalk runners as I pass them in a warm, clean, automobile. The look in their eyes that I formerly perceived as triumph and satisfac­tion is starting to resemble a look of . . . desperation! These people are hungry! Somebody give them a Twinkie! Quick!

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**Decision time**

Regan Fitzgerald

Columnist

We'll give him the benefit of the doubt on that, even though the study was conducted predominantly while the governor of Texas was Democrat Ann Richards. The most recent Rand report shows that even students doing well in the 4th grade, the success does not follow them to later grades. It also confirms that teachers are being forced to teach toward the test instead of the curriculum.

AND: a writer for The Record said, "Higher education is not my priority." That's all I have to say about that.

**Social Security:** This is an issue for people our age. Since Bush is promising to give money back to young people to invest themselves for retirement. I don't know about you, but as soon as I get my tax return, I spend it. I'm 21 years old! Why should I be thinking about saving for retirement? Well, I'll have to change my attitude toward that if Bush is elected. Social Security runs by workers paying a tax, which is then given to senior citizens. If we get money back, consider those who live off Social Security get by? How are we going to support the baby boom generation? And you might as well kiss any hopes of getting Social Security goodbye, so I sure hope the stock market holds.

**The Environment:** Houston has surpassed Los Angeles for the most polluted city in the nation. Whoa. This is proof not only of how little Bush cares about the environment (which was further proven by his pledge to drill for oil in Alaskan nature reserves), but also of how he holds it to be big business. In Texas, there are voluntary compliance clauses based on all the environmental laws. Hmm, let me think. If big industry doesn't have to comply with clean air and water laws, do you really think they will? How are we supposed to have clean water quality? Bush insists that he cares about the environment, but in the debates, he mocked Gore's proposals to find an alternative to the internal combustion engine, and stated his disbelief that Houston could possibly be as bad as Los Angeles. Well, it's time to wake up, Governor.

**Pro-Life, Pro-Choice, the Debate, the Election**

Nishat Hasan

Guest Columnist

It is one of the most controversial topics in current time. It is the battle cry for many elections, and the platform on which almost everyone has an opinion. The fact that I choose to write about this topic should not surprise anyone. But I have chosen to take a view that I personally do not support, and give the Bi-Co community a view of the other side.

Pro-Life, in our liberal community, is a stance that very few people will admit to having. The reason for this is that abortion is seen by many as a woman's right to choose over her own body's function and the future of her child. Admitting to not wanting to give a woman control over her own body is not something that is politically correct.

However, to many people, abortion is murder. It is only considered an appropriate option in the cases of rape, incest, or health risk to both the unborn child and the mother. Their argument is based on the argument that a fetus is a living creature, and that an abortion is a premeditated taking of its life, and therefore, murder. Murder is something that our society does not allow, and therefore, abortions should not be allowed (with the exception of the cases that I already mentioned). To Pro-Choice, abortion has to do not with a woman's control over her own body, but with the government allowing the murder of its citizens. Doesn't that bother you? I do. Murder, these people do, and they will probably not change their views anytime soon. There are other arguments used by anti-abortionists, relating to religious and personal values. I will not dive into those as not everyone in the U.S. government is not associated with any religion, and cannot force its citizens to honor the religious or moral values of any of its citizens, whether they are part of the minority or majority. For that reason, the religious and moral arguments in the abortion debate have no place in the outcome of the issue.

The debate is fierce, and had led to many deaths. It is one that there is very little middle ground for, and will not be resolved in the foreseeable future. This debate has also, as do all controversial issues, become a political one. The battleground for the debates are the courts of the U.S., and the competition for who will get the right to sit on the Supreme Court, the highest court in the U.S. is ferocious. The Democrats claim that electing a Republican president will lead to the overthrow of Roe vs. Wade, the famous Supreme Court case that legalized abortion. I argue otherwise. It is true that both Bush and Kerry are pro-life, but Gov. Bush has said that he will not use the abortion issue as a litmus test for his appointees to the Supreme Court (if he has any). Even if he did nominate a pro-life judge, all Supreme Court nominees must pass senate review, a test that I am not sure that a pro-life judge could pass. The choice is yours to make on Election Day, but don't vote Gore simply because he is pro-choice. He has also said that he would not use the abortion issue as a litmus test for his nominees to the Supreme Court. Might a President Gore nominate a pro-life judge? I don't know, but it might validate the debate from one in which the pro-choice is never questioned as being correct to one that has serious implications for life and death.
Hi 'Fords,

I am writing to tell you all about an awesome opportunity I have had for the past year out in Chicago. It is my hope that this letter may spark an interest in some of you to consider volunteering two years of your life to serve underprivileged inner-city children in Chicago Catholic Schools. First, I will tell you a little of my background and how I ended up here before giving more specifics of my experience out here.

I graduated '99 with a major in Biology. (Yeah Orgo and Superlab!) Much of the rest of my time was spent running with the Cross Country and Track teams. (Go Fords!) I also got certified to teach high school biology. But don’t let that intimidate you from applying. The majority of people out here have no teaching background. My point is that it was those classes in the incredible education department that exposed me to the numerous injustices in many inner-city schools. I realized I had been blessed with so many great opportunities in high school and college and, therefore, felt compelled to share my talents with children.

The program I am in is called Inner City Teaching Corps. We are a small volunteer program in Chicago. We live in a community where we share cars, food, and receive a small stipend. We also focus on exploring our spirituality. We have weekly reflections on different topics that allow us to get to know others in our community and ourselves better. Spirituality looks different for everyone. (Trust me! My conception of God has expanded so much since being out here). So don’t feel that just if you’re not a weekly church goer or didn’t go to a Catholic school, you don’t belong. Finally, while we are involved in a rigorous professional development program throughout the first summer and year, (where we also receive tremendous support from staff!!) we are reminded that we are serving here. We can’t save the whole world. No one needs us to. But we are called to do our own part.

Currently, my part is teaching a 6th grade homeroom and 5th – 8th grade science at Good Shepherd School. I also had the awesome privilege to coach the first ever track team at the school. It’s definitely a challenge but so rewarding too. I could go on and on about my experiences here. But space limits me. Instead, I encourage you to call, write, email, or get in touch with me somehow so I can tell you more or answer any questions you have. Honestly, I would love to talk with you. Good luck with the rest of your semester. Enjoy!

Sincerely,

Liane D’Alessandro
liane13@hotmail.com
(773) 521-8131
2733 S. Kolin St.
Chicago, IL 60623

A response to ‘Girl’

Dear Community:

This letter is in response to “On Being a ‘Girl’” by Monica Hesse (Bi-Co 10/1000). Once upon a time, Monica - when I was a girl - this crazy group of women got together and called themselves “feminists.” One reason the did this was that society expected them to stay home and raise children and some of the women weren’t happy doing that - they wanted to get jobs. When they did so, other people (women and men) treated them like monsters. There was a hue and cry about how the women neglected their children, how this action emasculated men - even that they were taking jobs away from men who had families to feed (like men were lining up by the thousands to unswer telephones, make coffee, and be humiliated for their efforts!). It was scandalous that these women wanted equal work, wanted to wear pants whenever they felt like it, and wanted to make decisions.

When you boil it down, the feminist movement was about a woman’s right to choose, in all areas of her life. A woman could choose to work or stay home, she could choose to wear makeup or not, she could choose and - as long as her choice is not illegal - expect not to be judged or ostracized for her choice. The whole point was to leave behind the idea that there is only one way to move through this life, dictated by others, and that if you strayed off the path you would be punished and abandoned.

Monica, if you want to wear makeup, please go right ahead. A man I worked with once said to me, “I bet you put on makeup to go to the market.” He’s right -I feel better with it on. I also feel better paying my own way through life and have worked since I was 17, taking two years off for one baby and one year off for another. Some weekends I take my husband out for dinner, other weekends he takes me. I hold doors for him, and he holds them for me. He gardens, I clean the gutters. I have great legs and like to wear short skirts on occasion. There are a whole multitude of things that I am and that I think and it’s thanks to feminists that I have the right to be and think and live without feeling guilty.

But the whole point of feminism is that, in addition to having a choice, women shouldn’t be judged for the choices they make solely because they don’t match our own. We should give people space to make decisions and choices that work for them and respect their right to do so, even if we disagree. Feminism means being yourself, celebrating yourself, making your own choices, and being respected for who you are, and it means allowing people to be themselves and honoring our differences.

It is no one’s business if you want to wear lipstick or a skirt. Feminism was not intended to be another ironclad, locked-up lifestyle for women - that is what we fought to leave behind.

Sincerely,

Liane 13

For Anyone Who Thinks We’re Half Off Our rocker, here’s some conclusive proof.

Just bring in your college I.D. any day between 4:00 and 6:00 p.m. and get half-price appetizers at the bar like our Mussels Bianco or our Fried Calamari. But hurry in soon for this limited time offer. Because we’re not going to be this generous, or crazy, forever.

Send letters by email to jbdike66@haverford.edu.

They must be submitted by Thursday at 8 P.M. for Tuesday publication.
EDITORIAL

Not enough to go around

Several days last week, students entering the foyer of Bryn Mawr’s Campus Center were greeted by student organizations fundraising with bake sales. While few can complain about the sudden accessibility of delectable baked goods, it is curious that Mujeres, for example, one of Bryn Mawr’s largest cultural organizations, should be selling hot chocolate rather than organizing cultural events. The sudden need for additional funds can be linked, at least in part, to the disappointment many club leaders felt at the amount of money allocated to their group during SGA budgeting this semester.

Because there was no surplus this semester, clubs competed with one another for a limited amount of money. SFC, the Student Financial Committee, was forced to make difficult choices when dividing funds. Though the SFC tries to accommodate organizations’ needs, it is very difficult to keep groups happy when, on average, each budget must be slashed by about 44 percent. This is because the amount of money groups requested, $133,217, exceeded the sum distributed by $60,463. Obviously, even after unreasonable items are eliminated from budgets, many worthy items will necessarily be sacrificed due to insufficient funding.

Last year’s surplus meant that most organizations got most of the money they requested while leaving the SGA money for big ticket items like Gloria Steinem’s visit, and most of the money they requested while leaving the SGA money groups requested, $133,217, exceeded the sum distributed by $60,463. Obviously, even after unreasonable items are eliminated from budgets, many worthy items will necessarily be sacrificed due to insufficient funding.

The most obvious solution to this problem is to increase the SGA dues demanded of students. The current treasurer of the SGA, Janara Naurizbaeva, has suggested an increase from $110 to $120 per student, per semester. Since the SGA fees have remained constant for at least four years, this is a reasonable proposition, considering the effects of inflation in recent years. The accompanying improvement in the quality of life is certainly worth the slight increase, and it would have little financial impact on the student body, especially since students with economic hardship can petition to opt out of the fee.

Further, debating the relative merits of having a number of cultural events sponsored by campus organizations versus showcasing a single, expensive event, like the Gloria Steinem lecture, may be in order.

Another proposal under consideration asks that Residential Life and the Deans’ Office shoulder the burden of supplying money for the Small Party Fund, which helps customs groups and hall advisors pay for teas, as well as the Dorm Discretionary Fund, which pays for various hall activities such as food at dorm meetings and Hell Week alternatives. The elimination of these two expenditures, which amounted this semester to $13,763.50, or about 10 percent of the overall budget, would certainly decrease the financial burden on student organizations. This change, along with the proposed increase in dues would mean that clubs would have about $25,875 more than they did this semester.

However, since neither the dues cannot be increased nor can changes in the Small Party Fund and the Dorm Discretionary Fund made until next year, Bryn Mawr organizations must wait. In the meantime, campus groups will face continuing hardships next semester.

As did Bryn Mawr last year, Haverford is currently experiencing a surplus. By learning from Bryn Mawr’s difficulties and holding some of these funds until next semester, Haverford may sidestep disappointments of organization leaders next year when there is no longer money in excess.

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Ohh Rhoads...