



BARNARD BULLETIN

Volume XCIX Number 9 April 13, 1992



**THE ART
OF
PROTEST.**



FIRST-YEAR STUDENTS AND FIRST-SEMESTER SOPHOMORES

THE DEADLINE FOR FILING PROGRAMS WITH THE REGISTRAR IS TUESDAY APRIL 28. First-year students and first-semester sophomores should have attended the program planning meetings with Dean Denburg last week. If you did not attend this meeting, contact your adviser or your class dean, Dean Denburg, immediately (X42024).

MAJORS MEETINGS UPDATE

The following departments are scheduled to meet this week: AMERICAN STUDIES: TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 4 p.m. for juniors (MANDATORY) and 4:30 p.m. for prospective majors, Ella Weed Room, 2nd floor Milbank; EDUCATION: MONDAY, APRIL 13, 4 p.m., 335 Milbank; HISTORY: TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 4 p.m., Sulzberger Tower South; PHYSICS: TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 502 Altschul (call the department at X45102 later this week to find out when the department will meet);

DECLARATION OF MAJOR DEADLINE

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, IS THE DEADLINE TO file your declaration of major form with the Registrar's office. You may obtain the form from the Registrar's Office, 107 Milbank Hall. Be sure to secure the signature of the Chairperson of your major department, leave one copy with her/him, and file the original with the Registrar. If you are still undecided about choosing a major, consult your academic adviser and faculty members in the departments you are considering. You must file your choice by APRIL 15, EVEN IF YOU REMAIN AMBIVALENT. It is essential that future programs be planned with major requirements in mind. If you wish to change to another major next semester, you may do so simply by repeating the process outlined above with your new department and filing the new form with the Registrar.

LIMITED COURSE ENROLLMENT

BIOLOGICAL SCIENCE: Students must pre-register for all FALL 1992 Barnard

Biology lecture and lab courses. SPACES ARE ASSIGNED ON A FIRST-COME FIRST-SERVE BASIS. Pre-registration for all courses (except BC1001x and BC2002x) will take place in 1203 Altschul on the following dates. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22: Seniors with last names A-K, 12:45-3:45 p.m., and seniors L-Z, 8:45-11:45 a.m.; THURSDAY, APRIL 23: all other students with last names A-K, 8:45-11:45 a.m., L-Z, 12:45-3:45 p.m. Results will be posted on the 9th floor of Altschul. HISTORY: The deadline to apply for FALL 1992 seminars in History is FRIDAY, APRIL 17. You may pick up and submit your application to 415 Lehman or 611 Fayerweather (at Columbia.) POLITICAL SCIENCE AND URBAN AFFAIRS: There is still time to enroll in seminars and colloquia courses even though the APRIL 10 deadline is passed. Pick-up and return applications as soon as possible to 417 Lehman.

COURSE ENROLLMENT LOTTERIES

Students interested in enrolling in Environmental Science or Psychology courses for FALL 1992 should enter the departmental lotteries on the following dates. ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE: APRIL 9-23. Go to 329 Milbank to sign up. Results posted FRIDAY, APRIL 24. PSYCHOLOGY: APRIL 14-16, 10 a.m. - 4 p.m. in 415 Milbank.

DESPERATELY SEEKING VOLUNTEERS

There is still time to volunteer for the Admissions PHON-A-TION. The remaining PHON-A-TION dates are: TUESDAY, APRIL 14 - THURSDAY, APRIL 16. Calling will take place during the following shifts: 5:30-7 p.m., 7-8:30 p.m., and 8:30-10 p.m.

PRE-MED STUDENTS

The Office of Minority Affairs of Columbia's College of Physicians and Surgeons will offer a review course for the MCAT this AUGUST. The fee is \$135. Applications are available in the Dean of Studies office. Registration is on a first-come, first-serve basis. UMDNJ/NJ has two summer programs for Hispanic students: Summer Research Opportunities and Students for Medicine and Dentistry Program. Both are tuition free and provide a weekly stipend. Applications are

available in the Dean of Studies office and are due by MAY 4TH.

FINANCIAL AID INFO

A reminder that applications to receive financial aid are due FRIDAY, APRIL 17.

SUMMER WRITING WORKSHOPS

WRITERS ON WRITING ABOUT BARNARD is a four-week program (JUNE 1-26) designed for students who want to work closely with distinguished professional writers. Afternoon and evening workshops include Fiction, Nonfiction, Poetry, Writing for Children, and Autobiography/Memoir. Each workshop may be taken for 2 credits. Campus housing is available. For further information, call X47489 or visit Room 8 Milbank.

TEA AND TOPICS

Professor Nathan Chu of the Biology department will give a lecture entitled, "Human Genome Project: Implication and Controversy," on THURSDAY, APRIL 16, at 4:30 p.m., in the Brooks Living Room.

CENTENNIAL SCHOLAR PRESENTATIONS

Devorah Herbert will present an original play in three parts entitled "Sam," in the Minor Latham Playhouse. The play will be performed on the three successive nights, beginning THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 8 p.m., FRIDAY at 8:30 p.m., and Saturday at 8 p.m. Please arrive on time for each performance.

Katy McLaughlin will present an original play entitled "Untitled, as of yet" on FRIDAY, APRIL 17 at 7 p.m. in the Minor Latham Playhouse. A discussion of the playwrighting process and the world of theatre will follow the performance.

FROM HEALTH SERVICES

Student Health Services now has cervical caps available. The first few students to be fitted while Health Services formalizes its procedures with regard to distributing the cervical cap will receive the service free of charge. Thereafter, the fee to be fitted for the cervical cap will be \$50. For a Tuesday night appointment, call Dr. Killop (X42091). (BE SURE TO DISCUSS THE PROS AND CONS of this birth control method with Dr. Killop BEFORE you decide to adopt it.)

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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cover : Scenes from the April 5 March in Washington, D.C.

End the Myth of Asian-Americans as the "Model Minority"

Asian-Americans, who are the fastest growing minority group in the United States, have been incorrectly stereotyped as the "model minority," a group of people who are docile, hardworking, and free of the struggles and burdens that face other minorities. The truth is that Asian-Americans are discriminated against in all segments of society, including the educational system and the work place, and they are increasingly the targets of race-related violent crimes. In addition, Asian-American families are riddled with the same domestic problems that face other Americans.

In the higher educational system, the best universities in the nation are accused of maintaining a quota system which limits the number of Asian-Americans admitted, even though, according to an internal study conducted at Brown and Stanford University, the percentage of highly qualified applicants has risen.

In addition, obtaining an American education is often difficult for recent immigrants, since the language barrier is not easily eliminated due to a scarcity of teachers able to speak Vietnamese, Japanese, Korean, etc.

In the work place, especially in the corporate world, Asian-Americans complain about the "glass ceiling," an invisible barrier to equal opportunity, which prevents them from rising up the ladder to management positions.

With the recent incidences of "Japan-bashing," race-bias crimes have become more widely publicized, even though they have been prevalent for years, as made evident with examples such as the 1989 massacre of five Indo-chinese children in a California elementary school and the murder of Vincent Chin in 1982, a Chinese-American beaten to death by two jobless autoworkers, who mistakenly identified him as Japanese, thus blaming him for their unemployment.

Contrary to popular beliefs, Asian-Americans too are victims of violence and incest at home, which necessitate shelters, such as the Asian Women's Center in Manhattan.

The American public needs to realize that it is a myth that Asian-Americans have it easier than the rest of the population. They should not be characterized and placed into a singular mold of the ideal minority without dire problems. Instead, Asian-Americans are prejudged, continually discriminated against, and blamed for problems that they did not cause.

April has been designated as Asian/Pacific American Awareness Month (APAAM) by organizers at Columbia University. APAAM is in its second year, and students are encouraged to attend its numerous events, which are intended to educate the community about what it means to be Asian-American.

To the Editor:

This letter concerns an article that appeared in the April 6 issue of the *Barnard Bulletin*, titled: "Women: The Invisible Group in the AIDS Epidemic," by Vanessa Vandergriff.

The topic of how AIDS affects women is important, and clearly deserves attention in the media. Though this article addresses the issue, it lacks all credibility. Through the use of irrelevant, misleading, conflicting, and incorrect statistics, the author undermines her own arguments. Plus, even though she has a section titled: AIDS terminology of which every person should be aware, in which she defines among other terms AIDS and HIV, she seems to get the two confused.

Some examples:

"Of the 1,000,000 Americans who are HIV infected, 15,000 are women..." This means that 1.5% are women. But in the AIDS and HIV Statistics box she says: "Several years ago women made up 7% of all those who were diagnosed. Now women with AIDS number about 15, 000." The text of the article hinges on the fact that the percentage of women with AIDS is growing, yet her own numbers say that the percentage has dropped from 7% to 1.5% in the last few years.

It would seem that the author is deliberately trying to mislead us, first she uses 7% and then 15, 000 people, implying that the percentage is increasing. Why? The only thing this accomplishes is to convince the reader that the author does not know what she is talking about.

"One HIV infection every minute."

"Approximately 1,500-1,700 women are newly infected each day." These numbers also conflict. If 60-260 more women are being infected every day, than there are minutes in that day, does this mean that no men are being infected? Also this means that the number of HIV infected women grows significantly every day, so 15,000 cannot possibly be accurate. Or did she mean 15,000 women with AIDS?

Then to give us a statistic like "Some researchers predict that by the year 2000 there will be an equal distribution of men and women with AIDS." "Some researchers," could you be a little more vague please. After all of the stupid inconsistencies with your statistics so far, how much credibility do you think your "some researchers" have? Almost as little credibility as you have. For that matter why should we believe any of the statistics, or anything you say?

I have absolutely nothing against your cause, but it is painful to someone who cares about something, unwittingly doing it damage. As I said before, the only thing that the misuse of statistics does is to undermine your own credibility. If this is an issue that you truly care about, then why not take some time, and do a little more research before you start writing. Try to choose statistics that support your case, and that are themselves credible. The point of using statistics is that they should lend credibility to an article not detract from it.

Karim Nice
SEAS 9i

Author's Response:

Though Mr. Nice makes some valid criticisms in his letter, and I appreciate his close reading of and concern about the article, there are some issues of which he must be made aware.

First of all, I cited the sources for my statistics: Act Up/NY, Ms. Magazine and the PWA Coalition Newsline. If he desires to research the topic himself, the Act Up/NY literature may be obtained by attending any Act Up function or by writing to the organization's Manhattan office. I extracted some of the statistics from the January/February 1991 issue of Ms. Magazine and the March 1992 issue of the PWA Coalition Newsline. Mr. Nice will find all of the statistics I cited in these sources.

While Mr. Nice's instinct to question the statistics is valid—and, indeed, the responsibility of any researcher, journalist or reader—he must realize that my intention was not to mislead, as he states, but to inform. Statistics must always be questioned. Since a deadline prohibited me from taking a demographic poll of the entire nation, I related the statistics found in my research. Any statistical disparity is, if anything, testament to the magnitude of the problem among women and the disturbing scarcity of research into women with AIDS or HIV infection. I make no claim in my article that these statistics are 100%, written in stone accurate. Mr. Nice, or any student interested in this issue, can discuss the accuracy of the statistics with either the leaders of Act Up/NY or the editors of Ms. Magazine and the PWA Coalition Newsline. Or, better yet, interested readers can research the issue themselves.

The statistic "Of the 1,000,000 Americans who are HIV-infected, 15,000 are women," was, in fact, a misprint for which the Bulletin is printing a correction. As of the Ms. 1991 article, 15,000 women were diagnosed with AIDS. This figure excludes HIV-infected women who may be asymptomatic, women who may be HIV-infected and unaware of it, and women who may have HIV-related diseases but, for various reasons, have not received an AIDS diagnosis. Clearly, the

combined number of women affected by AIDS and HIV is much higher. In my research, I found no statistic which provided a breakdown between men and women in the total estimated 1,000,000 HIV-infected individuals. I, and the Bulletin, regret this error.

In regard to Mr. Nice's questioning of the statistical prevalence of HIV-infection: according to ACT UP/NY literature, there is one HIV infection every minute in the general population—not just among women. The World Health Organization estimates that of the 4,000 new HIV infections each day, 1,500-1,700 are women. Since AIDS in women is still a virtual enigma, it is valid to question the accuracy of this statistic. Many women are informed by clinicians that they have bronchitis, when they really have HIV-induced PCP. Many women are treated for vaginal yeast infections, cervical cancer or pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) without being treated for underlying HIV-infection, which is often linked to their gynecological problems. Therefore, it is hard to assess the magnitude of the problem. The statistics should be viewed with a skeptical eye, yet there is the danger of allowing skepticism to fuel continued denial and ignorance. I simply related the statistics I found; I did not compile them myself. Whether the facts, as given, are accurate or not, it is clear that there is an urgent need for more research, more awareness and more understanding.

It was certainly not my intent to convey any ambiguity, any misleading information, or any "irrelevant" facts. The problem itself is ambiguous. No one knows definitively how many Americans are infected or how many will become infected in the coming years. Researchers can only estimate, speculate and project; this is particularly true when discussing AIDS and HIV-infection among women. One thing, however, is unequivocal: AIDS is not going away. Anyone who is skeptical should investigate the problem. Mr. Nice can exercise his own critical judgment when deciding whether or not to believe me, the sources I cited, or the individuals with whom I spoke. But I suggest that he do some research before he becomes falsely secure in his doubt.

— Vanessa Vandergrift

CORRECTIONS:

Bulletin apologizes for the following errors in last week's issue:

Pictures of Karen Wasserman and Leticia Colon were inadvertently switched.

Michal Gursen and Gabi Albert's by-lines were left out from the Bull.

Maria Toy did submit a statement in the election supplement, but it was accidentally left out.

Carol Moseley Braun was incorrectly identified as Brown.

Bulletin positions available:

Associate Women's Issues Editor
Photographer
Layout
Artist

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 and artists, contact Tiara or Janie at x4-2119.

New Distribution Requirements Implemented for the Class of '97

- by Batya Grunfeld

Beginning with the Barnard Class of '97, new distribution requirements will be implemented in addition to the existing requirements. These new guidelines will "assure that students are taking classes from different cultures," according to Dean Grace King. Part A, the current requirement, mandates that Barnard students complete two courses in the Humanities and two in the Social Sciences, with the allowance of one interdisciplinary course satisfying both. Part B, the new requirement, as outlined in the minutes from the Barnard Faculty Meeting on March 2, 1992, would be as follows:

"Students must take four semester- courses chosen from the three categories listed below, with no more than two courses from any one category.

I. Comparative Studies of Culture and Society.

II. Societies and Cultures of Asia, the Pacific, Africa or the Middle East.

III. Societies and Cultures of Europe or the Americas

Courses taken to meet Distribution - Part B may also be used to fulfill Distribution - Part A, as well as the major, or the minor, if the courses selected also qualify for these requirements."

For instance, a course in Japanese art might fulfill Category II as well as the old Humanities requirement or the Art History major. This stipulation would help obviate taking several extra classes in addition to the already existing requirements. "It could be done so that it wouldn't add any more [classes], depending what students use for Part A and their major," said Dean King, although her "gut feeling" was that Part B may add a course or two for several students. She also conceded that the appended rules may pose difficulties for the hard science majors, where overlap may be minimal; yet, she said, they are "not a sizeable group."

On the other hand, Dean Flora Davidson believes that even for those students majoring in the hard sciences there should be little restriction. "What we discovered. . . [is that] those students are the ones more likely to choose the courses they take with the regular distribution," she said; since science students are already careful with their program planning, it should not be that much more inconvenient for them to adjust their programs so that they conform with the new regulations.

Particular courses fulfilling the respective categories have not yet been specified. The Committee on Instruction, a permanent tri-partite committee, has appointed a subcommittee consisting of faculty and administration to designate the courses that would satisfy each category. Because several courses may conceivably fit under more than one category, an individual course will be designated for one category only in order to alleviate ambiguity.

Courses fulfilling Part B will be found in "virtually every department in the college," said Dean Davidson. Departments will be encouraged to review their course offerings and make appropriate changes. Furthermore, the variety of options available demonstrates that the purpose of the proposal is not simply to join the trend of political correctness. Dean Davidson stressed that an essential component of a liberal arts education should be exposure to several societies and cultures, regardless of the fact that the college community may be a "victim of political correctness." Dean King agreed, stating that "the emphasis in education has been on cultures other than the Western culture. . . Students need to be exposed to cultures other than the Western cultures to ensure that they are getting more than just the American and European styles."

Both Dean King and Dean Davidson said that the proposal has been receiving favorable responses; already it "has received broad support," said Dean Davidson.

Jee Kwon (BC '94) was in favor of the new guidelines: "I think it's a great idea, personally," she said, "because the students are forced to take different classes within the different types of cultures, and I think it will promote multiculturalism."

On the other hand, Shira Roffman (BC '94) viewed Part B as an intrusion. "I feel that it's wonderful that these courses are being offered for these students to take advantage of," she said. "But I think that I took very valuable courses in the Humanities and Social Sciences, and I don't feel that by taking courses specifically in these [new categories] that I would have gained what I gained in these other courses. I think that they don't overlap as much, and. . . I would feel limited."

Batya Grunfeld is a Bulletin Associate News Editor and a Barnard College sophomore.

And the SGA winners are

President: Leilyne Lau
Vice President: Ellen Schwartzman
V.P. for Stud. Activities: Wanda Cole
Treasurer: Jennifer Levin
Officer of the Board: Maria Ting

Rep. to the Board of Trustees: Inessa Onefater
Reps.-At-Large: Karen Wasserman, Judy Moi, Maria Toy
Liaison to CC Stud. Council: Regina Angeles
Liaison to Engineering Stud. Council: Leticia Colon
Liaison to GS Student Assoc: Inessa Manning

Pres. of Class of '93: Sun Min

Pres. of Class of '94: Alysia
 Kwon

Pres. of Class of '95: Shawn
 White

Accion Boricua Sponsors a Rap Session on Latino Issues

- by Stephanie Staal

As part of a series of events celebrating Puerto Rican Awareness Week, the group Accion Boricua sponsored a rap session on April 8 in Sulzberger Parlor to discuss the problems facing Latinos at Columbia University. The difficulty of bridging the generational gap between students and their parents was addressed. Noting that the experiences of mothers and daughters are often different, Ivelise Santana (BC '93) talked about translating the terms of her everyday life to her mother. "I have to relate to her what a transcript is," she said.

Accion Boricua is a "group aimed at heightening awareness about Puerto Rican culture and politics," described Chairwoman Maria Rosado (BC '93), explaining that although the organization specifies Puerto Ricans, it embraces all Latinos. In addition, Accion Boricua works in conjunction with other organizations dealing with people of color. "It is definitely a support group," Rosado added.

Discussion was sparked by a slide show entitled "Nosotras Trabajamos en la Costura" which portrayed the harsh conditions of Puerto Rican women employed by the garment industry -- stories which hit home for many members of the audience. The slide show was produced and presented by Blanca Vasquez of the Center for Puerto Rican Studies at Hunter College. Vasquez prefaced the slide show by introducing the Center (which was conceived and born from the social contractions induced by the Civil Rights movement), by asserting that its "job the last 20 years has been to produce knowledge that could be used back by the [Latino] community."

The slide show constructed a portrait of women's exploitation by garment factories, often recounting almost unbearable work environments characterized by low wages and a lack of benefits. As one woman said, "We suffered, we slaved for those people, we did such beautiful work, and you know what they paid us? Pennies." Most factories paid as little as two cents an hour for their painstaking labor.

After World War II, mass migration from Puerto Rico to the United States began, with numbers toppling 74,000 a year. Even though migration was voluntary, it became embedded in a larger economic plan called Operation Bootstrap, which mandated that Puerto Rico transform from an agricultural to modern industrial country. The price, however, was set in terms of exporting people who lost their jobs as a result of this economic shift. "They weren't looking for adventures or riches [by coming to the United States]. . . they were looking for jobs because there weren't any on the island," remarked the narrator of the slide show.

By 1960, over one million Puerto Ricans had left their homeland to become waiters, porters, dishwashers or factory and hospital workers in New York city. Puerto Rican women constituted 25% of sewing machine operators, one of the lowest paid jobs in the trade. Many women, bereft of adequate medical coverage, were afflicted by back and leg pain, as well as being crippled by arthritis at a young age. In addition, many Latino women were forced by economic necessity to quit school. Most did not graduate from high

school.

Nevertheless, Puerto Rican women continually embodied the backbone of many community struggles, constantly fighting to brighten the futures of their families.

Unfortunately, the effects of the recession have threatened the any economic stability for these women as the number of jobs in the garment industry plummets, with over a half-million of the factory jobs being transported to areas marked by cheaper labor pools and unrestricted by labor unions in the past ten years.

"Nosotras Trabajamos en la Costura" served to chisel the milieu in which the older generations of Latinos lived, therefore creating a starting point from which to discuss the changes which have subsequently taken place within the younger generation of Latinos emerging from these families. "I felt like [the slide show] was an autobiography of my mother," commented Rosado, while other students nodded in agreement.

From the discussion, it appeared that the generational gap prevalent in most parent-child relationships is exacerbated by the "University." Iris Rodriguez (CC '94), who transferred from a public school riddled by shoot-outs to a prep school, said, "I wasn't accepted in school and then I wasn't accepted at home. . . I was in the middle of two worlds," noting that she was constantly aware of being the only Hispanic at her school. Rosado elaborated on this point, saying that "I'm going towards home and I will get home and know when it's home," adding that she is often accused of being a "white Latino." Other students told of being verbally attacked for "talking white" or "dressing white."

... what I was most suprised about was the seduction. . . you gain the credentials which will let you through the magical door, you play the game, and people pull you aside and tell you to drop your community. . ."

- Blanca Vasquez

Meanwhile, within the university, Latinos are backed "up against the wall that you got in through the back door," said Vasquez, remarking that, "I was prepared for that. . . what I was most suprised about was the seduction. . . you gain the credentials which will let you through the magical door, you play the game, and people pull you aside and tell you to drop your community. There is a bribery that goes on that you will be rewarded if you play by the rules."

Despite the problems spurred by entering the educational system for many Latinos, namely alienation both at home and school, the term "educated" was contested. "I would never say that my mother is uneducated because she is the most educated woman I have ever met. . . she could be in George Bush's cabinet and this country would be so much better because she can deal in pennies," Rosado maintained, pointing out that her mother put her sister through Princeton University without the assistance of scholarships or welfare.

Vazquez distilled the difference between the generations in

see Rap on page 15

Community Impact Sponsors a Dialogue on Homelessness

- by Carol Sung

Three panelists led a community dialogue discussing issues of homelessness on Wednesday, April 8 in the John Jay Lounge. The event was sponsored by Community Impact.

The first panelist, coordinator of Anshe-Chesed, a shelter in a synagogue, Mildred Goldczer, emphasized that homeless people are prey to the same dangers and ills associated with big cities all year round. "Homelessness is not just a winter month disease," she explained.

Goldczer spoke about how homelessness becomes a form of mental illness, but not in the classical sense. The homeless "are not aggressive in seeking to restructure their lives" since it becomes a way of living. She also commented that the majority of people become homeless in their '30s and '40s and that "a lot of people had normal functional lives before that."

Goldczer concluded by saying "it's a shame that one of the richest countries in the planet has one of the worst homeless populations."

The next panelist, Robert Ogilvie, works at the Partnership for the Homeless, a social service organization that pays the expenses of 150 churches around the city which have shelters.

Ogilvie commented that although there were always homeless people around, the present-day homeless crisis is a fairly recent problem. The roots of the current escalation began in 1981 when there was a "change of administration, and different policies were implemented." Also, during the late '60s and '70s, large mental institutions were shut down due to a cut in federal funding. As a result, "tens of thousands of people were let out."

These mentally ill patients make up 25 percent of the homeless population.

Ogilvie said that the cut in social welfare expenditures, which began during the Reagan era, had a big effect on the increase in homelessness. One example a reduction in federal spending is evident with the difference in government funding for construction of low-cost housing, which decreased from \$88 billion in 1981 to \$7 billion by the end of the Reagan administration. In addition, President George Bush is further reducing government outlay, said Ogilvie.

Ogilvie said that there are four structural causes for homelessness, which are cuts in federal spending, increased cost of living, lack of well-paid, low-skilled jobs, and factors of race and class. Two other root causes for homelessness include mental illness and drug and alcohol abuse.

Ogilvie listed statistics on the demographics of the homeless population from the National Conference of Mayors. However, Ogilvie warned that there is "no such thing as a non-political statistic" and that people are using them to prove a point, so they may not be completely accurate and unbiased. In New York City, 63 percent of the homeless are black, 31 percent are in the category of other, which includes Hispanics, and 5.6 percent are white. Nationwide, 51 percent are black, 35 percent are white, and 14 percent are other, which again include Hispanics. Although they lack a place of residence, 24 percent of the homeless are employed. Substance abusers make up 44 percent of the homeless, although according to the son of Governor Mario Cuomo, Andrew Cuomo, in reality, over 90 percent are drug and alcohol abusers. The

homeless consist of 46 percent single men, 42 percent women, 36 percent families and children, and 4 percent runaways.

Ogilvie said that homelessness can affect all types of people, citing as an example, a former Columbia Anthropology Professor, who is now living in a shelter. "The lack of social services in many areas contribute a lot to homelessness," said Ogilvie.

The final panelist was a homeless man, William Jorge, who once held a steady job which earned him \$48,000 per year. Jorge commented on several issues, including the problem of AIDS in the homeless. Jorge said that there are "thousands of HIV babies in the hospital" with mothers who disappear and must leave their infants behind. Jorge also commented on the progression of homelessness. He said that "to become homeless, it takes years."

Long-term and temporary solutions to the problem were offered by the panelists. Ogilvie suggested that both working with individuals on their drug and alcohol abuse problems and broad scale social policy could help eliminate the crisis. If the government spends money on health care, education, day care, then "you would see a lot less homelessness."

In the short run, Jorge commented, "If you buy him [a homeless man] a cup of coffee and say how are you doing, you'll make his day, and he might not go out and get high."

Ogilvie concluded by saying "it's a question of how this country treats its people, how it values its people" in dealing with the homeless situation.

Carol Sung is a Bulletin News Editor and a Barnard College junior.

Bulletin positions available:
Associate Womens Issues Editor
Photographer
Layout
Artist

Heading for EUROPE this summer? Jet there anytime for \$169 with AIRHITCH! (Reported in Let's Go! & NY Times.) For details: AIRHITCH (212) 864-2000.

SGA Update

At the Student Government Association (SGA) meeting on Monday, April 6, a revision to SGA election rules was passed 15-0-0. This revision proposed that students may run solely for one position in SGA at a time, thus enabling additional students to get involved with student government. Another proposal stated that the president of SGA may not concurrently act as president of another club or organization. This proposal was defeated 4-7-4.

In additional news, representatives of SGA and Columbia College Student Council (CCSC) have met to discuss a possible solution to the problem of discrimination against the homeless by the University Food Market (UFM). The recommendation is that the Metro Mining Company collect the recycled cans several times a week so that UFM will have no excuse for not accepting cans from the homeless. This recommendation has not yet been suggested to UFM, since SGA and CCSC are still looking into the situation.

Although Barnard athletes have expressed a preference for individual recognition (plaques or certificates) over a public ceremony, the Varsity Athletic Reception will be held on Sunday, April 26, probably in McIntosh. Further details are pending.

The Student Recognition Dinner, which recognizes an outstanding student in the Barnard community will be held on Monday, April 20.

Batya Gruinfeld is a Bulletin Associate News Editor and a Barnard College sophomore.

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Deadline: Monday, April 20, 1992 5pm

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Barnard Graduate Speaks of Her Experience as a Film/Television Producer

- by Sophia Louie

During my internship at the Lowell Hotel, I had the opportunity to interview Dina DeLuca (BC '82), a film and television producer who co-owns the Lowell.

What inspired you to be a producer?

I knew I wanted to go into filmmaking but did not know which part, either as a director, producer, or cinematographer. I was constantly filmed by my father when I was a child. That's when I found out that one could capture images with a machine. Another influence was my grade school English teacher. My strengths in school were math and science. No matter how hard I tried I only earned B's in English. I looked back at my report cards and they all said that "Dina tries hard but she is frustrated with expressing herself with words." I always see images before I write; it's much easier for me to put together images. That's why I think I want to produce and direct. . . it's a different way of expressing myself.

How did you start producing?

During my sophomore year, I participated in a Women's Studies Seminar and was able to get an internship at PBS, WNET working with producer Judy Kinberg of Dance in America about cutting edge dance groups, for example, George Balanchine at NYC Ballet and Joffrey Ballet. One particular program featured the Joffrey Ballet doing *The Green Table*. I spent two months researching the choreography and history of the dance, and then moved on to rehearsals with the dancers and taping.

What did you do after you graduated?

I continued to work at PBS Great Performances, on a different program called *In Performance* at the White House produced by Peter Weinberg, then worked on *Life of Verdi* series from an Italian production company, because I am fluent in Italian and French. I also spent sophomore year in Rome working on a film produced by Paramount Pictures. After two and half years at Great Performances, I was offered an opportunity to work on a commercial television series called *Friday the 13th* with producer Frank Mancuso Jr. in Los Angeles, from 1983 -1984. When I returned to New York, I worked again for PBS to produce the *Life of George Balanchine*. In 1985, I took time off to get married and made decorative changes at The Lowell Hotel, owned in partnership with my husband.

When did you return to producing?

I worked as associate producer with Malcolm Clark, director of a drama called *America Undercover* for HBO. He asked me to work for his company Film Works developing other projects. When he moved to L.A., I set up my own production company in New York called Applause Films and continued to work with Malcolm Clark on a docu-drama called *Children of Divorce* for Lifetime TV which aired in 1990 featuring Tim Busfield from *Thirty Something*. *Children of Divorce* won many awards in film festivals because it voiced the children's sentiments, reaching out and comforting other children of divorce.

What are you currently developing?

A project I'm very excited about is in development with Paramount and Martin Scorsese as Executive Producer, called

The Two of Us. It is about the continuous dueling between a music critic and a composer. For the past two years I've been developing projects with Disney and Universal which hopefully will be made. In 1990 I wrote, directed, financed and produced *A Table and Two Chairs* based on an original idea which aired on Showtime Cable Television.

Describe one project from its development to the end product.

I had an idea to turn a collection of three feminist fairytales in a contemporary setting, into a trilogy of comedies for HBO Showcase. The theme of the fairytales was 'don't bet your life on a prince to live happily ever after.' First I had to purchase the rights for the fairytales, by offering option agreements to the authors. . . Then I proposed the idea to HBO at a pitch meeting with executives and discussed casting, directing and budgeting. After two months, HBO turned the idea down, since HBO only has a certain amount of funding for a certain number of projects. However, you have an option of proposing the idea with a competitor or changing the plan for film or television series. For every one project made, ten are in development. The ratio for actual production is low.

Who do you admire and what do you hope to achieve?

I admire Sydney Pollack, who produced and directed *Out of Africa* and Gary Marshall, who produced and directed *Beaches*. I ultimately would like to produce and direct commercial projects on intelligent topics.

What advice would you give to students interested in producing?

I would get experience from a structured film studio company before starting my own company. Networking with other producers, directors, and writers is very important in the entertainment industry, because it puts you in contact with people you want to collaborate with and gain easier access to studios for development. In addition, when you are young and single it is easier to travel and move from one project to another. It's difficult to work from New York, because the major studios and entertainment people are in Los Angeles. Cable television has many opportunities for producers and directors, since it is less structured, not following sitcom series. Producing eats up most of your life... You have to constantly keep thinking about the next project while one is in development. . . It's hard to depend on producing as a livelihood. You need to be creative, constantly shuffle ideas and network with other writers, directors and producers.

Sophia Louie is a Barnard College sophomore.

Write for Bulletin
You Know You Want To

Nightline Volunteers Await Student Calls

- by Elham Cohanim

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The staff is incredibly dedicated. It is not unusual that they will stay until 5am talking on the phone with people," said Director of Nightline, Elisabeth Oldmixon (BC '93). Nightline is a student-run peer counseling program which accepts calls from 10pm - 3am every night, from people who would like to discuss any problems or difficult situations which they are facing. The staff is comprised of about 45 students and four administrative advisors. The student volunteers go through a semester-long training program. Once a week, professionals from various organizations make presentations to the trainees, who then break up into smaller discussion groups. In the past, there have been presentations by Margie Metsch of The Rape Crisis Center, Dick Jazwinski from the Alcohol and Drug Counseling Center, Leslie Cantor of the Peer and Sexual Awareness Program and Associate Dean of Columbia College Karen Blau. The presentations cover issues like sexuality, drugs and alcohol, suicide, academic pressure, eating disorders, depression, sexual and physical assault and insomnia.

After the training semester, each student undergoes a certification process. The potential counselor takes a mock call and is evaluated by current Nightline staff members and professionals. If the evaluators feel the student is not ready to counsel yet, the student may undergo a shorter re-training in the Spring semester.

Nightline was created at Columbia University in 1986 when a group of students felt there was a need for peer counseling. Since then there has been a steady and drastic rise of callers. There are at least two volunteers on the phones every night, but the program may expand to making more volunteers available per night. Nightline has a lot of support from the administration and is funded by Barnard's SGA and Columbia's Joint Budgeting and Calendaring Committee.

There has been great student interest in volunteering for Nightline. About 60 students go through the training program, some just because they are interested in the topics that are covered in the training process. Finally, about 15 out of 35 students who are interested in volunteering are selected for peer counseling.

"I realized that a lot of people have problems on this campus and I thought Nightline would be a great way of helping people," said an anonymous Nightline counselor. All counseling is done on a strictly confidential basis. The peer counselors do not discuss calls with anyone in the administration, mental health services, or security. The calls cannot be traced and the counselors do not ask for the callers' identities. Furthermore, the counselors are all anonymous except for the Director, Elisabeth Oldmixon, who therefore is not able to counsel on the phone. Oldmixon is also the only contact to the community at large and the University. Oldmixon said about the volunteers, "Unfortunately, because the counselors are anonymous, they don't get any recognition until graduation, when they can be nominated for awards."

Elham Cohanim is a Bulletin Associate Features Editor and a Barnard College first-year student.

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Over 900 Barnard and Columbia Students March for Abortion Rights

- by Jenna Buffaloe and Abigail Pickus

Waving banners that read, "Women's Bodies Are Not Government Property," and "Support Vaginal Pride," over half a million people flocked to Washington last Sunday, April 5 to demand abortion rights in what has been said to be the largest abortion rights march in history. Among the ralliers, 950 were students, faculty and staff from Barnard and Columbia who made the five hour trip to lend their voice for reproductive rights. Although the Washington police estimated the crowd at 500,000, march organizers estimated an even larger crowd, announcing at one point "750,000 and still counting."

Abortion rights groups such as the National Organization of Women (NOW), the National Abortion Rights Action League (NARAL), Planned Parenthood Federation, and the Feminist Majority all collaborated to organize the march. Barnard/Columbia Students for Choice (BCSC) organized the Columbia exodus to the rally. They filled 19 buses, four of which were from the medical school. "I was elated by the fact that there were more people than I've ever seen before," said Tristin Adie (BC '93), the head of the Action Committee of BCSC. While pleased at the turnout, the rally was not as empowering as Adie had expected. "I was disappointed by the tone. People were pretty quiet and not as excited as they could have been. That's not to condemn people at the rally. The leadership could have gotten people more angry and motivated," she said.

While the event was a protest against recent setbacks of abortion rights, it was also a celebration of the solidarity protesters felt by coming together with so many others who shared their commitment to reproductive rights. On the whole, it was a remarkably positive and life-affirming demonstration which emphasized choice. One poster expressed, "You don't like abortion? Don't have one."

The crowd gathered at the ellipse behind the White House before the march to hear Peter, Paul, and Mary sing the newly adapted union song, "Which Side Are You On." The group was followed by Bella Abzug, former congresswoman from New York, who told the crowd, "For centuries women have been denied self-definition, but today we control our lives." In reference to Peter, Paul and Mary's popular song, "If I Had a Hammer," Abzug warned President Bush, "We're going to hammer our way through until we get you out of the White House."

Carol Moseley Braun, a strong abortion rights supporter who is running for Senate from Illinois, told the marchers, "Stand up for your right to choice. What we died for

yesterday must be secured today. We will fight back and we will win!"

The march began when Robert Abrams, Attorney General of New York, said "George Bush, look out your window because we're on the march!" George Bush, however, failed to respond. In fact, he was not even at the White House, but at the Presidential retreat in Camp David. While Bush has managed to telephone in for some speeches to anti-abortion rallies, Bush had nothing to say to the crowd gathered last Sunday. Bush wasn't the only one away for the weekend, however; downtown Washington felt like a ghost town, and as the marchers took over the streets, some found it disappointing that there was no one watching. "It seemed like we were marching and protesting to ourselves," said Annie Fisher (BC '94).

Although there may have been more women at the march than men, it was not immediately apparent by looking at the crowd. The diversity that characterized the crowd is testimony to the fact that the abortion issue is one which crosses all boundaries. Young women, old women, teenage

women, pregnant women, and men holding signs which read, "Real men fight for abortion rights," all marched along side each other. There were also Catholics for Choice, Republicans for Choice, Menopausal Women for Choice, and the Gray Panthers for Choice from Tennessee.



At the April 5th rally

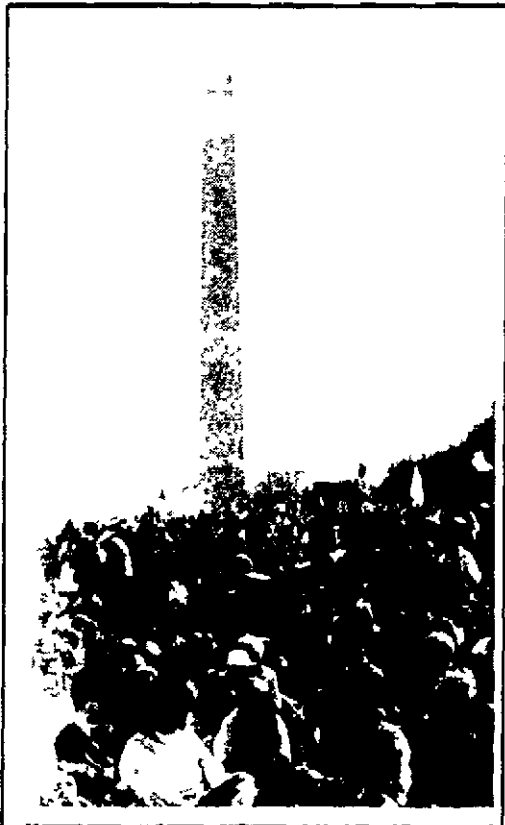
Jenna Buffaloe

Among the notable faces in the crowd were presidential candidates Jerry Brown and Bill Clinton. Paul Tsongas and his daughter also marched. A delegation from Hollywood, including actresses such as Jane Fonda, Joanne Woodward, Morgan Fairchild, came to show their support.

There were small counter demonstrations along the way, and a graveyard of crosses meant to represent aborted fetuses was set up. Some yelled "pro-woman, pro-life," while others hovered around pro-choice demonstrators and whispered "ssssshame on you" in the marchers' ears.

After the march, a variety of speakers addressed a sea of people that spanned all the way from the Capitol to the Washington Monument. The speakers included Patricia Ireland from NOW, the Reverend Jesse Jackson, and Susan Faludi, the author of the recent feminist book, *Backlash*. Feminist activist Gloria Steinem, and former president of

See March on page 18



**Scenes from the
April 5th March**

photos developed by Abigail Anderson

Operation Rescue Fights Feminism Not Abortion

- by Alexandra Gilmore

Many of us know about the militant anti-abortion group Operation Rescue (OR)—the ones who blockade clinics preventing women from exercising their right to an abortion in the name of "saving babies." Perhaps we also know a little about their Christian fundamentalist leader, Randall Terry, or their suspiciously all male leadership team. We see them every few months being carried away by police and we shake our heads in disbelief to see the abortion debate lurch forward into increasingly polarized camps: women physically fighting against other women and men to exercise a woman's Constitutional right. It's alarming. It's disgraceful. It's unjust.

We ask ourselves: when did abortion suddenly become such a tragedy that people now clamor into the streets to prevent it. Few of us come out with full answers. I have one, and I'm sorry to say, it's worse than you imagined. I repeat: Operation Rescue doesn't care about abortion. Let me explain.

The insidiousness of OR is not in its religious banter which shamelessly values fetus over woman (although this is a problem too), but it is what is at the heart of Randall Terry's motivation to blockade these clinics. I have been studying OR for many months, and I want everybody to know that there is a sordid reasoning behind mounting this assault on women's rights. Here is what I have discovered: in his plan, "rescues" have been conceived as a way to "revive" the Christian Church in America so that he and his fundamentalist brethren can "take back the culture"—i.e., return America to Biblical morality. Biblical morality—I will remind you—means that we are intolerant of homosexuality, women are wives and mothers first, sex before marriage is forbidden, and contraception is obsolete because no one is having sex outside of marriage and everyone in marriage wants seven or more kids anyhow. When Terry really gets rolling he is ready to propose that America should be run as a theocracy or at least that "all people glorify our God and that our laws, that our societal norms, and that our families reflect Biblical morality."

My careful scrutinization of Terry's speeches and writings, as well as interviews I conducted with Operation Rescue activists, has led me to an understanding of how Terry expects "rescues" to infuse new breath into the Christian Church. I must be brief, but here is the gist. First he convinces Christians that it is their absolute duty to "rescue," that they have a Biblical mandate to stop abortion. (For orthodox Christians living for the love of the Lord Jesus Christ and planning for their future lives in Heaven, pleasing God is not to be taken lightly!) Once he has convinced Christians that God would say that they must "rescue," Terry leads them into the streets to get arrested. He believes that Christians getting arrested "for God" will experience a potent communion with Him that will radicalize them.

In his first book, *Operation Rescue*, he writes: "What revival would take place if the churches were filled with joyful testimonies of Christians being persecuted for standing for what is right! What glory would be given to God if His children did not run from situations that bring persecution..." Conversely, those that don't "rescue" are not "true

Christians". The most recent letter recruiting Christians for the upcoming Buffalo "rescues," warns: "Unfortunately the greatest enemy of real faith and corresponding actions is not the pro-abortion industry or liberal, sold out, self-serving politicians. The greatest enemy is lukewarm Christians and churches..."

"Rescues" have become a spiritual narcotic for uneasy Christians who had always thought they were believers until Terry told them that the only "true believers" were the ones that stopped abortion. On his own terms, Terry has upped the stakes for Christians so that it is no longer good enough for them worship intensely in the church; they have to take their religion to the streets to prove it. In essence, this boils down to Biblical blackmail. By obeying Terry, OR activists will get arrested and possibly go to jail—not because abortion is so terrible; but, rather, to satisfy the latest prerequisite for salvation. And unfortunately a healthy number of orthodox Christians buy it, which leads me to a central thesis: what keeps the pulse of OR alive is not the erratic beat of abortion but the steady thumping of the Christian heart—a heart thoroughly exploited by a man with highly duplicitous motives.

You might almost feel sorry for Terry's pawns in this game if it weren't for the fact that he is using the issue of abortion as an opportunity to stir up his Christian troops to head-up this Third Awakening. As if harassing the orthodox Christian community with spiritual ultimatums was not enough, the whole secular community, and especially women, now must bear the brunt of his grand plans. And Terry's insincerity for the fetus can only be matched by his hate for any woman who expresses even the smallest shred of ambition. Here is where abortion comes in.

The entire leadership of OR is fundamentalist, save for one Roman Catholic. A central tenet of the Christian fundamentalist belief system is the strict hierarchy of God, man, woman, and child. Legal abortion is the benchmark of women's liberation and cornerstone of the feminist agenda; it is the sine qua non for women to be able to gain full equality with men. Extrapolated, legal abortion poses a colossal threat to Operation Rescue's conception of proper gender roles. It is also, therefore, the most visible manifestation of America's rejection of orthodox Christianity.

Terry avoids publicly saying he is against women's rights but his writings tell another story. Speaking of the women's liberation movement in his second book, *Accessory To Murder*, he says, "From the beginning, the overtly stated and oft-repeated goal of the feminist movement has been to destroy the traditional family unit. They wish to tear down the traditional home consisting of a man serving as husband, father, protector, and breadwinner; a wife serving as mother and homemaker; and obedient children." Terry is not trying to "save babies," he's trying to wreak hell on any woman who aspires for anything more than a life as wife and mother. His real motive is to arrest the demise of the lilying fundamentalist church and ending legal abortion is the kick-off for his comprehensive campaign. In fact, the hypocrisy of fundamentalists like Terry occupying the hot-seat of the abortion debate is reprehensible: fundamentalists are the

new kids on the block, abortion only became an issue in the Fundamental Church as they linked it to their overall losses and saw it as a rallying point to voice their larger agenda.

By now I hope you are as disgusted with the treachery of Randall Terry as I am. Given the inflexible evidence, how do we make sense of this flagrant deceit? Moreover, how has this odious man been able to stay in business as long as he has? The only way I have been able to make sense out of it is by stepping back and looking at the abortion debate today.

The abortion debate in America has derailed further than some of us realize. Randall Terry's Operation Rescue, which has barely a thread of interest in the fetus, is the most glaring example, but the problem doesn't stop with OR. Operation Rescue merely underscores the problem—a problem which I believe is central to the whole abortion controversy. As OR reveals, abortion is not a battle of whether a fetus is a human, it's a battle over two different world views—one that says a woman's place is in the home, the other that says it's where she determines it to be. What troubles me most is that Terry has gotten away with his chicanery partly because he arrogantly stands behind rhetoric concerning fetal rights. Over the years, we have slowly accommodated ourselves to this religious dogma that audaciously contends that the fetus has compelling rights over women. Even the media gives it currency. Sure, they do a decent job in showing Operation Rescue activists as religious fanatics, but they only scratch the surface, leaving people with the impression that the fetus has become so precious some people are willing to be arrested to defend it. Terry is no dummy. Wisely, he sensed that he could use a religious smokescreen and fool us all. Indeed, until now, he has slipped by.

But it's time to put our foot down. The anti-choice crusade stands boldly behind a solid religious defense only because it conveniently hides their real motivations—to thwart women's advances towards equality. Did abortion suddenly become a horrible crime? Emphatically NO! Do they care that in denying us safe, legal abortions we stand to lose a great deal more than our social position in life? Apparently not.

Unlike Operation Rescue, we do care about legal abortion. For us, access to legal abortion is not a symbolic issue. It is a real life issue and you don't have to be a feminist to want to safeguard it. Legal abortion is our right, it is our right to life.

In this critical hour we must reveal the deeper motivations of groups like Operation Rescue and unmask them for their anti-women, anti-homosexual, and anti-democratic agendas. We cannot stand by while Operation Rescue uses abortion to platform their larger aims, nor can we rest idly until they have been stripped bare and exposed to show their malevolent motivations. Please take this with you: abortion did not suddenly become such a horrible thing, but, for some, women's liberation did. Now that we know the terms of the war, let's go out and do something about it.

Step 1: Operation Rescue is going to try to close down clinics in Buffalo, New York, beginning April 20th. A number of pro-choice groups, including Barnard-Columbia Students for Choice, are planning to go to Buffalo to meet them with equal force. This is a perfect opportunity to clarify for ourselves, for the media, and for our Fundamentalist Sisters what the REAL issue is. Let the truth be known and we can win this battle. Let's begin by learning a list of new chants:

If Family Order is Your Plan,
Think Again, You're Just A Man!

Fundamentalist Brothers, Sisters Listen
Terry's Got A Secret Mission

Operation Rescue Get Rid of Your Gore
It's Liberated Women that You Abhor!

Fundamentalist Christians You're Too Late
Legal Abortion is Not Up For Debate!

Randall Terry What's Your Mission?
To Keep Us Tied To The Stove In The Kitchen
Randall Terry Here's Our Plan
To Liberate Women Across The Land!

Down with Abortion is Your Claim
But Down With Women is Your Aim!

Keep Your Christian Theocracy Off This Property!

Alexandra Gilmore is a Barnard College senior

Rap continued from page 7

Latino families as a class difference. "The pain is that we come out of working class families, and when you step into education you move into a different class," she said. According to Vasquez, in a country where the Horatio Alger myth is the opiate of the general population, the stratifications between the educated and the working classes are inflated.

Everyone at the rap session related the overwhelming respect and appreciation they had for their parents, specifically their mothers. "My mother did not have many choices but she did incredible things within the choices she had," said Vasquez.

Despite a society that refuses to overlook people's differences, the group decided that rap sessions helped to ease the difficult transition between the conflictual roles which Latino students must adopt at home and at school. "The thing that makes the most difference is to have this space to talk—to share some of the pain as well as the incredible things that happen to us," concluded Vasquez.

Stephane Staal is a Bulletin News Editor and a Barnard College junior

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Fight continued from page 20

characterized as a movement, because the activity has been fragmented, unsustainable, and often too quiet to elicit a real response from those who are responsible for chipping away at our reproductive rights. Fighting against Operation Rescue in Buffalo, NY is one step toward creating such a movement. When O.R. came to Wichita, Kansas last summer, they were successful in shutting down the three abortion clinics that exist there. This is appalling not only because O.R. is such a small fringe group, backed by the support of the Mayor of Wichita, the police, and even George Bush, but also because they encountered pitifully little opposition from people who consider themselves advocates of choice. We now have the opportunity to confront Operation Rescue again, to demonstrate to Bush, the Courts, and the American populace that we are willing to take a stand on abortion rights that goes a step beyond showing up to a rally in Washington.

Rather than relying on members of Congress and the Supreme Court, rather than waiting for November 3rd to vote in a "pro-choice president", we need to build something on the ground that once again makes a real issue of abortion rights, a movement that even goes on to question the status of women within our society and the very nature of the system under which our society functions. The vast majority of people in this country—both women and men—are pro-choice; let's create a climate that reflects that.

Tristin Adie is a Barnard College junior, a member of the Barnard/Columbia International Socialist Organization and BCSC Action Committee Head

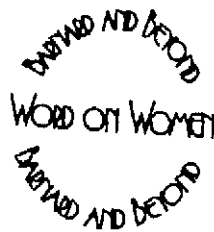
Thanks to everyone in the Barnard/Columbia community who helped to make our SPRING BLOOD DRIVE a success!

The winners of the Water Bottle Raffle are:

- Kathleen Yen
- Yelba Matamoros
- Joan Obra
- Jennifer Hall
- Shoshana Twersky
- Maria Ting
- Prudence Lim
- Kerry Dolan
- Miriam Ament
- Laura Eng
- Caroline Arfa
- Susan Park
- Carin Lueck
- Jennifer Lopkin
- Sharon Goldsmith
- Elaine Marchenor
- Jeremy Ament
- Eunice Kwon
- Susan Ortolano
- Del Levin

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Level McIntosh to
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See you at our fall
drive in October.**

- Leilynn Lau &
Susan Quinby
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Word On Women...

by Jenna Buffaloe and Abigail Pickus

Bodyguards for the Battered. . . Since women's cries for help are often ignored, especially by the police, women can now turn to bodyguards to protect them from their violent husbands or boyfriends.

In Milwaukee, Wisconsin, a bodyguard agency has aligned with a battered women's group in order to assist women pursued by violent men. Last year, 6,000 women sought restraining orders against the violent men in their lives in Milwaukee alone, according to the New York Times. And these are only the ones who filed for them.

Police should take the hint and work harder to protect battered women. Women need protection and they need it now. If we wait for yet another restraining order, many more women will die.

Gag Rule Ungagged. . . Even though the Bush administration recently revised their gag rule to allow doctors, but not nurses or counselors, to discuss abortion with their patients in federally funded clinics, this revision has no legal weight. The "gag" rule still applies to them.

The 4,000 governmentally funded health clinics across the country still have to adhere to this absurd rule, no matter what the administration says later. The only way to really alter this is to pass a bill in the legislature which would legally overturn the gag rule.

What ever happened to our right to free speech? Bush may alter his absurd statements all he wants—they're still ridiculous. Now, more then ever, we need a Reproductive Freedom Act.

Double discrimination. . . faces minority women who are more hindered by their sex in receiving tenured teaching positions in US law schools as opposed to minority men, according to a sociological study done recently. The study, entitled, "Double Minority: Empirical Evidence of a Double Standard in Law School Hiring of Minority Women," will be published in the September edition of the Southern California Law Review, according to the New York Times.

The study found that minority women are two times as likely to teach beginning courses and to obtain positions at less prestigious law schools than minority men. The women are also considerably less likely to be tenured than the men.

Sadly, we have a long way to go. Not just for minority rights—but for minority women's rights.

Hurray. . . for Anna Quindlen for winning the Pulitzer Prize for Commentary. This 39-year-old Barnard graduate (BC '74) has a syndicated column, "Public and Private," which appears twice a week on the op-ed page of the New York Times.

Quindlen is the third woman in history to receive the Pulitzer for Commentary. She received the prize for ten "compelling columns" on "a wide range of personal and political topics," according to the New York Times.

Anna Quindlen certainly is a Barnard Woman through and through. We're proud of her!

Something to look forward to. . . Herma Hill Kay, 57, is the first woman dean of Boalt Hall, the University of California's Law School. Kay has written extensively on sexual discrimination. She will certainly be an asset to the law school and the for the advancement of women's rights.

Raise The Red Lantern Exposes One-Time Dim Realities For Asian Women

- by Angela Tung

When Songlian, the fourth and newest wife of Master Chen arrives at his household, she witnesses century old family traditions. At the wife's house where the master spends the night many red lanterns are hung along the walkway, filling the house with an eerie red light. Afterwards, the wife has her feet washed several times, then massaged with small hammers whose clicking sounds echo throughout the courtyard. Similar images of ritual and tradition replay themselves throughout Zhang Yimou's (Red Sorghum, Ju Dou) newest film, Raise the Red Lantern. These images are at the same time haunting, beautiful, and powerful. They tell the story of women who have no choice but to live their lives as someone's wife or concubine.

Set in the 1920s in Northern China, Raise the Red Lantern centers on the activities of the Chen household for when year—summer to summer—where each wife has her own house and her own secrets. The women's lives revolve around pleasing—or not pleasing—the master, whose face is never shown. It is not all malicious backstabbing, although it does exist and from the most unexpected of sources. As often occurs in oppressive environments, the oppressed form bonds with one another, as do Songlian and Meishan, the third wife and former opera star. The first wife is from the noblest family but is ignored by the master because of her age and remains in the background, withering away. Zhouyun, the second wife, has "the face of a Buddha and the heart of a scorpion" and concentrates on giving Master Chen the son she could not years ago.

The story is as compelling as a soap opera without the melodrama or bizarre plot twists. There are, however, some inconsistencies in the characters. Songlian's maid, Yan'er (Kong Lin), who thought she was going to be the master's new wife, appears truly sorry and guilty when Songlian discovers a cursed doll with her name on it in Yan'er's room. Then, however, she continues to spit on Songlian's clothing

and to spy on her. Meishan, the third wife, at first appears as a spoiled and arrogant vixen who always wants her way. In reality, she is the most sympathetic one to Songlian for they both share a loss: Meishan, her place in the opera world, and Songlian, her place in a university. "I am only an opera star," she says to Songlian, "and you are only a student."

He Caifer, who plays Meishan, makes this transition very well and is completely convincing. Cao Cui Feng as the second wife however, has a more difficult task. She at first seems completely sympathetic with Songlian but actually has intentions to usurp Songlian's place in the family. Cao does an adequate, though not completely convincing job. Gong Li (Ju Dou) gives an excellent performance, effortlessly bringing many layers of her character to the surface. She arrives at the household, fresh faced and rather naive. She sees Yan'er washing clothes and unthinkingly kneels down to help her. When Yan'er finds out who she is, she snatches away the clothes and bucket. Songlian is shocked but then takes on her role as the new mistress, telling the maid to carry her bag.

As in his other films, Zhang uses colors as powerful symbols: the red of the lantern, the black of the cloth which covers them when Songlian shames the master, the snow which gives off an icy blue quality, making everything appear frozen (except the actors!). Without a lot of dialogue, the director conveys a story and hides significance behind the sights and especially the sounds of the film. When the chosen wife gets her feet massaged, the clicking sounds of the small hammers appear to reverberate throughout the entire courtyard, into the house of the other wives. In the early mornings, Meishan's lonely singing carries through the air bringing Songlian to her as does the flute of Master Chen's son. This reminds Songlian of the flute her father had given her before he died and of the days of her other life at the university, where her own choices had seemed so near.

Angela Tung is a Barnard College sophomore.

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March continued from page 12

Planned Parenthood Faye Wattleton also spoke.

Jesse Jackson, in an inspiring defense of reproductive rights, re-affirmed the morality of the pro-choice position by saying, "Choice is about dignity. It's about self respect."

The singing group Betty introduced Steinem with the playful announcement that they were nominating her for president. "I accept the nomination," Steinem responded, "George Bush has taken all the humility we might have felt about high office." Performance artist Karen Finley was also present and performed a monologue.

For all the speakers, it seemed to be a given that the Roe decision would be reversed, for the Supreme Court was never mentioned in any hopeful way. The speakers focused instead on the importance of passing the Freedom of Choice Act that would make the choice to have an abortion a federal right, as well as the importance of electing pro-choice politicians to Congress.

Eleanor Country Smeal from the Fund for the Feminist Majority indicated the urgency of the situation by saying, "If there's not a pro-choice candidate, you run for office." In reference to the "21st Century Party" pins that were being distributed, she said, "The Democratic and Republican parties are 19th century parties who never get it right!" Members of the crowd also recognized the importance of electing pro-choice politicians. "My belief is that freedom for women starts with this issue. The best thing we can do is register and vote. This is the one issue that we can vote and make a difference," said J. Stetina, a student at the University of Maryland and a member of the Washington Area Clinic Defense Task Force, which defends clinics that are harassed by militant anti-choice groups.

Many abortion rights supporters were marching with pro-Roe days on their mind, carrying signs that told the stories of women who had died from botched abortions. Especially tragic is the story of Becky Bell, a 17 year old from Indiana who died because of the state law which requires minors to receive parental consent before they can receive an abortion. Bell suffered from a massive infection, but no one knew what happened to her until an autopsy revealed that she died of a botched and illegal abortion.

Although reproductive rights have always been a formidable part of the feminist platform, the recent surge in activism has been sparked by court and legislative decisions which have been chipping away at abortion rights supposedly guaranteed in 1973 with the Roe v Wade Supreme Court decision. In 1977, the Hyde Amendment blocked funding for abortion for medicaid patients, thus effectively denying poor women the right to choose a safe and legal abortion. Abortion rights were further restricted in the 1989 Supreme Court decision Webster v Reproductive Health Services which allowed states to prohibit the use of public facilities for abortion as well permitting states to require women who are twenty weeks pregnant to undergo tests to determine fetal viability. On April 22, the Supreme Court will listen to the arguments set forth by the case involving the Pennsylvania law which requires married women to inform their husbands of their decision to have an abortion. The law also requires that minors obtain consent from their parents before they have an abortion. The Court's assessment of this case may be a crucial determining factor for the future of Roe v Wade.

Although reproductive rights was the issue that had gathered so many people, it was clear that for many people the demonstration was part of a greater concern for this country. Signs that read: "Gag me with a coat hanger-use your voice," showed a concern about the gag rule not only



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because it restricts access to abortion but also because it demonstrates a marked disregard for the first amendment on the part of the Administration. Anita Hill's name was referred to several times, as was the unacceptable situation of the underprivileged in this country, and the need for a livable working wage. Jesse Jackson summed up the concern by insisting that this country needs, "to choose another direction"

The pro-choice battle can be won. "Get people active everyday around abortion rights and even broader issues," Adie said.

But Mary, of Peter, Paul and Mary said it the best. "Illegal abortions are dangerous and sometimes deadly—we must never go back to that."

Jenna Buffaloe is a Bulletin Women's Issues Editor and a Barnard College junior. Abigail Vickus is a Bulletin Women's Issues Editor and a Barnard College sophomore.

Leff Field
Susan Leff

"Leff Field" Rises Again From The Quagmire To Rear Its Ugly Head

chorus: "Radio/Someone still loves you"), but the most poignant moment is from 1991's *Immundo*, "The Show Must Go On", a fitting epitaph to Mercury's life.

Afghan Whigs—*Congregation*. (Sub-pop)

Hailing from Cincinnati, the Whigs carry Sub-pop's trademark wall-of-sound (think Mudhoney, Soundgarden) even further while their engagingly soulful sound sets them apart from their labelmates. Lead singer Greg Dulli rasps and howls over guitarist Rick McCuller's brutal guitar riffs, and the overall effect is somewhat akin to driving 90 miles per hour through a long, narrow tunnel in the middle of nowhere, sans brakes and headlights. The best tracks ("This Is My Confession" and "Dedicate It") cut the deepest with lyrics like "My love don't comfort me/She toys with my sincerity", and the CD has an extra track that doesn't appear on the songlist.

Tori Amos—*Little Earthquakes*. (Atlantic)

Okay, I'm tired of the comparison, so let's get it out of the way RIGHT now: Tori Amos is **not** Kate Bush, **nor does she sound like Kate**, and the fact that the music press—and the industry—insist upon comparing the two is a sad commentary on the situations of the too-few women artists in the music business today. (Don't they know of any other women who sing and play the piano? Is Kate Bush the only female musician any of those men in suits have ever even heard of?)

That said, Tori Amos' voice is at once mature and innocent, her piano playing is quite accomplished and extremely effective, her melodies are subtle but catchy. Without trying to cover too much at once, Tori focuses on intelligent themes, which range from rape ("Me And A Gun") and S&M ("Leather") to organized religion ("Crucify"), without ever bordering on the trite or overly-clever. An elegant—if deadly serious—debut in all, *Little Earthquakes* nicely showcases Amos' talents and may set her on her way toward a brilliant career.

Lastly, don't miss out on Furnal Folkfest, a free (!) two-day event celebrating the talents of local and campus musicians, which will take place Fri. and Sat. Apr. 10 and 11. Look for signs on campus for time and location, or contact McAc for more information. See you there!

Susan Leff is a Barnard College senior, and a former Bulletin Arts Editor.

Coming up for air in the vast pools of swill known as "Thesis Hell," I noticed these new releases on my desk. Couldn't resist yet another form of study break, I guess, because I gave them all a listen (or two, or three, or more. . .):

The Hard Corps—*Def Before Dishonor*. (Interscope)

Last seen in New York with Primus, Fishbone and 24-7 Spyz, the six-piece Hard Corp opened for Ice-T last month at the Ritz. Launching into "Can Can't" with its opening line "Can you feel it?", the Hard Corp were met with a resounding "Yes!" as the captivated audience snatched up *Def* cassettes thrown by vocalist Dirty Bob. The highlight of the show was a cover of AC/DC's "Back In Black", and after the anthemic "Hard Corp", each member of the band was dripping sweat and stage diving as the crowd cheered along. Although the LP was a let down after seeing the live performance, it's certainly worth a listen, so check out "Three Blind Mice" and "Biggamobiggamobetta."

Public Image Limited—*That What Is Not*. (Virgin)

Part of what works so well here are the outside influences of producer Dave Jerden (Alice In Chains), the horn section from Tower of Power, and guest vocalist Bonnie Sheridan on "Good Things," all of which provide P.I.L. with their funkier sound to date as they rail against censorship and drug addiction. Certainly their best LP in years, if not ever, *That What Is Not* bumps, grinds and throbs with aggressive material, intelligent lyrics and Jim McGeogh's noisy guitars—who knew vocalist/bassist Johnny Rotten (a.k.a. John Lydon) had it in him?

Queen—*Classic Queen*. (Hollywood)

What better tribute to the memory of Freddy Mercury than the "Bohemian Rhapsody" scene (and subsequent MTV video) from *Wayne's World*? Featured here with 16 other tracks that span the length of Queen's 20 year career, this collection is the North American version of *Queen's Greatest Hits II*, which was previously unavailable in the United States. My favorite track is 1981's "Under Pressure," co-written, produced and performed with David Bowie (which, incidentally, may also be heard on my answering machine for those who don't remember it). 1984's "Radio Ga Ga" is an ode to the good old days before MTV (with the line from the

Oh Bulletin,

Oh Bulletin,

What would we doest without thoust?

Come Join us!

Washington Was Big, But the Fight For Reproductive Freedom Continues

- by Tristin Adie

After a very hectic few months of running around trying to raise awareness, money, and the numbers of people who would join the Columbia contingent to go March for Women's Lives in Washington, I couldn't have been more elated when, at 5 in the morning on April 5th, I made my way through the crowd of 750 people who had gathered at the Columbia gates, raring to go to the Capitol. For those of you who have not already heard, Columbia University, through the efforts of Barnard/Columbia Students for Choice (BCSC) and numerous other organizations on campus, sent no fewer than 19 buses (950 people) to Washington for what some are calling the largest demonstration Washington has ever seen. Four of these buses left from the Medical School at 168th Street, while 15 left from the Columbia gates. After some apprehension that we were not going to be able to fill even the ten buses we had originally reserved, the realization that we would have one of the largest student contingents in Washington was an exciting one indeed.

The March turned out to be massive as well, so large, in fact, that activity in the march often consisted more of

Yes and no. For those of you who remember the 1989 pro-choice rally in Washington, attended by approximately 600,000 people (at that time the largest rally Washington had ever seen), remember also that the Webster decision was handed down soon afterward. The Webster decision falls under the rubric of measures that chip away at Roe v. Wade, since it returned the power to enact abortion legislation to the states. This, in effect, made it possible for states like Pennsylvania, Utah, Louisiana, and Oklahoma to create abortion legislation that includes, among other things, restrictions on the conditions under which a woman may receive an abortion, parental consent requirements for minors, spousal notification requirements, and so forth. I remember thinking after the Webster decision "My god!! Hundreds of thousands of women and men marched in the streets to demonstrate their support for a woman's right to an abortion—right by the White House, by the steps of the Capitol, maybe even by the offices of some of the justices. And yet we were defeated. This is not a democracy."

I don't want the same thing to happen today. When June comes, and the Pennsylvania case is handed down, I don't want to look back on the last year of struggle around

Roe v Wade was originally won because masses of angry, politicized, active women took to the streets repeatedly, pushing to the forefront of American consciousness such issues as free abortion on demand, equal pay for equal work, increased opportunities for women's advancement in education and the workplace, and the liberation of women.

abortion rights and feel like our efforts have been in vain. I don't want to feel defeated once again because, despite the fact that a record number of people came all the way to Washington to make their voices heard, we're still not being listened to. We can win this issue but only if people realize that this is an ongoing struggle. Going to Washington every few

years, voting on November 3rd (the suggested strategy of one of the march's main organizing groups, the National Abortion Rights Action League - NARAL), writing to legislators and getting more women into office are not the sorts of "actions" that are going to safeguard our control over our own destinies. The National Organization for Women, NARAL, and other pro-choice groups have been advocating these strategies for years, and yet we've continued to go backward. Roe v. Wade was originally won because masses of angry, politicized, active women took to the streets repeatedly, pushing to the forefront of American consciousness such issues as free abortion on demand, equal pay for equal work, increased opportunities for women's advancement in education and the workplace, and the liberation of women. In such a climate, a conservative Supreme Court, with a Nixon appointee writing the decision ruled in favor of a woman's right to an abortion.

Such a turnout was not only empowering and a spectacle for the eyes, it was an important indicator of the overwhelming support for a woman's right to an abortion that exists in this country. It would seem to anyone who was there, or to anyone who heard anything about the sheer numbers of people who turned out for the event, that there's no way Roe v. Wade will be overturned in the next few years, no way that the Pennsylvania Law will be declared constitutional, no way that these slow and systematic attempts to do away with the hard earned control women gained over their own lives and bodies 20 years ago can continue. It's inconceivable that legislators, the President, and the Supreme Court "Justices" can look at this rally and claim that Americans don't support a woman's right to an abortion. We've won, haven't we?

This is where we need to look to find lessons for victory today. The activity around abortion rights in which we have involved ourselves for the last several years cannot be

see Fight on page 16

South of the Border (the Mason-Dixon Line, That Is)

- Kinn-Ming Chan

A it deco sky, art deco sand and all the deco architecture in South Miami Beach (or SoBe for the hipsters) can't fool me out of recognizing the distinct for the cultural wasteland that it is. On a Spring Break escapade the Chans ventured south, to Florida. A fairly well traveled lot, we did not expect the hostility which met us.

We're not in Michigan any more, Toto, oh no. The streets are emptied when light fills the sky. Occasionally tanned bodies on rollerblades leave you wondering about shadows and speed. As dusk falls and the air cools, leaving pink sand and orange moon, the streetside cafes become packed with European jetsetters and long legged models. Traffic is impossible and parking meters are closely monitored by diligent police throughout the night, Sundays included. Scoping and scamming and being seen on the main strip, Ocean Drive, is the evening's purpose. All of this goes on while record snow falls blanket New England.

With my sister and her camera in tow, daily walks at all hours of the day served to juxtapose the ugliness of the prevalent xenophobia with the bewilderingly placid landscape. Like lepers or pariahs, we could not walk half a block without being accosted by some pedestrian's self-satisfied remark (all of which, I might note originated from men). There were no circumstances where a woman was the agitator. We were two of four Asians in the area, the other two being my parents.

"Konichiwa" Wrong language, asshole. What a fallacy to assume all Asians are Japanese, or that the separate ethnicities are so alike as to be indistinguishable from one another. It would be the same thing for me to say "Sprechen Sie Deutsch?" to every white person I see.

"Oh, beautiful Chinagirl." Not too condescending. The painful and negative baggage this phrase carries comes

directly from European ethnocentric colonialism. It is far from cute.

"Why don't you go back where you came from." He couldn't possibly mean Michigan, could he? If he meant the country of my ethnicity, couldn't I say the same to every non-Native American Indian?

"What do you want, more of our money?" We're spending ours as tourists. It is simply not true that all Asians who travel are Japanese, or that they all have a death wish for the American economy. The self-centered and xenophobic logic behind a statement like this makes me wonder about the function of public schools.

"You speak very good English." Pretty impressive, since I was born in this country.

We were both feeling uncomfortable and conspicuous. On the street, with those belligerent, ignorant, insensitive remarks ringing in my ears, I suffered from a case of instant regression. I wanted to shake them and tell them to just shut up. I wanted to at least let them know that as they talked about us behind our backs, literally, that I understood perfectly that the depth to which they had fallen was the lowest a human would ever achieve. With closed and uninterested minds most could barely chuckle when I replied with distinct announcement to whatever statement that, "I'm sorry, but I don't speak English." They hardly had the decency to even suffer embarrassment for their mistake.

I'll look over the sea and the sky with words of encouragement from my parents, and hope that our strength will change these frustrating, defensive and destructive attitudes.

Kinn-Ming Chan is a Bulletin Commentary Editor and a Barnard College first-year student.

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A View of Asian-American Women Writers

- by BeiBei She

Asian Pacific American Awareness Month (APAAM) at Columbia University and the Asian-American Writers Workshop, an off-campus organization promoting writings of the Asian-American experience, hosted a panel of Asian-American women writers on Wed April 8 in the James room of Barnard Hall. Veena Cabreros-Sud, who graduated with degrees in Women's Studies and Political Science from Columbia, writes poetry on Anti-Asian violence and fairy tales constructed from her Filipino ancestry. She admitted that the militant feminist tone in some of her works has, on occasion, offended her male Caucasian audience.

Marie G. Lee, a Korean-American raised in Minnesota, writes young adult novels because she felt the void of literature relevant to being Asian in America during her own adolescence. Lee stresses writing as a release of one's individual experience. Reading from her upcoming new novel, Lee depicted a teenage girl who draws a line on her lids every morning to look more like her Midwestern peers.

Lisa Simmons, a founding member of the Asian-American Writers Workshop, uses poetry to explore the flourishing works of what is being referred to as the Asian-American Literary Renaissance.

The final panelist was Barbara Tran, an American born Vietnamese poet and a Master of Fine Arts candidate at Columbia, who creates verses to bridge the expression gap between her parent culture of Vietnam and her immediate culture of America. The panelists discussed their writings in relation to their cultural conditioning in America.

The Asian-American literary experience is as rich as the cultures and ethnicities of Asia. However, it is crucial to remember that these Asian-American writers write in English, and consider themselves Americans of Asian descent. Because they write in English, their works are to be categorized under American Literature. The false category of Ethnic Writing, isolates minority writers and prevents them from being academically recognized by the mainstream majority. These writings, historiographies or fiction, were written for the Asian-American writers themselves, having frequently been coded as foreigners in their homeland America; and for their parents, who lacked the language skills to voice their encounter with America. As writers, these gifted Asian-Americans represent prototypic aspects of

their ancestral cultures. Viewed individually, works such as Amy Tan's *The Joy Luck Club*, Maxine Hong Kingston's *The Women Warrior*, or Louis Chu's *Eat A Bowl of Tea*, may seem stereotypical, and narrowly scoped to promote further Western prejudice about Asians, but viewed collectively, these works are invaluable to preserving an often invisible portion of the American culture. The gift of writing is a potent political instrument. The social implications of writing on the securing of status for minorities are phenomenal. The act of writing factual histories or artistic fictions of the minority experience is politically empowering for Asian, Latino, and African-Americans. The responsibility of today's Asian-American writers is to fulfill the literary void of their identity in American culture with their works.

As Asian-American women, the responsibilities of writing extends from race to gender. They must write for Asians, but also write as women. The two issues do not necessarily come in conflict with each other, but writing on race alone is a complex enough task, compound that with gender, and the task of writing is even more challenging for the Asian-American women writer. These women can draw on the ethnic histories and customs of their Asian ancestry, they can also draw on radical ideas of modern feminists. But because of these inspirations, they are also more prone to double discrimination. The four panelists linked themselves closely with the writings of African-American women writers such as Ntozake Shange (BC '70), who Barbara Tran attributed as a poet debunking the rhythmic restrictions of traditional poetry writing. Veena Cabreros-Sud referred to the fluid and tapestry-like writing of Toni Morrison's fiction as influential in the shaping of her early literary perception, before she discovered relevant Asian-American works. The universality of womanhood is stressed by some of these Asian-American writers, still others among them attempt to escape the labeling of their works as ethnic creations, and therefore the fate of being dismissed from the arena of literary legitimacy.

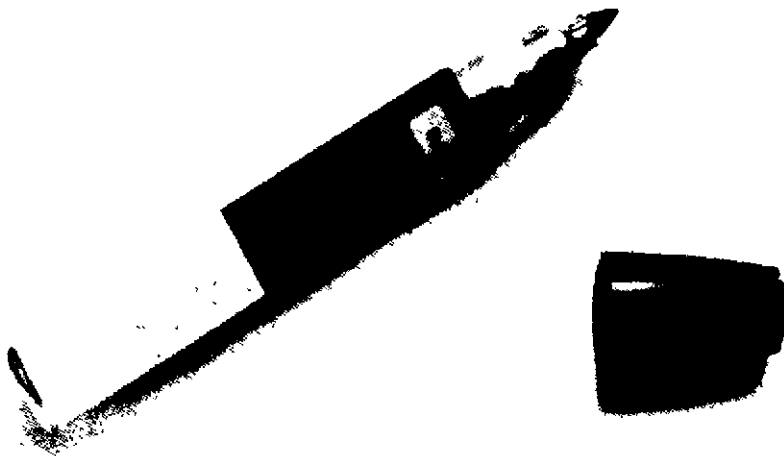
As Americans of Asian descent who lack adequate knowledge of the Asian languages, these writers often encounter criticisms with authenticity when referring to their respective cultures. Because the accuracy of translation is problematic and untrustworthy, Asian-American writers, especially women, have been repeatedly attacked on their

writings on Asia. Amy Tan and Maxine Hong Kingston have not always been enthusiastic supported by the Asian American community, they are sometimes accused of betraying their heritage and selling out to cater the taste of the Caucasian majority. Their efforts in contributing Asian voices to American Literature are underappreciated by the Asian community. Writers should be judged by the merit of their writing and not hold the responsibility of spokesperson for their race or gender.

Bei Bei She is a Barnard College first-year student.



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Arts Calendar

Exhibits

"The Lotus Transcendent: Indian and Southeast Asian Art. Fine and rare sculpture works from Thailand, Cambodia, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Japan. The Met, thru 6/28

"The Art of Archibald J. Motley, Jr." a retrospective of over 50 works of this important 20th century American artist. The Studio Museum of Harlem, 144 W. 125th St., thru 6/7

"Bridges and Boundaries. African Americans and American Jews." This exhibition examines the relationship between African Americans and American Jews in the 20th century, revealing a complex story of cooperation and conflict, shared concerns, and different realities and perceptions. See over 300 artifacts, photographs, documents, media material, and works of original art.

The Jewish Museum, at The NY Historical Society, Central Park at 77th St.

Film

Rubble Dance Long Island City, by Rudy Burckhardt, featuring Douglas Dunn and Dancers. Brilliantly clad dancers fill normally disregarded industrial spaces with splashes of blues, reds, and purples as they dance on train tracks, piles of bricks and even a great salt mountain. Th, 4/14 at 8:30pm, Anthology Film Archives, 32 Second Ave. TXS- \$10

Books

Hollywood Babylon Series. Valley of the Dolls, d. Mark Robson, with Patty Duke, Sharon Tate, Susan Hayward, Ice Giant. (1967) Three women are nearly destroyed by show business. From Jacqueline Susann's novel. 4/14 @ 7, 9, 11.

Mommie Dearest, d. Frank Peary, with Faye Dunaway. (1981). Based on autobiography of Joan Crawford's daughter, this is a savage and compelling portrait of JC and the Hollywood studios in their heyday. 4/17 @ 7, 9, 15, and 11:30.

La Dolce Vita, d. Federico Fellini, with Marcello Mastroianni, Anita Ekberg, Anouk Aimee, Yvonne Furneaux (Italy, 1961). A serious author supports himself by writing for cheap tabloids, gradually succumbing to the vacuous self-indulgent lives of the wealthy. 4/19 @ 7 and 10:15

Ferris Reel

The Commitments, a bunch of working-class Dubliners form a soul band in this music-filled hit of 1991. 4/16 @ 7:30 and 10:00.

The Producers, Mel Brooks directed and wrote the Oscar-winning script for this comedy classic. Gene Wilder stars in a story about the business of making movies. 4/19 @ 8 and 10.

Music

Blind Melon at the Ritz, 4/21 and 4/22, call now for TXS. Rollins Band on their "Volume Tour," a 2-night concert, each different, txs purchased separately. 4/24 and 4/25 at CBGB's.

Iphigene's Women's Coffeehouse, with special guest, Ann Di Franco 4/16 @ 9 in the Quad Cafe

Postscript

April 17. poets and storytellers from CU perform their work; Marc Berger, and more TBA.

April 18. Ruthie Foster, Kat Eggston, Andrew Calhoun, and Andrew Vladeck

Performance Art

Carmelita Tropicana and Uzi Parnes, intrigue, exoticism and titillation shape this multi-media spectacle. 4/16-19, 4/23-26, 4/30-5/3, @ 8pm, P S 122, 150 First Ave. at 9th St. TXS- \$12

New Stuff Lisa Lerner, a Robin Hood for the late, late, 20th Cen; Ben Munster pairs sexual and dance techniques when he performs his new solo to archaic wisdoms quoted from an early gay self-help book, Marlies Yearby w/ live music?, Cydney Wilkes offers a new quartet w/ music by Zeena Parkins 4/16-19 @ 9pm P S 122

Theatre

"The Love Affairs of an Old Maid," written and directed by Lucinda Rhea Zoe, is a turn of the century tale of sexual awakening and discovery. W.O.W. Cafe, 59 E. 4th St. 4/16-5/2

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