



BARNARD BULLETIN

Volume XCVIII

Number 1

January 28, 1991

Bulletin Celebrates Its 90th Year

- **Futter after
ten years**
- **Gulf crisis
divides student
sentiment**
- **New Women's
Studies class
offered**

SPRING '91 PROGRAMS

SPRING '91 PROGRAMS ARE DUE IN THE Registrar's Office by tomorrow, TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, at 5 PM. See Dean Bornemann's memo of JANUARY 14 (in your mailbox) and the Registrar's instructions (in your registration packet) for all pertinent details. Check your listings carefully and remember that no credit will be given for courses the class hours for which conflict—even if only for five minutes—or the content of which overlaps that of courses already taken and credited. Be sure, too, that you take the second semester of an elementary language begun in a previous term to receive credit for the first course.

CONSULT YOUR ADVISOR

SPRING TONIC—NIP PROBLEMS IN THE BUD: All students, but particularly those who had any academic difficulties last semester, are encouraged to consult their advisers and instructors regarding any problems that might arise—as they arise—on the fulfillment of course requirements. Timely action may make the difference between success and failure. Available to assist you are your instructors, academic adviser, your class dean, and the other members of the Dean of Studies staff in 105 Milbank. Also be aware of various mini-courses and support groups offered by the Dean of Studies and Health Services staff members. Details on specific offerings and meeting times will be announced in this column throughout the semester.

QUESTIONS?

SOURCES OF VITAL INFORMATION: LISTED on pages 116–117 of the College Calendar and Student Handbook are the names and numbers of the very people who can answer almost every conceivable question regarding your academic life here.

IMPORTANT DATES

IMPORTANT DATES WITH WHICH YOU NEED to be familiar are listed on pages 6–7 of Barnard Catalogue. Consult these pages to avoid missing opportunities and critical deadlines. The College Calendar and Student Handbook also provides a handy means of referring to them.

1991-92 FINANCIAL AID

FINANCIAL AID: APPLICATIONS FOR financial aid for the 1991-92 academic year will be available in the Financial Aid Office, 14 Milbank, on MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18. You must go to the office to pick one up. Remember that all current financial aid recipients *must re-apply* for financial aid. The deadline for submitting completed forms is WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17.

NEW YORK STATE GRANTS

AID FOR PART-TIME STUDY FOR NEW YORK residents. Barnard College has once again received a small grant from New York State in this program. To be considered for an award a student must: be working toward a degree as a part-time student (enrolled for at least 6 points, but fewer than 12); be a resident of New York State (for the 12 months preceding the application); and meet the income limits (for dependent students, family net taxable income cannot exceed \$22,000, and for independent, \$15,000). If you think you may qualify you must see Susan Lee of Financial Aid, 14 Milbank, by WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1991.

SENIOR SCHOLAR PROGRAM

JUNIORS INTERESTED IN APPLYING FOR THE 1991-92 Senior Scholar Program or for the joint SIPA-Barnard program (see Catalogue, pages 34 and 38, for details) should make an appointment with Senior Class Dean King in the Office of the Dean of Studies, 105 Milbank, x42024, by mid-February. Applications for both programs must be filed by FRIDAY, MARCH 1.

WORK STUDY JOBS

COLLEGE WORK-STUDY JOBS: FUNDS ARE still available for work-study jobs. Students who are interested in work-study jobs and are currently receiving aid from the College should go to the Financial Aid Office, 14 Milbank, to apply.

NAME CARD DEADLINES

MAY '91 GRADUATES SHOULD FILE THEIR Diploma Name Cards with the Registrar by Friday, FEBRUARY 1. Consult with Dean King or Ms. Appel in 105 Milbank, x42024, if you have not received a letter in your campus mailbox concerning Commencement.

SENIOR DINNER

SENIORS: REMEMBER TO R.S.V.P. FOR Senior Dinner scheduled for WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, to 224 Milbank or call x42005, Office of Alumni Affairs. (Let them know if you have not received an invitation.)

PRE-MED MEETING

ALL 1992 PRE-MEDS ARE INVITED TO MEET with Dean Rowland THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, from 12-1 PM or 1-2 PM, in the Jean Palmer Room (upper level McIntosh) to review procedures for applying to health professional schools (medical, dental, veterinary, optometry). MCAT applications may be available at the meeting.

DIRECTORY INFORMATION

RELEASE OF DIRECTORY INFORMATION: IN accordance with the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974, the College may release, at its discretion and without prior authorization from the student the following information: name, class, home or college address or telephone number, major field, date and place of birth, dates of attendance at Barnard, degrees, honors and awards, and previous school most recently attended. The law also gives the student the right to place limitations on the release of this information. A student who wishes to do so must file a special form with the Registrar by FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15. In practice, the College does not indiscriminately release information about individual students.

WASHINGTON SUMMER INTERNSHIP PROGRAM

BARNARD'S SUMMER IN WASHINGTON program: A ten-week program combining internships (in government agencies, policy research institutes, media organizations, on Capitol Hill) with Barnard courses in Washington, D.C. All Barnard students may apply. Applications available now in Career Services and in the Political Science Office (416 Lehman). Come to a "drop in" information session at the Office of Special Academic Programs, 8 Milbank, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 12-2 PM.

BARNARD BULLETIN

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The Barnard Bulletin is published on Mondays throughout the academic year. Letters to the editor are due in our office by 5pm the Wednesday preceding publication. Opinions expressed in the Bulletin are those of the authors, and not necessarily of Barnard College.

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Letters

Don't hush me

I am not a Communist.

Nor am I anti-American, un-patriotic, anti-Israel, an extremist, afraid of the draft, or involved in the antiwar movement because it looked like so much fun in the '60s. Nor am I any of the other things the pro-war activists or the press have branded me as for my opposition to the war in the Persian Gulf.

My reasoning for being opposed to the war is complex, and does not lend itself easily to a sign or slogan. Stated as succinctly as possible, I believe economic sanctions were not given a chance to weaken Saddam Hussein's military capabilities. The war will be counterproductive to the established goals of the United States government, as it is likely either to lead to the destruction of Iraq and its leader, resulting in an anti-American backlash among Arabs and a surge in extremist elements in the region, as well as a power vacuum which only Syria or Iran could fill; or, if Hussein is not totally defeated, he will become a hero to the Arab world and we will face even greater instability in the region than we face today. I further believe that the reasons the Bush administration have offered for our military involvement in the region, namely for oil, a "new world order", to eliminate Hussein's potential for nuclear capabilities, and for the sovereignty of Kuwait, are all faulty and weak grounds for the lives that will be taken in this war. American troops should be withdrawn immediately, to be replaced by a predominantly Arab multi-national peace keeping force, negotiations should be renewed, and, if necessary, economic sanctions reinstated.

The multiplicity of hypocrisies involved in this war are shocking and disturbing. The Bush administration was fully aware many months ago of Saddam's territorial ambitions in Kuwait, his human rights abuses, and his development of chemical weaponry. Yet the Bush administration, with a wink and a nod, gave Saddam the green light by refusing at this point in time to even apply economic sanctions against Iraq, and by publicly stating that the border disputes in the Middle East were an inter-Arab problem, and that the United States would not come to Kuwait's rescue if invaded by Hussein. All of this, in addition to the widely commented upon fact that the United States and its European allies armed

Saddam Hussein to the hilt during the Iran-Iraq War.

A final hypocrisy is Bush's Orwellian "new world order", defined as a policy of not tolerating naked aggression. If this is the case, then why has the United States tolerated naked aggression by the Syrians, whose leader is responsible for the downing of Pan Am flight 103, which resulted in the mass murder of hundreds of Americans? Why has the United States tolerated naked aggression in South Africa? In Lithuania? In Latvia?

It is for these views that I have been vilified by pro-war elements on campus, television audiences, and in the media. In fact, I have had to spend so much of my time as a spokesperson for the Barnard/Columbia Antiwar Coalition defending my right just to voice my dissent that I have scarcely been able to give the reasoning for that dissent. I have been told that in a time of national emergency, I should show a little restraint, and rally around the flag, and blindly acquiesce to a policy I see as an inevitable failure. I have been told that my protest of this war is hurting the morale of the troops, and for this reason I should keep my mouth shut. I have tried to explain time and time again that I do in fact support the troops by wanting them to come home alive. I do not have a quarrel with my friends and colleagues laying their lives on the line in the Saudi Arabian desert. I simply do not agree with the policy and actions taken by my government at this time. Finally, I have been accused of not having learned the lessons that history has taught us.

The fact of the matter is, however, that if there was one thing this country was fighting for in the 1940s and '50s it was the freedoms that we in this country value so dearly, perhaps the most important of which is the freedom of speech—and that means my right to say I do not agree with the policy and conduct of my government. Furthermore, the lessons of Vietnam have taught me that one has a moral obligation to voice one's opposition if one believes what the government is doing is wrong. The protesters of the Vietnam War surely were ultimately vindicated in their beliefs, as evidenced by the truths that were revealed after we finally withdrew from that failed and ill-fated war.

The media has portrayed antiwar activists in a variety of negative ways as extremists who protest every other thing every other day, as young people afraid of being drafted; and as students who simply wish to re-live what is perceived as the excitement and fun of

the 1960s. Although there is a radical element to the antiwar movement, there are also many who consider themselves a loyalist opposition—we do not see our system of government as flawed, simply the policy it is currently enacting. Furthermore, although I respect the opinions and ideologies of leftists inside and out of the antiwar coalition, this is ultimately irrelevant. Ideological purity is simply not a factor in our movement. We have come together for the plain reason that we are all against this war. Finally, I can only speak for myself when I say that there has been very little that has been fun about my antiwar activism. Mostly, it has been a great deal of work, occasionally interrupted by some barrage or another of accusations and attacks on my loyalty to my country. In addition, to say that we are trying to re-live the antiwar movement of the 1960s is an insult to both that movement and ours. The issues and the motivations involved are completely different and to compare them may make for good copy for the press, but does little to serve a truly rational and intelligent discourse on the morality and efficacy of our involvement in the Middle East.

Therefore, if you disagree with me about the war in the Persian Gulf, let us have a reasoned discussion about it. And at the very least, please allow me the right to argue back.

Tova Andrea Wang (BC'91)
President of the College
Democrats and Spokesperson
for the Barnard/ Columbia
Antiwar Coalition

Editorial Policy

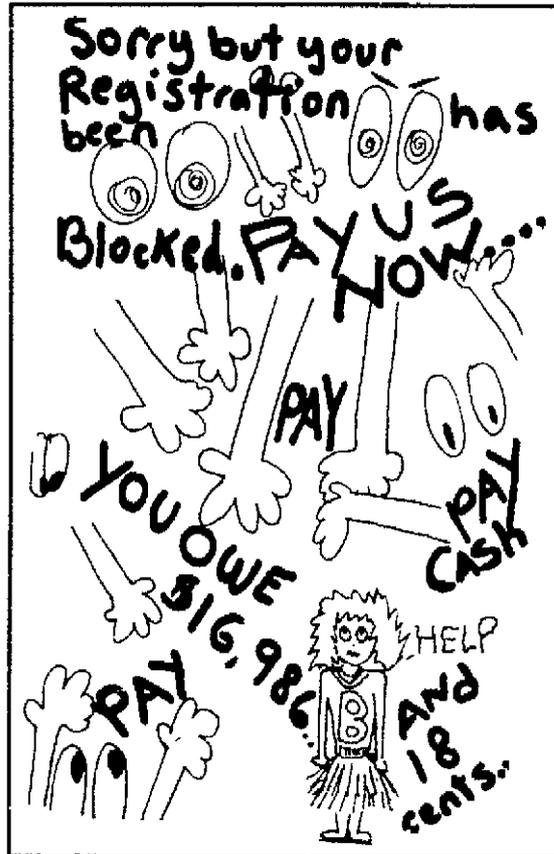
Letters to the Editor must be signed and are subject to editing due to space limitations. Letters are due at 5pm the Wednesday preceding publication in 105 McIntosh.

Signed editorials do not necessarily reflect the views of the Bulletin.

Interested writers, photographers, and artists, contact Ali or Gretchen at x4-2119.

The More Things Change...

Happy Ninetieth Birthday Bulletin !! With a new staff, new computers, and a tuned-up layout, things look promising. The cover this week features several Bulletin mastheads from the past 90 years. Among them, you might make out the headline from Dec. 9, 1941, "Rep. Assembly Resolves Active Support Of Congressional Declaration of War." While international crisis still finds its way in to our lives as college students through publications like the Bulletin, other things don't show up too often anymore. All through the '30s, '40s, and '50s, large ads for cigarettes dominated at least every other page of the Bulletin. "Packs More Pleasure because it's More Perfectly Packed!" says an ad for Chesterfield. Another ad shows Desi Arnaz taking a Camel break in between wild bongo sessions. In the '20's, the most numerous ads in the Bulletin were for dress makers, European travel, make-up, and fur storage. After sifting through ninety years of issues...our fingers are pretty dirty from newsprint.



In an evil land called Registration, Brenda the Barnard Student suddenly found herself face to face with the supreme evil being.. The Bursar.

What You Don't See Still Hurts Someone

In the midst of the first televised war, it has become increasingly difficult to separate the reality of war from the fictive flow of the small screen. Television as a primary source of information is proving to have an unfathomable impact on the way the American public perceives the ongoing war. While CNN and other networks deliver up to the minute detailed coverage of the daily progression of the war, Americans are by no means getting the whole picture. It's not the quantity of the coverage that is lacking, but the quality.

As a result of the Pentagon's rulings, issued to insure military protection, every bit of information that is coming out of the Persian Gulf is subjected to clearance through Washington before reaching our television monitors, airwaves, and presses. However, there is more at stake here than military secrecy. The military point of view is not the only aspect of this war. There are many facets to this conflict: ecological considerations, political ramifications, humanitarian interests—and the public sentiment. Military "secrecy" becomes censorship when those issues are receiving biased, or worse yet, silent coverage.

Most of what has been reported depicts President Bush as doing the right thing, and doing

it well. But we need more than Pentagon briefings to educate ourselves about the war. One-sided coverage of the issues will not present information vital to the formulation of healthy opinions about the war. *Le Nouvel*

Observateur, a French weekly magazine, reported that the heads of the four major networks as well as the editors-in-chief of *Time* and *The Washington Post* wrote to Dick Cheney, while thirteen newspapers and journalists were filing a complaint against the American government, stating that the new restrictions amounted to a policy of censorship unmatched in the history of modern warfare. (Jan17-23.1991)

Make no mistake, most of the reporters assigned to the Persian Gulf story are not performing a public service, but making shrewd career moves. However, those who have placed themselves on the front in the fight for truth must receive public support in order to protect our First Amendment rights. Let them know that the American public wants to know the truth.

Special Thanks to Claudine Conan (BC'92) for her help with both the writing and the translating for this editorial.

Brooks Living Room Offers Information and Consolation

In order to quell student anxieties and concerns in connection with the Middle Eastern conflict, the Student Life Department, the Barnard faculty, and Barnard Health Services developed a Persian Gulf Support Awareness Center in the Brooks Living Room. Kicked off by a Tea and Topics Discussion led by Assistant Professor of History, David Farber, the new center opened on January 17. The Center provides ongoing information on the war and other resources available in the community. In addition, the Center will be open 24 hours a day so that students can keep themselves updated and express their feelings concerning the war. Current literature, such as newspapers and magazines pertaining to the conflict will be available to students at the Center at all times. In addition, students who want to write to people serving in the armed forces in the Middle East can obtain addresses from the Brooks Living Room. There is also a "wall" that serves a commemorative purpose, where students can write the names of loved ones serving over in the Middle East or who reside in places directly affected by the war.

On selected dates there will also be faculty discussion at lunch time from 12:15 to 1:30pm. On Jan. 23, Associate Professor and Director of the Middle East Institute at SIPA Lisa Anderson and Professor of Political Science Richard Pious led the faculty panel discussion. On Jan. 24, another lunch time discussion was led by Robb Professor of Social Sciences Demetrios Caraley and Assistant Professor of Political Science Naomi Weinberger.

Resident Director Pete Libman added that campus student leaders met on Jan. 18 to discuss how to deal with the Gulf crisis issue. These leaders are now in the process of forming a committee of students to help fellow students cope with the situation. Libman is optimistic that once organized, the committee will take an active role in planning and aiding future events of the Center.

The main goal of the Support Awareness Center is to give students a place to talk and express how they feel about the war with peers and faculty members in an informal, open environment. Health Service counselors will be available Monday through Thursday from 4:00 to 5:00 pm to discuss the emotional ramifications of

the crisis. Program Coordinator Giselle Harrington M.Ed., who will lead the Thursday counseling sessions, said that since the war has placed enormous stress on many students, it is important that there is emotional support readily available. Because confusion is only natural, Harrington said the therapists would facilitate discussions in order to help students sort out their feelings. Doctor Joan Leitzer, a therapist for Tuesday's group meetings, added that the entire staff is very concerned about many students' emotional well-being. Additionally, Leitzer said that she and her colleagues feel they are able and willing to contribute as much as they can to help.

The Persian Gulf Support Awareness Center in the Brooks Hall Living Room will be open and functioning for the duration of the war. Students are welcome to drop in at any time. If students have any questions or suggestions concerning the center, they can contact the Dean of Student Life, Georgie Gatch at 854-3095.

Joo-Yung Lee is a Barnard College sophomore.

WHAT ARE YOU DOING FOR SPRING BREAK?!!
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Barnard Bull

As the War in the Persian Gulf continues with no immediate end in sight, the Bull asked diners in McIntosh what their biggest fear was regarding the War.



◀ **Aimee Wielechowski**
BC '91

"My biggest fear is that Saddam Hussein will be fighting a war of attrition, and that it doesn't matter to him how many losses there are on either side, as long as he takes a stand against Israel and the Western World."



▶ **Xenia Cheremeteff**
BC '94

"My fear is that the war won't finish soon enough and that Saddam Hussein will continue to use the POWs as human shields."

Oradee Imvised BC '92 ▶

"As a reservist my greatest fear is obvious—If they asked me to go I would go. I am a medical lab technician, so I am not so much concerned about my own safety, rather the safety of everybody involved in the war."



Walter Simmons
BC Security Guard ▶

"I'm under 26...being drafted"



◀ **Courtney Lake** BC '92

"My biggest fear is that it would continue and that there would be any life lost."



◀ **Kataly Vidal**, 7th grade student at St. Hilda and St. Hughs

"That the U.S. will lose a lot of soldiers."

Ivelise Santana BC '93 ▶

"I don't want it to become another Vietnam."



Katy Sinding BC '92 ▶

"That it will be a long drawn out affair and I fear for both the people that I know and the people I don't know. I guess I fear what kind of world order will result from it."



Students Form Groups To Voice Anti-War Protests

Across the United States, hundreds of organizations have formed to voice their opinions on the Persian Gulf War. Columbia University is no exception to this activism as hundreds of students have mobilized both for and against the war. Reflective of the student activism at Columbia in the sixties, several new

"We aren't this radical new student group... we're not wearing tie-die shirts, smoking pot, and listening to rock-and-roll...we are a diverse group of people who believe that the policies of the government are wrong and counter-productive, and that war is not the solution to conflict."

student groups have formed a large the anti-war movement on campus.

One newly formed organization is the Jewish Coalition for Peace. According to Ruth Magder (BC '91), a member of the group, the Coalition is "trying to bring to the general peace movement the complexity of the issue. We want to get beyond the slogans and to get a positive Jewish voice within the peace movement." Magder added that "within the Jewish community, we want to make sure that there is a plurality of approaches to the support of Israel." The Coalition has participated in two peace rallies on campus, as well as in the March for Peace in Washington D.C. on January 26. Additionally, the group is planning a future information forum on the subject of an International Peace Conference. More details about the Conference will come later, according to Magder. Although the Coalition is a campus group, they are working together with other progressive Jewish groups in New York City.

Personally, Magder feels a certain responsibility to be active in what is happening with the war. "I feel a need to be active because I and everyone else have a responsibility to be active and informed about the issue," said Magder. "We have a responsibility as citizens to get a grasp of the situation."

The largest campus group against the war is the Barnard/Columbia Anti-War

Coalition. According to a recent press release, the Coalition believes that the war in the Middle East "will fail to resolve any of the issues at hand in the present crisis." Although the Coalition "does not condone" Saddam Hussein's invasion of Kuwait, they "oppose the deplorable loss of life that war entails,"

therefore claiming that the situation calls "for the use of peaceful means to resolve this international crisis."

Tova Wang, BC '91, a spokesperson for the Coalition, describes the organization as an enormously heterogeneous group. Because it

is so diverse, the coalition "does not have established positions on some of the secondary issues to the Middle East conflict," said Wang, but rather has a "general goal to voice our opinion that the war is an illegitimate means of resolving this conflict."

The Anti-War Coalition was actually formed from two pre-war organizations. According to Wang, the Coalition Against U.S. Intervention in the Middle East and the Columbia Students For Peace in the Middle East decided to merge after the war began, "in order to create a stronger Anti-War voice on campus."

The Barnard/Columbia Anti-War Coalition has already organized three massive peace rallies on campus, in addition to organizing the Columbia envoy to the March for Peace in Washington D.C. Although the rallies and the marches have had enormous on campus participation, according to Wang, the group lacks acceptance as a "mainstream student group." "The press has been regarding our student group as radical and our protest participants as just some students scared of being drafted," said Wang. "We aren't this radical new student group... we're not wearing tie-die shirts, smoking pot, and listening to rock-and-roll...we are a diverse group of people who believe that the policies of the government are wrong and counter-productive, and that war is not the solution to conflict."

Rhea Sub is a Bulletin news editor and a Barnard College junior.



photo by Julie Lei

Students gather to hear professors' opinions on Gulf crisis

SMASH Leads Student Support for American Troops

Students protesting the United States involvement in the war in the Persian Gulf have been both vocal and visible on campus since January 16. However, there is a large, and rapidly growing, number of people who support the views of the Bush administration and stand behind the United Nations resolution which authorized the use of force against Iraq.

Students Mobilized Against Saddam Hussein (SMASH), an organization active on many college campuses, firmly supports the government's actions in the Gulf region. According to the National SMASH Chairman Glen Morgan (CC '93), SMASH is an entirely student-run movement whose primary goal is "to show support for the American troops and for what they are doing in the Gulf." The organization hopes to spread the message that Hussein must be stopped because of his proven maniacal tendencies and potential to weaken American alliances.

SMASH members have been actively involved in expressing their views. The Columbia chapter of SMASH, along with several other college chapters, demonstrated in front of the Iraqi Mission on December 9. On the same day, SMASH members participated in a counter-demonstration at the Waldorf-Astoria. Morgan further comments that the "peace" movement is "anything but peaceful." Morgan complained that at the December 9 Waldorf-Astoria rally, members of SMASH were "attacked by the peace protesters with baseball bats and chains because SMASH members were holding the American flag." Following the rally, Morgan and other leaders received threatening phone calls with messages including "I hope you die."

SMASH was founded this past November by a small group of students representing several New York colleges. Morgan, who attended the first meeting, says that the Columbia chapter took a leading role, and was one of the first active chapters. There are approximately 150 chapters nationally, with 30 or so prominent chapters which are especially strong. According to College Republican Board Member David Linton (CC '93), SMASH was initially started by interested members of the Conservative Republicans, but then expanded. Out of the

approximately 75-100 members of the Columbia chapter of SMASH, about 40 are members of the College Republicans.

According to Linton, SMASH membership is on the rise. He expects that the recent unprovoked Iraqi attacks on Israel will probably attract more members to the group. "In fact," he adds, "several outspoken liberal Democrats have recently joined SMASH, after realizing that their prior demonstrations against the war were counter-productive to the soldiers' morale and to the unification of the country as a whole." Linton also says that the fact that all of the members of SMASH are students is a strong statement in of itself, since it is "not organized by nostalgic sixties people" as are many of the war protest groups.

SMASH Chairman Morgan says that since the ideologies of the group are already being carried out by the Bush administration, there is no need for loud, massive protests. However, he believes it is essential for all those in agreement with the UN resolution to show their support and let the American government, foreign governments, and, most importantly, the troops engaged in the war know that they are doing the right thing at the right time. Morgan contends that "Our job right now is to be students. But war is fought on many fronts—supporting the troops is our war effort. We are doing our part."

Both Morgan and Linton attribute the low visibility of SMASH members (as compared to the war protesters) on campus to the fact that their views are already being enacted by the government. Another major factor is a lack of substantial funding, since SMASH money is now privately donated. Additionally, according to several SMASH members, many students tend to refrain from advocating their pro-U.S. administration positions because of liberal peer pressure existing

on campus.

Linton applauded Columbia College Dean Jack Greenberg's Jan. 21 comments during the Gulf War Forum in the John Jay Lounge. Linton agreed with Greenberg that "Bush has acted in an exemplary way," and that "he deserves great credit." Philosophy Professor David Sidorsky's statements, such as, "The war is justified" and that if we do not go to war, "What are the options? Will Saddam Hussein go away? Will his nuclear capacity vanish? Will his military threat vanish?" received similar accolades from Linton. At the forum, Linton additionally commented, "War is unavoidable and it is necessary to avoid greater problems in the future." Morgan concurred with the expressed sentiments.

SMASH members also supported the two other sizeable demonstrations on

"...Several outspoken liberal Democrats have recently joined SMASH, after realizing that their prior demonstrations against the war were counter-productive to the soldiers' morale and to the unification of the country as a whole."

Jan. 15 and Jan. 19 at the Iraqi Embassy in Washington, D.C. On Jan. 13, a Columbia Law School student appeared on the Jesse Jackson television program, in an effort to further promote the views of SMASH.

Additionally, the Columbia chapter of SMASH organized a signing of a petition in support of the Michel-Solarz Resolution (the UN resolution setting the January 15th deadline), and presented it to Congress. SMASH members have granted interviews to various radio and television stations, including CBS, NBC, and CNN. They have also appeared in several national newspapers, including The New York Times.

Tiara Bacal Korn is a Bulletin news assistant and a Barnard College sophomore.

Barnard, Columbia Students Gather in Solidarity for Israel

At the first news of Iraqi bombs landing in Israel on Thursday, January 17th, Jewish students from Columbia and Barnard banded together to show their support for Israel. Through impromptu vigils and demonstrations, students have been meeting to send a message that they are behind Israel. Miriam Ament (BC '94) explains "We need to show support for a country that for thousands of years has been oppressed and that is being attacked for no reason in this war . . . for what I consider my homeland. . . . We have friends and family there and they need to know that if we're not there physically, we are there spiritually."

According to Josh Spinner (CC '92) additional psalms have been included in prayer services at Columbia since before the January 15th U.N. deadline, but Thursday night was the first of a series of public demonstrations in support of Israel. At 11pm on Jan. 17, over 50 students gathered at the sundial for an impromptu candlelight vigil, during which they sang songs, recited psalms, and listened to speeches given by Jewish Student Union leaders. The vigil and other demonstrations which have taken place since Jan. 17 focus on showing solidarity for the Jewish State instead of taking a political stance on the war. After ending the vigil with the Israeli national anthem Hatikvah (literally "the hope"), a

group of Columbia and Barnard students gathered near the Israeli Mission. The Israeli delegate to the United Nations recognized their support in a brief speech and at his suggestion the demonstration continued throughout the night.

On Sunday, January 20th, the Jewish Community Relations Council organized a solidarity for Israel rally attended by Columbia and Barnard students and thousands of other people from around the New York area. Though the rally was organized in less than a day, it included speeches by such well-known community leaders as Governor Mario Cuomo, Mayor David Dinkins, Former Mayor Ed Koch, and Senator Alfonse D'Amato. Danny Slosky (SEAS '91) said that the rally showed "people that we hold Israel dear to us, we are concerned about every civilian who is injured. Hussein must be stopped now or else he'll be a bigger threat to us later. We are in support of the United States' attempt to stop him so that Israel will be at peace."

Already another solidarity for Israel rally is being organized for February in Washington D.C and additional demonstrations are being staged as events in the Middle East dictate them.

Shira Roffman is a Barnard College first-year student.

Barnard Security Prepared Against Terrorism

Barnard students may not be threatened by an Iraqi SCUD missile, but possible incidents of terrorism are a concern across the campus. Although nothing has happened on the Barnard campus, Barnard Security is prepared for any kind of emergency. According to Barnard Director of Security John Scacalossi, guards have been instructed to be particularly alert and look out for anything suspicious, including packages, people, or unusual activities. Sarah Garfinkel (BC '94) thinks this heightened awareness is good. "I've heard of some bomb threats on campus, and since there are a lot of Jews on campus, Barnard/Columbia would be a good target."

Scacalossi also said that Barnard Security is in constant communication with the New York Police Department and government agencies. He does not feel students are in danger, but notes that Security is constantly alert. He implores students to also be aware and contact Security if anything appears suspicious.

He points to a recent situation where a department at Barnard received an unexpected package as an example of Security's precautionary measures.

Security investigated the package and found no danger. He stresses calling Security whenever anything seems at all strange since "it is better to make errors on the side of safety."

Security has also added more patrols in remote areas of campus, such as on stairwells. When asked what he thought of the security situation, Security Guard Maldonado said, "For me it's just normal operations. I'm just doing the same job."

Stacey Fruen is a Barnard College first-year student.

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Iphigene Ochs Sulzberger Honored with \$5 Million Donation

In a recent press release, Barnard President Ellen V. Futter announced a contribution of five million dollars in honor of Iphigene Ochs Sulzberger (BC'14) to The Campaign for Barnard, the \$100 million capital campaign begun in May of 1990. As a result of the contribution, Barnard will change the name of Centennial Hall to Iphigene Ochs Sulzberger Hall at a ceremony to be held later in the year. Mrs. Marian S. Heiskell, Mrs. Ruth S. Holmberg, Dr. Judith P. Sulzberger, and Mr. Arthur Ochs Sulzberger donated the money in honor of their mother, who passed away last February at the age of 97.

In a statement released January 14, Mr. Sulzberger, president and publisher of The New York Times, said that the contribution "speaks to her concerns for education, for New York City, and for women. We are delighted to honor our mother by making this gift to the College she loved."

Iphigene Ochs Sulzberger served on the board of Barnard College from 1937 to 1968. Afterwards she continued her work for Barnard as a trustee emeritus. Among other activities, she helped raise funds for Adele Lehman Hall-Wollman Library. In 1972, Barnard recognized her contributions with the Distinguished Alumna Award.

Sulzberger also played an influential role in The New York Times. Daughter of Adolph S. Ochs, who took over control of The Times in 1896, she witnessed the growth of the paper under the control of her father, husband, son-in-law, and son. Although she only officially worked at The Times during World War II, she had a tremendous influence on the workings of the newspaper. She was also recognized by numerous educational institutions for her concern and received several honorary degrees. A generous philanthropist, she has been noted for her contributions to humanitarian and environmental concerns. She valued motherhood and devoted herself to her large family in addition to her relentless volunteering.

The Sulzberger family contribution is the largest contribution to The

Campaign so far, according to the Director of Public Relations Gail Zarr. It helped push The Campaign over the halfway mark of \$30 million for Phase I. Several other contributors have made one million dollar donations so far. Organizers project to raise \$60 million in the first phase, which will continue through the spring of 1994, and an additional \$40 million in the second phase. Money raised in Phase I of The Campaign will go to faculty support and academic programs, financial aid, residential life, facilities, and operating funds.

The 1987 construction of Centennial Hall, which contains 400 beds, made Barnard a fully residential College for the first time in its history. Among other awards, the dormitory received the New York State Association of Architects/American Institute of Architects Award for Design Excellence and the New York City Chapter of the American Institute of Architects Award for Distinguished Architecture. It was the first dormitory built by Barnard in 20 years. Meeting the remaining costs of the dormitory has been central in the efforts of The Campaign. Phase I objectives designate \$20,000,000 for financing its construction.



FILE PHOTO

Centennial Hall has been renamed in honor of Iphigene Ochs Sulzberger.

Jen Sundick is a Bulletin news assistant and a Barnard College first-year student.

TONIGHT
Monday, January 28
Meeting for ANY Potential
News Writers
7:30 in the Commuter Lounge
Everyone is Welcome

Ten Years of Answers

In the past decade, Futter has had two children, secured Barnard's independence and is now leading the most successful capital campaign in Barnard's history

Mind if we walk this way?" President Futter asked as she opted for the sloping walkway instead of the flagstone stairs outside the north entrance to Barnard Hall. "I've destroyed more pairs of heels at this job from climbing up and down stairs," she explained. "Don't get me wrong. At 5'2", I have no problem with wearing high heels. But each year they get lower and lower."

This year, President Futter sports modest black suede pumps with about a two-inch heel. As Barnard College's president since 1981—she was acting president in 1980-81—Futter is more comfortable than ever. Threatened by merger with Columbia College in the late '70s, and a dismal financial situation, President Futter has guided Barnard College through a successful decade. For the first time, through the completion of Centennial, now Sulzberger, Hall, Barnard has the capacity to be a fully residential college, relations with Columbia University are healthier than ever, and budget woes

"There are years that ask questions, and years that bring answers."

President Futter quoting Zora Neale Hurston

are fast becoming a chapter in Barnard's history. After only one year, Barnard's eight-year, 100 million dollar capital campaign, "the Campaign for Barnard," has reached the 30 million mark.

After listing Ellen Futter's professional achievements you can't help but wonder, what's the catch? She must have a terrible personal life, or something. But she doesn't.

"Why don't you come spend a morning with us, see the chaos?" President Futter suggested. She told me many journalists have asked for this type of special entrance and been

denied. "But the Bulletin is special," she said.

Ellen Victoria Futter lives in an pre-World War I building on Claremont Avenue. Her spacious apartment looks out, not on Riverside Drive and the Hudson River, but the other direction toward Barnard's campus. At eight in the morning, Futter answers the door herself. She's wearing a wool black and white houndstooth suit and a white silk blouse. At 41 and as president of a prestigious academic institution, the suit, the shoes, and even the few pieces of jewelry, seem proper protocol. But Futter looks as if she'd be more comfortable in sweats.

"Throw your coat here," she pointed to a chair in the entry way. "We always do." I followed her into the kitchen. A woman hovered by the sink who I learned was Hilma, Futter's backup. At the breakfast table, I was introduced to John Shutkan, Futter's husband, and Annie, 9, and Lizzie, 5, Futter's two daughters. Both kids have brown hair, like their mother. But Annie looks more

like her father, while Lizzie, with her hair in pigtails, looks like her mother.

Futter offered me coffee and asked whether I'd eaten. Annie was slowly eating plump, red strawberries as Lizzie fished for the few remaining Apple Jacks in a bowl full of milk. I accepted some coffee in a Barnard mug—it was rather strong.

"Do you have a dog or a kitty?" I asked Lizzie. "You could give the rest of the milk to it."

"We don't have any pets," Futter answered.

"We used to have a hamster," Annie offered.

As it turns out, Annie's wild about stuffed animals: seals, specifically. So I met Slick, a fuzzy, brown seal, almost as big as Annie herself. Lizzie, I learned, likes dolls.

"Guys," announced Futter after a few minutes, "it's time for the toothbrush routine." Shutkan followed the kids out



President Ellen Futter ▲
President Futter, Barnard ▶
Alumnae Magazine Editor
Toni Coffee, and friends

photo by Eugenie Milroy

of the kitchen to supervise.

The coat-donning routine was next, and within a matter of seconds, Futter, Shutkan, Annie, Lizzie, and I were out the door. The wind on Claremont Avenue pummeled us. Lizzie held Futter's hand. "This street is like a wind tunnel," Shutkan explained. With permission from Annie, Shutkan told me one of those sacred family anecdotes about when Annie was a few years younger. "It was a really horrible, rainy day," related Shutkan. "Annie and I walked outside on our way to school. Just like a little New Yorker, Annie said, 'Dad, could you hail me a cab.'" Annie rolled her eyes and sighed, "Oh, Dad."

We left Shutkan at the subway and continued down Broadway to Bank Street School.

Futter explains that both kids take after-school enrichment programs, including gymnastics and toy-making. On week-ends, the family does a lot of ice-skating.

"We own a summer house on Long Island. We try to get there every weekend," said Futter. "We usually just go there and collapse together."

At the corner near school, Futter asked Annie if she wanted to run ahead. "She's learning independence,"

said Futter. Immediately after Annie took off down the street, Lizzie shook free of Futter's hand and tried to run after her sister.

Walking back towards campus, Futter says hi to a few kids and their mothers. She knows their names, they are in her daughters' classes. "My little friends," said Futter. "Outside of Barnard, I have this whole other class of friends."

Nancy Garvey (BC '71) met Ellen Futter in 1969.

"We were both transfer students," said Garvey. "We met on the first day of orientation." Garvey transferred from Goucher College in Pennsylvania, which was "very intense" she said. "We were on a trimester system...there was too much pressure."

On the other hand, New York, and Barnard, had "a newspaper stand right around the corner and Chock Full o' Nuts which was open all night," marvelled Garvey. "I guess Ellen and I fell in love with Barnard and New York at the same time."

After graduating from Barnard, Garvey went on to earn a Ph.D. in Economics from Columbia University,

Signal.

"You'll find that that's not at all uncommon in American industry," said Garvey.

Garvey still lives in New York, with her husband. She's also pregnant, "with twins due on August 4! I look at Ellen and say 'If she can do it, I can do it.'"

Ellen Futter grew up the middle of three children in Port Washington. Her brother, Jeffery, is five years her senior while her sister, Deborah, is nine years younger. Futter admits that she looked up to her older brother. "His strong interest in sports rubbed off on me," she explained. "I learned early that any other game usually resulted in 'kill the kid.'" Futter liked all sports, but she was captain of her tennis team.

Like her brother, Futter participated in student government, both in high school and in college. After spending two years at University of Wisconsin—"I liked it, but I was cold," said Futter—she transferred to Barnard and

representative. Later, while in law school, she became a real trustee.

In light of the fact that Futter's brother became a lawyer, her father was a lawyer, and both her grandfathers

"I don't want to sound like a Pollyanna but I get all the nice things to do without having to run the college."

—John Shutkan

were lawyers, it's easy to see the motivation behind Futter's decision to attend Columbia Law School.

"Actually, I applied to three different types of graduate schools under my general theory in life of keeping my options open," said Futter. "In the end, I went to Law School because...let I had the momentum to do it."

Futter met her husband during their first semester of law school. "We had adjoining book lockers," explained Shutkan, a Harvard graduate. When Futter told Shutkan, she had attended Barnard, he said, "Oh, isn't that the woman's part of Columbia?" He got more of an answer than he'd bargained for.

"She went off," said Shutkan. "She was actually really nice about it. She explained to me that Barnard was its own autonomous institution, with its own faculty."

Shutkan and Futter dated through law school and married soon after.

Although Shutkan has a career himself, he enjoys being "first gentleman" of Barnard. "I don't want to sound like a Pollyanna but I get all the nice things to do without having to run the college. I'm actually the beneficiary of latent sexism—people look at me and say, 'Isn't he being wonderful.'"

According to Shutkan, it hasn't all been that easy. "Ellen had complications when she was pregnant with Lizzie. She had to work out of a hospital bed for a few months," said Shutkan. "It was a tough time for all of us. But Ellen ended up being just fine."

Futter admits that her husband is "wonderfully helpful." "I think I'm from a generation of supportive and involved fathers," said Shutkan. "It's just amazing to me when I think, 'Here are these two little people who are so important to me and ten years ago they didn't even exist.'"

continued on page 21



where she shared an apartment with Futter who was attending Columbia Law School at the time. Unfortunately, life doesn't imitate Barnard. Garvey, vice president of investor relations, pointed out that she is one of only three or four women, out of 300-400 employees, at her job level at Allied

immediately got involved with McAc. "When I arrived at Barnard, McIntosh had just been dedicated. There was a tremendous sense of excitement about the center." Soon after, Futter became involved with student government and became the third student ever to serve on the board of trustees as a student



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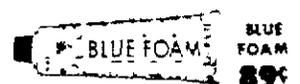


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For further information come to a "drop in" information session, room 8 Milbank, Thursday, February 7, Noon – 2:00 p.m. or contact Professor Richard Pious, 401 Lehman, x45438.

New Luncheon Series to Focus on Women in Science

"People seem to be afraid that if you go on in science you'll have to forgo other parts of your life, and people are reluctant to make that decision, so you can't have children or you can't have other interests. But I don't think that's exactly right, I think that anything you do in depth takes up time from something else, but scientific activities are lots of fun, very rewarding and give you independence."

— Barnard Psychology
Professor Rae Silver

On Wednesday, January 30 from 12:15-2pm, the Barnard Center for Research on Women will host the first of three in a series of Luncheons with Barnard Women Scientists. Professor Silver will give the first lecture, How Behavior Changes Brain Hormones, in the Ella Weed room located on the 2nd floor of Milbank.

In 1987-88 the Center held a lecture series entitled Conversations with Women Scientists initiated by former Barnard Physics Professor Karen Barad. The first part of the series culminated with a one day conference, Women and the Natural Sciences: Problems and Solutions, which was attended by 250 people in November of 1987. Barnard Physics in Historical Perspective Instructor, Sophia Yancopoulos (BC'82) attended the conference as a Columbia graduate student. Last semester Yancopoulos suggested to Temma Kaplan, director of the Barnard Center for Research on Women, that another similar conference be held. "I was really

enthusiastic about the conference in 1987 and I was hoping that I would see something like it happen again," Yancopoulos said. "I hope we continue to generate discussion about women in science."

According to Temma Kaplan, economic strains prevented the Center from holding another conference since most of the funds were allocated towards the Nineteenth Annual Scholar and Feminist Conference: Women, the Environment, and Grassroots Movements to be held on April 13. "She [Sophia] remembered it from her Barnard/Columbia days and really wanted us to do it again, but we couldn't afford the conference, so we decided to do the luncheon series which we felt was more direct and more approachable," Kaplan said.

The luncheon series, which is co-sponsored by the vice-president for Academic Affairs, will continue throughout February. On Tuesday, February 12 from 12:15-2pm, Sally Chapman of the Chemistry department will lecture on Computational Studies of Chemical Reactions. On Wednesday, February 27, from 12:15-2 pm, Professor Helen Young from the biology department will give her lecture, How Plants Reproduce: Ecology, Evolution, and Behavior.

Though the upcoming luncheons focus on the scientific research each Barnard professor is currently conducting, the series will also offer a chance for students to ask questions. As Temma Kaplan explained, "The goal of

the series is really to interest students on the work that people do. And then if students are really concerned with how you combine a life of science and a family life or other political, social or literary interests, they can ask any kind of questions. But the focus is on the work, on the grounds that you really want to know what excites these professional women who are scientists and that the excitement of the work will carry over to the students."

The luncheons will also be a forum in which students will be able to debate current feminist theories related to science. "There has been a kind of disjuncture between the feminist critics of science who often argue that science in itself is masculine, not all of the critics of science do, but that is the prevailing feminist trend," Kaplan said.

"And many feminists who are working scientists have their own criticism of the actual social relations of science and the ways in which they're treated in a discriminatory way. But they feel that the science they do is quite similar and that it should not be distinguished from the work men do; that there is no such thing as 'women's science.' These are debates that we should be having here."

In order to reserve a luncheon space for this Wednesday's lecture, students should contact the Center For Research on Women at 854-2067.

Janie Iadipaolo is a Bulletin women's issues editor and a Barnard College sophomore

Be a part of the solution,
not the problem.
Write for Women's Issues.
There will be a Recruitment
Meeting Tuesday, January 29
7:00 P.M. 105 McIntosh

New Women's Studies Class Introduced

Class will explore Asian/Pacific American Social History

Provocative posters have been appearing all over campus this week displaying images of Sumo wrestlers and mail-order bride advertisements. Beneath these images, scrawled in black marker, is the announcement of a new class being offered at Barnard this semester. "Asian/Pacific American History: Gender and Ethnicity," being offered jointly by the Barnard Women's Studies Department, the Barnard History Department and the Columbia Women's Studies Department is a much welcomed and long awaited addition to this spring's course offerings. It is also hopefully a harbinger of a more diverse, not-exclusively Western curriculum at Columbia University.

The course will explore the interactions of Asian/Pacific Americans with other Americans from the mid-nineteenth century to the present. It addresses developments within Asian/Pacific American social history, culture and politics with a special emphasis on the relationship between gender and ethnicity. Though it is only being taught for this one semester, if its popularity is strong, as it seemed to be with 83 students showing up on the first day, the course's future may be extended.

Though this is the first time this class is being offered, the ideas and work behind its inception have been brewing for along time. Augie Tam CC '91, a member of Asian Americans Working for Education, dates the roots of the impetus for the class back in 1969 when an Ethnic or Third World Studies Movement was born in the Berkley-Bay Area. Out of that movement, Ethnic Studies departments began slowly to arise throughout the country. Columbia University, termed "academically conservative" by Tam, only established its African American Studies Department in in 1987 and is only now, thanks to the efforts of AAWE, offering for the first time, a course in Asian American History.

Asian Americans Working for Education was formed two years ago by a group of Asian American students angered by the fact that though they constitute the largest group of People of Color on campus, even a single course in Asian American Studies was markedly absent from the curriculum. The committee decided to respond to this lack by going through official channels of the university to petition for the creation of a course in Asian American history. According to Tam, many Columbia faculty members, when initially approached, responded positively to the idea but "wouldn't do anything more about it." Due to the lack of success of the group with Columbia administration, an independent study group formed in which students read and discussed Asian American literature, concentrating especially on women's works, along with Professor Natalie Kampen, Chair of Women's Studies at Barnard. Professor Kampen further helped the AAWE by offering them advice on how to realize their goal and by working hard to push the class through all the necessary steps for the implementation of an Asian American history course. Professor Kampen, who expressed her belief that, "all courses focusing on the relationship of gender to race and ethnicity," are "central" to the program of the Women's Studies Department, brought the idea to the attention of Barnard's Dean, who was "very excited" about the prospect of such a class. Meanwhile, the AAWE began to forge the vision for the class, sending out applications for teachers and conducting numerous interviews.

Sujata Warriar was chosen unanimously by AAWE for the teaching position. Ms. Warriar has spent many years working with Asian American



photo by Julie Lei

Sujata Warriar

groups and coalitions, especially Manavi, a South Asian women's advocacy group in New Jersey. She has also done a lot of work with international and Asian American students. Ms. Warriar is currently working on her Ph.D at Syracuse University. Her specialty is geography of South Asia and she is writing her dissertation on the patriarchy and daughter disfavor.

According to Warriar, there is a great importance to teaching Asian American history because it involves the uncovering of a history which has been hidden; "the hegemony of certain ways of thinking, writing, and talking, in American history divides everything into Black and White..." ignoring and erasing the histories of all other non-White groups.

Both teacher and student agree that the targeted audience and goals of the class are two fold. According to Augie Tam, the first goal of the course is to educate Asian Americans at Columbia about their own history and the current issues which face them as Asian Americans. Warriar termed this the objective of helping Asian Americans "figure out their identity," explaining that for second or third generation Asian Americans, who have "made it," it becomes easy to forget their connection to a larger past and history, much of

continued on page 20

From January 7, 1901 to January 28, 1991, The Bulletin Has Served Barnard College

The fledgling paper hit the streets, or at least the Barnard campus, on January 7, 1901. On that day, the Barnard Bulletin introduced itself to the world. \$1.50 a year bought you a window on the world at Barnard, delivered weekly to your locker in the class study. And though you no longer have to subscribe, and though it's no longer personally delivered to your locker, the Barnard Bulletin continues to be the campus newspaper of Barnard College.

The Bulletin was born as Barnard women strove to stimulate student life. The college had moved to Morningside Heights, with brand new and amply spacious buildings, from the old brownstone on Madison Avenue only a few years before. With the increased space, the students of Barnard set about to create a college life similar to their "country cousins" at colleges like Smith and Wellesley.

The first editorial of the first issue explained how the paper came about and what its proposed purpose was:

It happened that a number of students who have the welfare of the college at heart were discussing conditions of life at Barnard. They all agreed that something ought to be done to bring the disjointed parts of the college into a whole, to bring diversity of interests into a unity of sympathy. Finally one of the number said, "Well, what are you going to do about it?" And the answer came, "Let us start a college newspaper."

"[The Bulletin's] aim is, primarily, to supply the college with news—its broader, underlying aim is to be the element of strength that shall weld the college together."

And so, with a small but dedicated editorial board of four, the Bulletin "[presented] itself to the college world." Some of the reported news and issues in that first issue on January 7, 1901: Notes on the Basketball club, a description of the Christmas Tea ("an extremely successful affair"), Undergraduate and Class notes, an article griping about the new but inconvenient locker system, a report on the debate over whether freshmen should be allowed to wear college pins or should that be an honor reserved for upperclassmen. A list of professors' office hours was also provided (a feature which would continue weekly for many years) and a calendar of college events for the week (including class meetings, Chapel in the Theatre,



The busy Bulletin office. The sign on the wall reads "listen you clods! The party with Spec is now being held Wednesday nite ... HERE... COME"

the Basket Ball Match Game between the Sophomore and Freshman Teams, and a lecture on George Sand).

The Bulletin grew and became an indispensable part of the college scene. Teas, dances, activities, lectures on topics such as settlement work were all assiduously reported in the Bulletin. Delegations to various conferences, such as intercollegiate meetings and the Y.W.C.A.'s Silver Bay conference, reported to the Bulletin. Sporting events also provided fodder for the newspaper's pens and typewriters, as Barnard teams competed inter- and intra-collegiately. On a more serious note, controversies could range from something as seemingly mild as "Should freshmen be allowed to wear college pins," to the much more heated debate over the place and usefulness of religious clubs—in particular, the Y.W.C.A.—at the college.

As the years went on, college

activities still provided the bulk of material, but the newspaper also branched out, discussing political and social issues, especially as the paper documented two world wars. The Bulletin conducted polls on topics such as prohibition and, during World War II, peace. In the late 1960's, articles about campus activities ran alongside articles about the draft and the campaign for Eugene McCarthy. A March 13, 1968 article reported student involvement in a NOW march supporting a "liberalized state abortion law." (The participation of Barnard instructor Katherine Millet was also noted.)

The Bulletin kept tabs on the New York entertainment scene. In the 1930s, the Bulletin began to include an "About Town" column, which kept the Barnard community abreast of plays, concerts and exhibitions in New York, as well as current books and movies. It also, by

this time, came out twice a week, instead of just once every seven days. (No wonder the 194 Morterboard declared the Bulletin to be its staff's "unofficial Major.") Humor, too, had its place in the paper. The Bulletin, not just in the 30s, also often included a humor section, at times called "The Buzzings of the Barnard Bee" c.1911), "Under the Clock" (a reference to the clock which hung, inside, over the main entrance of Milbank; c.1918). The Bulletin sometimes ran news and humorous bits from other colleges. In the 1930s, humorous reports were run in the "College Clips" column.

For ninety years the Barnard Bulletin has provided a forum for the voices of the college community. More than that, it is no less than a chronicle of student life at Barnard. It has changed size numerous times, both in terms of the physical size of the paper, as well as the number of pages. It has gone from newspaper style, with a front page instead of a cover, to the magazine style currently in use. The size of the staff has fluctuated wildly since that initial editorial board of four. And though computers have replaced battered old typewriters, the staff of this college's weekly newspaper continue the tradition started by a few intrepid Barnard women ninety years ago.

Rona Wilk is a Barnard College senior and a Bulletin columnist.



**"What do you mean your article won't be ready?!?"
— beleaguered *Bulletin* editor c. 1954.**

WAR

A Campus Divided

Debate between

Students Mobilizing
Against Saddam
Hussein (SMASH)

and

The Barnard-
Columbia Anti-War
Coalition

Wednesday, January 30th 1991 at 8pm
in the JAMES ROOM, 4th floor Barnard Hall

sponsored by Campus Awareness & Resource Effort

which has been transmitted primarily through oral tradition. "It's easy to begin to see your experience as an individual and think, 'Wow, I've worked hard and made it!' and ignore the fact that you are part of a larger history." Warriar warns that unless individuals are willing to "search for their own ethnic identities," they will "become swamped by someone else's definition" of themselves. Being "lumped together" with other ethnic minorities in the United States, is being forced to accept a self-definition which, according to Warriar, "just doesn't work." Warriar proposes that instead, Asian Americans must "work to change" that definition of themselves through embracing and studying their history.

But "Asian/Pacific American History" is not just for Asian/Pacific Americans. Rather, according to Tam, the class, is "beneficial for all." Warriar explains that, "with global expansion, it's important to recognize what other people are like," just as important as it is "to understand how your own community and other communities have understood your history. For those interested in feminism and the multiplicity of women's movements and women's identities and alliances, the class will examine why women "in a group that is an immigrant group... ally themselves with men," often feeling that "ethnic identity is more crucial" than gender divisions.

Augie Tam, who after the first two classes, was still very excited about both the course and the teacher, underscored the fact that it "is a one time deal" unless students make it clear to faculty and administration that the course is a crucial permanent addition to the curriculum.

The work of Asian Americans Working for Education has provided the entire campus with more opportunity for education and enrichment. Other groups can benefit from their labour, both by taking the class and by following their lead and continuing to challenge the University to broaden its vision and diversify its curriculum.

Tamara Cohen is a Bulletin women's issues editor and a Barnard College sophomore.

EXTERNSHIP COORDINATOR AND STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER NEEDED!

Barnard's Summer in New York: A Pre-College Program '91, is seeking mature, organized, creative and energetic upperclass undergraduates or graduate students for positions as:

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See Beth G. Kneller, Director of Special Academic Programs, 8 Milbank, 854-8866

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From the MGM picture
"The Time for Krazy"

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**More people are smoking
CAMELS
than ever before!**

CAMEL
is the
cigarette
for me!

continued from page 13

Futter admits that she doesn't have many idols. "I do think it's terribly important to have good advisors," she admits. "I was fortunate enough to have good mentors, as a student, as a young lawyer, and as a professional." A lot of the time, those college mentors have come back in to Futter's life, this time as her advisors. "Dean Schmitter was my dean. My advisor as an English major was (Vice President of Public Affairs) Christine Royer."

As a Barnard senior, in 1971, Futter began collecting quotations. "One of my favorites, which I've said many times to Barnard students, is a Zora Neale Hurston quote, 'There are years that ask questions, and years that bring answers.' I've always thought that was particularly apt for people about to spend four years in college," Futter explained. In light of Hurston's quote, the last decade seems to have brought Futter mostly answers.

Where does President Futter go from here? "It's definitely not a life-long commitment," pointed out Shutkan. "It's a lot of work. It's very pressurized."

"I'm not concentrating on the future," said Futter in a follow-up interview. When I said I'd thought I heard politics mentioned somewhere, she retorted, "Not by me. I have an eight-year capital campaign going. I intend to see it through."



photo courtesy of Moartarboard

McIntosh Activities Council, 1971. Ellen Futter, President (front, center)

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Left Field
Susan Leff

THE BEST OF
"THE BEST OF...":

Peter Gabriel:
Shaking the Tree Geffen, 1990.

The Cure-Mixed Up Elektra, 1990.

"Best of, most of, satiate the need;
Slip them into different sleeves..."
— The Smiths, "Paint A Vulgar Picture"

At best, traditional compilation albums have successfully demonstrated an artist's diversity in a retrospective format; at worst, they have served as hollow marketing schemes with fancy packaging but no substance. Two December releases that far surpass the run-of-the-mill compilation format are *Shaking the Tree* by Peter Gabriel and the Cure's *Mixed Up*.

Peter Gabriel's career has been a constant foray into experimental music;

as a drummer for jazz and soul bands which led to his work with Genesis and later to his solo projects, Gabriel knows no musical boundaries. Additionally, Gabriel has brought the aspects of visual and performance art to newer heights (remember the "Sledgehammer" video? or the *Slipperman of The Lamb Lies Down On Broadway*?)

Shaking the Tree begins with the classic "Solsbury Hill", released in March 1977, two years after his departure from Genesis. Displaying his enchanting storytelling, a prominent feature of all his works to date, Gabriel spins a tale about letting go and preparing to move on to what one will be.

Continuing with the rhythmic "I Don't Remember" which bridges into the number one hit "Sledgehammer," Gabriel slows down the pace with "Family Snapshot", the story of Arthur Bremmer who shot Governor George Wallace in 1972. Gabriel's preoccupation with politics and daily life is rather timely on this track: Says Gabriel, "Bremmer was obsessed with the idea of fame. He was aware of the news broadcasts all over the world and was trying to hit the early evening news in the States and late night in Europe to get maximum coverage. Passing through parodies of world politics ("Games Without Frontiers") and the Yuppie satire of "Big Time," one marvels at the matter-of fact delivery, state of the art musicality, and personal sensitivity that infect Gabriel's music.

Three remixed tracks on the album add to this diverse collection: the title track about women's emancipation with Youssou N'Dour has new vocals, as does "I Have the Touch," while a pared-down rendition of "Here Comes the Flood" is simple and more effective than two previous versions.

True to form, *Shaking the Tree* concludes with "Biko," Gabriel's moving tribute to Stephen Biko, the leader of the South African Black Consciousness Movement who was murdered while in police custody in the late seventies.

In 1980, while Peter Gabriel sang "The eyes of the world are watching now" for the slain activist, the eyes of the world were witnessing Peter Gabriel's rise to stardom as well.

Around that same time, another group of musicians were opening eyes and turning heads: Having evolved from Robert Smith's first band Malice and later, Easy Cure, 1980 marked the Cure's first hit LP in the U.K., *Three Imaginary Boys* (the creative album cover featured a vacuum cleaner, a lamp, a refrigerator and no credits at all, while domestically it was released as *Boys Don't Cry* without four tracks from the original.)

Ten years later, the Cure released their latest summer project, *Mixed Up*.

which Robert Smith says "was brought about by the unavailability of our old 12" mixes and people's desire to get a hold of them without having to pay a fortune [for them]." *Mixed Up* is intended as a dance record and works well as such, comprised of works from four distinct categories: old 12" mixes; old songs which were re-recorded and later remixed; old songs which were remixed using original recordings; and finally a great new track, "Never Enough." Some of the remixes work exceedingly well, especially each of the extended tracks from 1989's brilliant *Disintegration*.

Interesting elements come out of some of the remixed tracks, such as "A Forest (Tree Mix)", of which Smith declares "[It] will be one that upsets the 'purists', although if anything it is slightly closer in feel to how we play it live." While some of the remixes of older tracks work surprisingly well, such as the funky "Close To Me" remix, the most retouched remix on the album in my opinion is "The Caterpillar", which Smith agrees is a remix that "people will either love or hate. Sadly, this may be the case for many of the remixed older tracks.

Although *Mixed Up* is a compilation of sorts, it takes risks and really challenges the concept of "best of" recordings: *Mixed Up* is sheer exaggeration, a caricature that demonstrates certain elements of the Cure. "[A]fter the intensity of *Disintegration*, there is a side of the band that is very much a "pop" side, and that's something I think people sometimes forget," says Robert Smith.

While I'm not sure that Cure fans will immediately take to this album, *Mixed Up* has a playful, irreverent quality reminiscent of the Cure's "Foxy Lady" from *Three Imaginary Boys*. The only new track "Never Enough" is terrific, but Smith warns, "whether we follow up on that direction or not depends entirely on, I don't know, whatever we depend on entirely on, which is that certain something." Not resting on their laurels, the Cure has done something different, and purists be damned, they did it their way (or at least Smith's way): by going to extremes again. Cure fans may pout, but will probably concede that the Cure is the best band to have tried it, for as Robert Smith concludes, "It worked for the Cure because there is no other group as *Mixed Up* as us!"

You're smart
enough to write
about Alice Walker's
use of African
storytelling
traditions.

And you're
still smoking?

ARTS CALENDAR

On campus . . .

"The Departure of Columbus from Palos in 1492"
on view at Rare Book and Manuscript Library, Butler Library
January 29 - February 21, 1991
Mon. - Fri., 9 a.m. to 4:45 p.m.

First Stages 91'
Oscar Hammerstein II Center's annual Playwrights
Festival
The Horace Mann Theatre, Teachers College
Broadway and 120th
January 30 - February 3, 1991

Third Annual Silent Auction and Champagne Reception
St. Paul's Chapel, Columbia University
Sat., February 2, 1991
6 p.m.

And beyond . . .

Grover Washington, Jr.
Blue Note Jazz Club and Restaurant
131 W. 3rd St.
January 29 - February 3, 1991

Shinehead
Wetlands
161 Hudson St.
Fri., February 1, 1991

Black History Month Celebration with Sister Carol and Brigadier Jerry
Kilimanjaro Nightclub
531 W. 19th St.
Fri., February 1, 1991

Enos Payne and the Circumference Jazz Ensemble
Bebop and contemporary jazz concert
Central Library, 89-11 Merrick Blvd., Jamaica
Sun., February 3, 1991
2 p.m.

Kazimir Malevich, 1878 - 1935
The Metropolitan Museum of Art
February 7 - March 24, 1991

Concert harpist Emily Mitchell
Queens Borough Public Library's McGoldrick Branch
155-06 Roosevelt Avenue, Flushing
Sat., February 9, 1991

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