

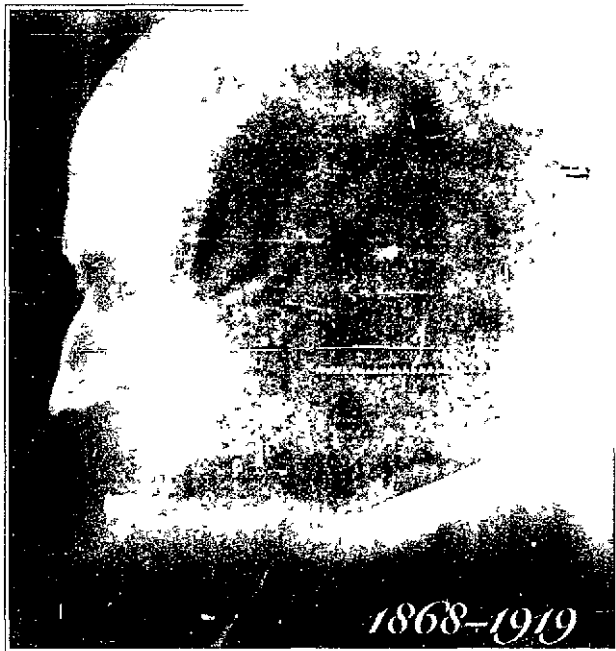


BARNARD BULLETIN

VOLUME CI NUMBER 6 OCTOBER 1968

INSIDE

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- Rupp's Inauguration
- Genital mutilation and the disparity between the sexes
- Demjanjuk deserves punishment



—A tribute to W.E.B. DuBois—

BEAR ESSENTIALS

ATTENTION! ATTENTION! If you see your name on this list, you must go to the Registrar's Office in 107 Milbank immediately

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Reminder to all students taking Psychology for the lab science requirement You must take labs from different categories See pp 33 and 214 of the 1993-94 Catalogue

New first-year students and new transfers If on Sept 1 or 2, you lost a money order drawn on a Massachusetts bank, go to the Registrar's office, 107 Milbank

Barnard students taking instrumental instruction at Columbia If you are taking a one-hour lesson, and your program listed only one point of credit, please come to the Registrar's office, 107 Milbank For this semester only, if a 1-hour, 2-point lesson brings you above 18 points, you will not be charged extra tuition

PETITIONS TO THE COMMITTEE ON PROGRAMS AND ACADEMIC STANDING

The Committee on Programs and Academic Standing meets biweekly on Thursdays, to act on requests for exceptions to faculty regulations and on applications for special or

combined majors Forms for requests (petitions) may be obtained at the Registrar's Office and must be returned there by the Monday prior to Committee meetings Please make sure that all relevant course titles and numbers and appropriate signatures are included If you have any questions, please contact your Class Dean or Dean Blank x42024

Act swiftly to resolve ACADEMIC PROBLEMS First, discuss them with your instructor and/or adviser Try signing up for Dean Webster's study skills mini-course (see below for details) Also, if more focused, ongoing assistance is needed, consider a tutor or the help rooms provided in several Barnard departments The following departmental resources are available: The Math Help Room is located in both 404 Mathematics and 404 Altschul, the hours are posted on the doors, For Physics, Biology, and Chemistry, go to your professor's office hours and schedule help sessions The Writing Room is open Sun - Thurs, 121 Reid Hall Sign up on the door for an appointment or call x48941 If you are working on a research paper, visit the Reference Desk on the second floor of the Barnard Library to arrange for an individual conference with a reference librarian As you avail yourself of one or more of these services to improve your skills, remember that our honor code requires that the work you submit for a course be entirely your own unless your instructor approves of other arrangements

ROOM SWAP INFORMATION IS NOW AVAILABLE at the Housing

Office for sophomores, juniors and seniors Hours are Mon - Fri, 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. in 110 Sulzberger Hall See your Resident Adviser for details The deadline is Fri., Oct. 29, 5 p.m.

FIRST YEAR OR TRANSFER STUDENTS who have not filed the required medical report and ques'onnaire with Health Services are urged to do so immediately If you have any questions call Health Services x42091

SENIOR CLIPBOARD

Senior Scholar applicants the deadline is today, Mon., Oct 11 Diploma Name Cards for Feb. '93 graduates should be turned in at the Registrar's Office, 107 Milbank, immediately Rhodes Scholarship - the application deadline is today, Mon., Oct 11 Essayists interested in the Elie Wiesel Prize in Ethics should consult Dean Schneider If you are applying to a graduate program in the humanities (which here includes History) and have a GPA of 3.6 or above, you might qualify for a Mellon Fellowship if interested, see Dean Schneider ASAP Don't forget the Graduate School Fair, Thursday, Oct. 14, see Career Services below for more information

TIME GRANTS FOR INDEPENDENT STUDY IN THE ARTS

A Barnard alumna has established a fund that will cover expenses for one to three students (materials travel, and other research costs) related to either a thesis or other project, in film, studio art dance theater music or writing Interested students may apply for a Time Grant by submitting a full description of their independent

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Etham Cocharan

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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.

The *Barnard Bulletin*
3009 Broadway
105 McIntosh Center
New York, New York 10027
(212) 854 2119

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Rupp needs to recognize importance of Barnard's affiliation with Columbia

In 1983, Presidents Futter and Sovern signed an agreement securing Barnard's status as a preeminent women's college even as Columbia College was opening its doors to women for the first time. The relationship has had benefits for both sides of Broadway. Yet there are still areas of concern that make the affiliation less than perfect, including the tenure system, persistent stereotypes about the types of students attending particular colleges, and controversy over the allocation of dormitory space. These issues need to be addressed, just as the issue of compensation for cross-registration was discussed in an arrangement finalized this past summer.

Last week, George Rupp was inaugurated as the new President of Columbia University. Due to oversight, many Barnard faculty members were not invited until the last minute. Rupp did mention Barnard in his address, but as a nearby institution that serves as a resource. While he got the part about being a distinct entity correct, he did not note clearly enough for many the role that Barnard plays as a college within this University.

Rupp hasn't been a resident of Morningside Heights for very long. Like any newcomer, he must learn about the unique relationship shared by Barnard and Columbia. As President of the University, he must recognize the advantages offered by our affiliation, as well as the weaknesses that need to be worked out. In a time of executive change in both the University as a whole and Barnard as a college, the importance of Barnard's relationship with Columbia should not go unrecognized.

EDITORIAL POLICY:

In order to be considered for publication, all Letters to the Editor from an individual must be signed by that individual and/or from a Barnard SGA and/or Columbia Student Council recognized campus organization.

Letters to the Editor must be submitted no later than the Thursday preceding the publication of the issue.

Signed articles, letters, or editorials represent the views of the writer; they do not necessarily reflect the views of the entire *Bulletin* staff.

The *Barnard Bulletin* is looking for writers and photographers. If interested contact the *Barnard Bulletin* at ext. 42119.

Columbia University inaugurates Rupp as 18th President President installed amid tradition, pomp

by Dory Dabrowski

At 10 AM, October 4, 1993, it seemed as though the inauguration of George Rupp as Columbia University's 18th President would not measure up to all of the hype that had surrounded it. Although a number of people had arrived early to stake their claims to the good seats, the expected 2300 spectators were slow to file in to Low Library Plaza, where the ceremony was set to take place. At 10:00, it looked as though everyone excluded from attending the ceremony (it was by invitation only) wouldn't be missing out on much.

That changed at 10:30 when the Columbia University Orchestra began to play and the audience turned around towards Butler Library to watch the long academic procession as it made its way across College Walk up towards Low Library. The procession included Columbia alumni, faculty, deans and trustees. Representatives from Oxford, Yale, Cornell, Dartmouth, the University of Pennsylvania and over 200 other universities marched in the Procession of Academic Institutions. The marchers were in full academic dress, which made for a very colorful and regal looking line.

cont RUPP p 23

Confusion surrounds inauguration festivities

by Rachel Rinaldo and Claire Brnberg

On Monday, October 4th, in a grand display of academic pride, Columbia University inaugurated its eighteenth President, George Rupp. Despite the huge number of invited guests from the University and elsewhere, hundreds of seats remained vacant. University Public Relations spokesperson Judy Dancy noted that a

housand students were in fact invited to the event, but the Columbia Daily Spectator refuted this claim in an article published the day after the inauguration. It reported that students were not in fact issued invitations. Although most classes were cancelled, most students did not attend the inauguration, assuming that

they had not been invited. When the organizers realized that many guests had failed to show, security officers posted at the front gates were told to allow anyone with a CUID to sit in the audience.

Students, however, were not the only victims of last minute planning. Apparently, some Barnard faculty members did not receive invitations until a week before the event, and a few never received them. Barnard's Director of Public Affairs, Beverly Solochek, thought that the entire faculty of Barnard was invited, but acknowledged that

photo by Maria Choe

George Rupp was inaugurated on Low steps in a ceremony of tradition and symbolism

cont INVITATIONS p 22

Intramurals at Barnard start fall season; offer recreation for students at all levels

by Kathryn Cassino

The Barnard College intramural program began its fall season on Tuesday night with six-on-six volleyball games in the Barnard gym.

Intramurals are a lot of fun, said Colleen Romaka (BC '94) who has been an active member of the program for the past three years. It's not about being good and winning, it's a social event. Over 150 university students enrolled in the autumn session. Currently there are eight co-recreational teams and five women's teams.

Some people are afraid to join because they don't think they're good enough or don't have a team, said Diana Sredni (BC '95) who has played intramural volleyball and basketball. You don't have to be a professional player. There are lots of different levels, Sredni said. It is also not necessary to sign up as a team. A person can join as an individual and will be placed on a team compatible with their level of performance.

Director of Intramurals Molly Wynne notes that intramurals give students another option in sports. Not all students go out for varsity teams because of academics. Intramurals offer a low-key environment with structure, Wynne said.

Games are scheduled in tournament format. Play is formalized with students acting as officials, scorekeepers and managers. The Physical Education department is always looking for new members to join the intramural program. The registration fee is \$1 per person. If you want to do it, the opportunity is there, said Sredni.

The program also needs students who would like to work as officials. For more information contact Molly Wynne at extension 42080. As Molly said, the best person is the one who acknowledges the value of play in life.



photo by Stan of So 1990

Intramurals have a long history at Barnard. These students are practicing for intramural volleyball in 1978.

Kathryn Cassino is a Barnard College student.

EXTRA INCOME '93

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Gathering of world youth raises hopes for new U.N. charter

by Mary-Kathryn Silvestri

The Columbia University Model United Nations and World Federalist Clubs co-sponsored an international student youth gathering to educate and mobilize students for creating a new United Nations Charter. The conference, held at the School of International and Public Affairs, was a global educational experiment that was attended by representatives from over forty countries. Students at the conference discussed such issues as overpopulation, disarmament, and poverty.

The Director General of the conference, Richard Ponzio, emphasized the need for Model United Nations Simulations of this kind. "Unlike conventional Model United Nations, which force the students to accept the current construction of the present United Nations system, the Columbia United Nations Charter Review Simulation affords student delegates the opportunity to reform and improve the United Nations system," he said. Ponzio felt that even more important than the actual Model United Nations simulation was the degree of cooperation the participants displayed at the conference. As a result of the Columbia conference two important global youth initiatives were launched: the Campaign for a New United Nations Charter and Youth '95.

The Campaign for a New United Nations Charter was incorporated into the United Nations Conference because World Federalist and Model United Nations Club members thought that the principles of the Charter Review Organization would add a dynamic previously unknown to Model United Nations conferences, as well as to help launch the campaign in a setting responsive to the problems facing the next generation: a meeting of youth leaders. The Campaign for a New United Nations Charter proved to be attractive to the young delegates because of the principles that guide it. The campaign calls for a new updated charter because the old charter written in 1945 at the end of the second World War is unable to encompass the needs of nations in the post Cold War era. Another reason for United Nations Charter reform is to facilitate the new sense of democracy that is prevailing across the world. There are no more political blocs left; the proponents for a new charter claim only regional ones. The present charter does not reflect the sense of global

community that is being exhibited today. Instead it applies to a world of the past where the elite five member states of the United Nations (China, France, Great Britain, Russia and the United States) have the power to block any agenda that does not merit their approval.

At the Columbia Charter Review Conference simulation there were scheduled meetings for participants in youth



photo by Mary Kathryn Silvestri

Richard Ponzio, Director General of the conference, discusses model U.N. with Bas Auer, Secretary General of a top youth organization.

organizations to gather and discuss ways of becoming further involved in issues of global, regional and national interest. The various youth organizations who represent leading environmental, human rights and political non-governmental organizations, decided to form a common partnership. Jovy Astillero, the conference liaison to the United Nations, said that one of the goals of Youth '95 is to facilitate smoother relations with the United Nations and their affiliates. Astillero is a youth organizer from the Philippines who helped to formulate a plan for Youth '95. While at Columbia, the young leaders were able to build a consensus about their goals for 1995 and their next meeting place and time. It was established that the next meeting of the group would occur during March of 1994 in Amsterdam. At the Amsterdam meeting the final agenda will be set and measures for the implementation will be

cont. U.N., p. 8

Historian lectures on woman who "slipped out of history"

by Malena Watrous

The Columbia Center For Women's Studies hosted a lecture by historian Christine Stansell. Stansell's lecture was about the life and work of Louise Bryant, a "Greenwich Village Rebel," from the first half of the Twentieth Century. Students and other interested members of the community crowded into the small lecture hall to hear Stansell talk about Bryant's life and to debate over the contents of her paper. Stansell focused on how Bryant is yet another example of a woman whose work disappears in history, as her credibility was intertwined with her husband's career.

During the First World War, Louise Bryant left her husband and came East to live in the Village with John Reed, a journalist with whom she shared Socialist and anti-war visions. They traveled together to Europe, where Reed launched Bryant's career in journalism, and where the World War One battlefield served as an impetus for Bryant's writing. She established herself as a journalist and a sympathizer of the Socialist party in Petrograd, but when Reed died, her career unexpectedly floundered. Bryant remarried, had a daughter, and traveled around Europe with her family, never to publish again. Bryant was plagued with Durkin's Disease and severe alcoholism. She once wrote in a letter to an old friend "So many sad things happened to me this year. I try to forget it by drinking too much but that only makes things worse."

Stansell listed the many titles under which historians

classify Louise Bryant: "A self-consciously brave woman, Socialist, indomitable fighter for women's rights, and through her journalism, champion of the oppressed." Stansell asked the audience "Do we have any interest in women who disappear from history?" Following this theme, Stansell concentrated upon Bryant's life after Reed's death and the decline of her career. As Reed's name grew as a committed Socialist and historical figure, Bryant struggled to hold onto Reed's memories to "write herself back into history." Stansell said that Bryant began to "dole out bits of Reed's legacy, his writing, like a professional widow."

Stansell concluded by saying that Bryant was important for her own work, but that her history was also closely intertwined with that of John Reed, and that she deserved the recognition she sought as an important figure in his life. Stansell's lecture evoked lively responses from members of the audience, one of whom asked, "why do you find such importance in a drunk on her last legs in Paris?" Stansell laughed, and admitted that in following so closely the lives of her historical subjects, she grows close to, but also critical of them. She said a fellow historian once told her "You make Bryant out as having failed you." Stansell's lecture provided insight into the life of an important woman who "slipped out of history."

Malena Watrous is a first-year at Barnard.

Students hope to inspire others to work for restructured U.N.

from U.N., p. 7

agreed upon. The offices of Youth 95 will be based at the Interchurch Center on Claremont Avenue in New York City and at the Haage in Amsterdam. The New York office will house the United Nations youth liaison and be responsible for networking and fundraising activities. The Amsterdam office branch will organize the next international meeting and serve as a center for ongoing youth communication.

The hope of those who organized the conference was to inspire student leaders worldwide to work for a

strengthened and restructured United Nations system. They believe that the United Nations Charter Review simulations will be a useful tool for educating and activating students on issues relating to world order systems changes. It appears that the people running the Columbia Conference for Charter Review did exactly what they had hoped. Hundreds of students left Columbia ready to spread the call for global cooperation to every part of the world.

Mary Kathryn Silverstein is a sophomore at Barnard.

W.E.B. DuBois is celebrated and remembered

by Ayana Byrd

Isaac Newton once said "If I see farther it is because I am on the shoulders of giants." Newton's words were used centuries later to describe Dr. W.E.B. DuBois at the 125th anniversary tribute of his life held last Monday at Carnegie Hall. Hundreds came out to pay tribute to the man called "America's greatest contribution to the minds of humankind" by

activist and attorney Abbott Simmons. DuBois' life spanned not only a great number of years (1868-1963), but intellectually his mind covered vast terrain. He championed Black nationalism, socialism, organized labor, women's rights, and Pan-Africanism throughout his life. The array of celebrities, intellectuals, and statesmen who took the stage at the Oct. 4th event reflected the many dimensions

of DuBois' thoughts and actions. Both an intellect and an activist, DuBois was a rare human being who came out of the ivory tower of academia to influence generations of people—black, white, Asian, African, and Latino. The first black graduate of Harvard, DuBois can be an example to each of us who have ever struggled to give action to our thoughts and make a difference.

The audience was comprised of people from all backgrounds, nationalities, and ages. Hosts Ossie Davis and Ruby Dee, the married couple who have not only given of themselves as entertainers, but as players in the long-standing struggle for civil rights, first introduced David DuBois, son of W.E.B. DuBois. He set the tone and direction of the evening. David DuBois emphasized that

while he hoped all would leave Carnegie Hall with a better understanding of his father and his message, it was the young people that he was most interested in affecting. W.E.B. DuBois wrote in 1949 that "of all the civil rights for which the world has struggled and fought for five thousand years, the right to learn is undoubtedly the most

fundamental. Only through education and learning the truth about the past could each generation free itself of the dogmas of an oppressive society." David DuBois wanted the memory of his father to stay alive in the minds of our generation so that we may one day work towards dismantling the problems of the world. To demonstrate the commitment of the W.E.B. DuBois Foundation of which David DuBois is head, two high school students received the new book by David Levering Lewis, *W.E.B. DuBois: Biography of a Race*. These two students from New York high schools were selected based on their ability to capture the essence of DuBois' message through art and poetry.

Continuing with DuBois' stress on involving the young in all struggles for empowerment and

equality, the second act of the night was the LaGuardia High School Gospel Choir. They sang two selections. Gospel music was one of the characteristics of Black culture that kept DuBois grounded in the African-American community when he left Harvard and began teaching at the historical Black college, Fisk University. A performance later on in the evening by Bernice Johnson Ragan also emphasized the place of gospel music in the African-American experience.

W.E.B. DuBois stressed not only the importance of political and economic self-determination, but of cultural autonomy as well. The extensive list of performers at the



photo courtesy of Esther Jackson

cont. DuBois, p. 24

The challenge of October Clinic defense braces itself for a Rescue

by Nicola Haia

It's an early Saturday morning in October in front of the Lincoln Clinic in Manhattan. The weekend traffic on Broadway is quite light and scatterings of pedestrians make their way down the street with less hurried and determined steps than usual. Four New York City policemen sip coffee and chat at the doors of the clinic. Across from them, is an NYPD van where 5 or 6 more policemen and men sit. A second van filled with more personnel is parked two streets uptown at 70th. All units are presumably stationed here this Saturday — as they have been each week — keeping watch over the two groups assembled on the sidewalk opposite one another, separated by two

sets of police blockades. Cordoned off on one side are three older people, their heads tilted down in prayer. They stand behind a display something like a triptych. On the left side are pictures from a popular national magazine detailing the "beginning of life." In the center is a portrait of the Virgin Mary, on the right, a blown-up picture of an eight week-old fetus. The three clutch prayer books and read in unison, turning pages in time with one another.

On the other side is a rather motley group of about 15 to 20 younger women and men, characterized by a relatively less somber mood. Some munch on bagels. Some discuss politics. Others distribute flyers to passers by exclaiming, "We're Pro Choice!" But then when Julie, a New York Clinic Defense Task Force organizer asks for the group's attention, the atmosphere changes. Everyone's gaze shifts towards her and they listen intently as she updates them on the latest whereabouts of an Operation Rescue organizer. The group learns that he's left Manhattan and is

en route to Westchester. There are muted cheers, expressing relief that, at least for today, no hit from Operation Rescue is in the offing. Yet, this only means that they must wait it out until next week, or the week after

that as sources predict an Operation Rescue visit to New York some time in October.

These two groups, which gather here weekly, anti-abortion activists and clinic defenders, are separated by something more powerful than mere physical barriers. They are divided by two entrenched and opposing sets of beliefs. All claim to be fighting for rights, the anti-abortionists, for the right to life of "unborn children," clinic defense,

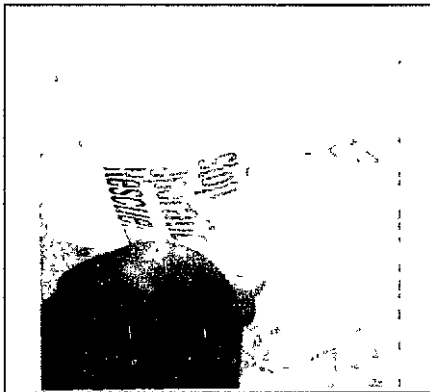


photo by Wanda Chan

for the rights of women to access to proper medical care, for the ability to choose. Increasingly, clinic defenders, abortion providers, and many health care workers are being forced to protect not only the rights of would be patients but also to defend their own ability to pursue their work and ensure their safety in the process.

Of late the battle between abortion activists and the anti-abortion opposition has assumed an almost savage appearance. Some fanatical "pro life" advocates have moved beyond the stage of spiritual warfare committing horrific acts that lead many to label them terrorists. Last spring the murder of Dr. Gunn in Florida stirred the nation and hurled the issue of abortion access into the headlines. Still ongoing are other forms of violence such as the use of butyric acids directed at clinics, bombing, and a varied sort of sinister sabotage.

Operation Rescue National, founded and led by Randall Terry, is the largest and most influential group of anti-

abortion activists. Though all members of the group must take a pledge of non violence, an article in the August *Progressive*, states that "their allies around the country may not be so committed to that concept." Critics say that this may have something to do with Terry's contentious sermonizing and incitations. During a rally last year in Washington D.C. he announced a campaign targeting doctors, vowing to "expose them for the vile, blood-sucking hyenas that they are." The article continues that "Terry told his followers that if there are no doctors to do abortions, it doesn't matter whether abortion is legal."

It's words like these that grabbed Abhaya Kaufman's (BC '95) attention last year and prompted her to join in the fight for abortion rights as a clinic defender. Kaufman explains the development of her involvement. "I heard Kathy Speller talk about the violence being perpetrated against abortion providers by anti-abortion activists. I was infuriated that they were directing violence toward individual health care workers. It wasn't until I was on-sight that I found out that patients and abortion activists were also targets." Kaufman spent the summer in Milwaukee as an intern for the National Clinic Defense Project sponsored by The Feminist Majority Foundation and now works weekly as an escort at the Lincoln Clinic.

This month Kaufman and other clinic defenders are preparing each week for an anticipated hit by Operation Rescue National in New York. Sponsoring city-wide facilitator training sessions and redoubling publicity efforts, clinic defenders are bracing themselves for a confrontation. Even though Operation Rescue presents a serious threat for patients and providers, the mood among task force members is confident that Operation Rescue's efforts will be thwarted. Eager to join in the defense, Wanda Chan (BC '97) recently attended a clinic defense training session sponsored by Barnard Columbia Students for Choice (BCSC). Chan explains how she was struck by the urgency and seriousness of the issue. "Up until now, I had

talked about abortion rights a lot at school in debates and discussions with friends. But, it was all in theory. Then when I went to the clinic defense training, it became something physical. They showed us how to defend ourselves when these people are about to charge at you because you believe in women's rights. It made me realize that the other side wasn't joking around."

For Kaufman, her experiences with abortion rights have already crossed the boundary of theory. She recalls an experience she had this summer in Milwaukee. "We had people with their hands cuffed on the ground, then physically moving towards a number of women shouting, 'Don't kill your babies!'"

They were shoving pictures of bloody fetuses into women's cars and yelling, 'This is what you did!' She even remembers receiving vague threats on her life. They shouted at me, 'I pray you die for killing babies today!'"

What disturbs Kaufman the most about the anti-abortion



Pro-choice protesters show support outside a clinic.

photo by Wanda Chan

activists she encountered has been their mean-spiritedness and their prevailing anti-woman posture, their narrow-mindedness. She says, "The thing that struck me the most was the ratio of men to women. It was generally 3 to 1." She explains these activists' characterization of Pro Choice activists as necessarily lesbian. "I was being called a lesbian, as if that was an

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Women and science

How successful is Barnard at overcoming society's sexism?

by Margarida Jorge

A Barnard student's academic time is seldom entirely her own. Demands imposed by seemingly endless requirements deprive students of a great measure of control. Whether we as students view this situation as auspicious or not, we tend to assume that some justification exists for these requirements.

We presume, for instance, that two semesters of lab science are intended to teach us to think analytically (in terms of the scientific method) and to promote an elusive sense of well-roundedness. Some students appreciate this attempt at a well-rounded education more than others. The degree to which this appreciation extends seems largely based on each individual's experience with science in the past and on which science she chooses to study at Barnard.

By now, everyone knows that American cultural posits the idea that women are not "scientific" and should therefore stick to poetry and the social sciences. This myth has become somewhat of an obstacle to female scientific achievement. Indeed, this twisted ideology pervades all aspects of American society and even lurks invidiously in our system of education. Here we find (if we bother to look closely) a subconscious and subtle curriculum which teaches young women to fear science and mathematics, thereby creating a self-perpetuating system of bias and exclusion. Places such as Barnard are supposed to combat these by-products of a sexist system. To what extent are we successful?

All in all, success proves difficult to measure. Science at Barnard tends to reflect the state of women and science generally. In contemporary times, medicine has been women's main avenue into science. Barnard's strong chemistry and biology departments suggest this trend. The classes are designed not only to teach the course material, but to prepare students for the rigorous qualitative and quantitative challenges of medical school. This emphasis on pre-med students, however, can be

exclusionary to those students who simply harbor an arbitrary interest in chemistry and choose to take it as an elective or merely to satisfy the requirement. These particular students do not require the "weeding out" process that the chemistry department provides for potential pre-medical students, nor do they seek to spend the same amount of time and energy as their pre-med peers. Unfortunately, due to insufficient funds and faculty, the chemistry department can offer few alternatives to these students. The only first semester chemistry class is the one offered for the pre-med sequence, though second semester does offer both pre-med and non pre-med options. According to Assistant

Professor Elise Megehee, this is "a situation historically pressed on us, not something that we do by choice."

Of course, Barnard does offer sciences besides chemistry and biology: environmental science,

astronomy, and physics. Unfortunately, these departments receive little serious attention from most students save pre-med students who are required to take physics. Considering the number of women who come to Barnard and who take the pre-med track, versus the number who plan to go into engineering or physics, this is not the least bit surprising. Most students do not even conceive of taking physics to fulfill the science requirement, much less majoring in it. Michelle Baird, a senior and one of the few physics majors, suggests that the reason for this is that, "it (physics) has a reputation for being very mathematical and hard, and is typically considered a male science." Indeed, many Barnard students, intimidated by the idea of numbers and mathematics and plagued by negative science experiences in the past, turn immediately to alternative modes of fulfilling the science requirement.

If the student has no interest in physics to begin with, this is understandable. However, the situation becomes troubling when the student does express interest and is inhibited solely by apprehension and fear.

The myth that women are not scientific has become an obstacle to female scientific achievement.

Only NY newspaper for women premieres

by Jennifer Gonnerman

The Daily News has news for him, but not for HER. The New York Post has treated HER like a second class citizen. Newsday's macho mentality doesn't appeal to HER. So read the posters plastered across the city advertising HER New York, the first full-color daily newspaper for women. After a month-long promotional campaign, HER New York finally hit the stands on Friday, October 1. Within hours of

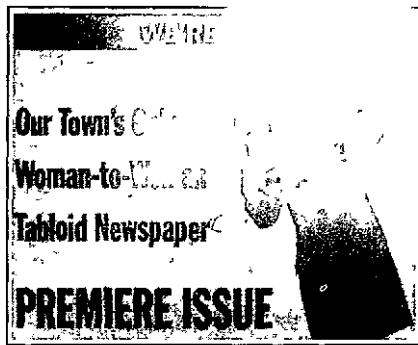
publication, newsstands were sold out and the paper's Trump Tower office was inundated with calls from women eager to get their hands on the first edition.

HER New York is the new pet project of millionaire Steven Hoffenberg who grabbed headlines in February when he tried to buy the New York Post. Now he speaks enthusiastically about his new role as the publisher of a "break through publication."

"It's an idea whose time has come. What the other New York tabloids provide for women could fit on a Post-it!" said Hoffenberg. "It is obvious that there is a serious lack of reporting on women and the issues that concern them. HER New York will fill this void."

HER New York primarily targets the 2.9 million working women in New York City. Billed as "The Majority Newspaper," HER New York is counting on the fact that women comprise 53% of the city's population in order to outsell its competitors. Daily circulation for HER New York is starting at 100,000 Monday-Friday with papers sold in metropolitan New York, Connecticut and New Jersey. According to Hoffenberg, circulation will increase to 250,000 in January.

Of course, this will only happen if women like what they see and keep on buying. HER New York's first edition had a smiling Hillary Clinton on the cover and a lead story on her health care package. Other features included safety tips



from Guardian Angel leader Lisa Sliwa, relationship advice from former Park Ave madam Sidney Biddle Barrows, and an editorial by the nation's first anchorwoman Linda Ellerbee.

With a slant which is neither feminist nor anti-feminist, HER New York hopes to attract a broad range of women readers. The 50-page newspaper will regularly cover politics, sports,

entertainment, books, business, and education—all presented from a woman's point of view. Topics traditionally found in women's magazines—fashion, health, gossip, home design, family, food—will also be included.

Historically, men have always been the ones defining what "hard news" is and that has usually meant politics, war, business and crime. "I think that women's news has been relegated to the back of other papers for too long," says Cathleen Bell, BC '93 and a member of HTR New York's editorial team. At present, women are the subjects of only 13 percent of all news stories, according to a recent study by the watchdog group Women, Men & the Media. This statistic may be explained by the group's finding that men hold 82 percent of all senior editorial jobs nationwide.

Newspaper executives [say] that they're just reporting the news and that if women made more of the news, we'd be on the front page," says Marlene Sanders, a former ABC and CBS news correspondent. "But one could ask who's deciding what goes on the front page?"

With a staff led by women, HER New York presents a direct challenge to this male dominated mainstream media. Marcia Cohen, a Harvard grad and author of a book on 60s feminism, is the paper's Editor-in-Chief. HFR

cont. HER NY p. 26

Genital mutilation and the sexes

Why is one man's suffering more important than millions of women's?

by Anita Woo

Feminists hailed her for making a significant contribution to the women's movement. Men cringed at the mere thought of what she did. And the media was able to expose new developments in the issues of gender politics, marital abuse and penile reconstruction. Her name is Lorena Bobbitt, and she is the notorious woman who cut off her husband's penis. Her story made international headlines last summer, and her husband John Wayne Bobbitt is in the process of selling his rights to Hollywood producers.

A man gets his penis chopped off and all of sudden the story is halfway around the globe. But for thousands of years, 80 million women have been victims of a similar kind of genital mutilation in Africa, Asia, the Middle East and even in the United States. The practice is banned only in England, France, Sweden, Switzerland and most recently in the Netherlands, everywhere else it is legal.

As the world's most widespread form of torture, female genital mutilation has no medical value whatsoever. African Muslim women are the principle victims of this practice which is performed on girls usually aged from 5-10, but also on infants and adult women. It involves a surgical procedure often conducted under poor hygienic conditions using no anesthetic with non-sterile razor blades, scissors or pieces of cut glass. The operation can be as mild as cuts in the clitoris or as extensive as removing portions of the external genitalia and stretching the vagina almost closed, leaving only a small opening for urine and menstrual blood to pass through. The woman remains "shut" until marriage, and then it is customary for the groom's family to inspect the bride to "prove" her virginity. She is then "opened" in a hospital, by a midwife, or in the worst and most painful case by her husband through forceful penetration.

The reasons for this gruesome ritual may be to preserve the woman's chastity, purification, rape prevention, control of sexual impulses, and sexual satisfaction for men. However, the operation is also likely to have horrendous effects on the woman. It may result in bladder infection, retention of menstrual fluids, massive scarring, problems with childbirth and even death. This custom has been known to kill thousands of women each year.

In the same way that a man cannot be sexual without his

penis a woman is unable to see herself erotically without her own genitals. She is deprived of her sexuality. Unfortunately though, limited measures have been taken

Should Lorena Bobbitt be indicted for malicious wounding just for cutting off her husband's penis, when she was only engaging in an ancient practice that has been conducted on women for years?

to control this practice. It is a sensitive issue because it is difficult to address without attacking certain cultures and making them out to be barbaric. It is considered part of a developmental phase in life just as male circumcision is in many other cultures, but male circumcision does not have nearly the same emotional and physical side effects.

As human beings we must recognize the seriousness of this problem. With an annual death toll in the thousands, we must overlook our respect for different cultures in order to respect human rights and to respect women.

In the last few years, much has happened to put an end to female genital mutilation. In 1992 Alice Walker published her novel *Possessing the Secret of Joy*, which first exposed the issue in literature. Since then, the World Health Organization called for world condemnation and cooperation in ending the practice. And even more recently, a few weeks ago, Representative Pat Schroeder (D-Colorado), testified in congress in favor of legislation that would prohibit female genital mutilation. In Africa women's groups work for action against the mutilations, and a few laws have been passed. However like their colonial predecessors, most African governments fail to protect their female population against this maiming.

So should Lorena Bobbitt be indicted for malicious wounding just for cutting off her husband's penis when

cont. MUTILATION, p 26

Audience dazzled by Billie Whitelaw

by Daisy Chan

"An informal evening with Billie Whitelaw" took place at the Minor Latham Theatre on a chilly Friday evening. I anticipated a rather long, drawn out lecture on acting but the evening turned out to be quite delightful. Billie Whitelaw has a stage presence that just draws your attention to her, despite any papers that might be due the next day or how many pages you have to read before the night's through. She appears on stage and you immediately understand why she's so successful. The stage is her domain and the audience is invited to come in and get to know her. More specifically, the audience has a chance to know more about the famous playwright, Samuel Beckett, Whitelaw's experiences working with the writer frame her show. So who is Billie Whitelaw you may ask? Well, all I know about her before attending the lecture/performance was that she was an actress. I found out that she's a straightforward funny and witty person. Whitelaw explains that she is 'not a teacher' and "not a scholar." However, Billie Whitelaw is the 1960 and 1972 winner of the Variety Club's Best Actress Award, the 1989 BAFTA Film Actress of the Year, the 1977 Evening News Film Actress of the Year, and Commander of the British Empire named by Queen Elizabeth II in June 1991. Whitelaw also had a long working relationship with Samuel Beckett's theatrical productions. Because she was one of the few people who got to work closely with Beckett, she devoted much of the evening to sharing her experiences with him and trying to explain the type of man that he was. Whitelaw reveals that Beckett was a "kind and passionate" person who "relied on the sensitivity of others to get through his day." Samuel Beckett's plays became



famous but they were not always easily understood. Whitelaw repeatedly explained that she understood Beckett's work not in her head, but in her heart. She relates that Beckett wanted his work to be as near as possible to what he heard in his head and felt in his gut. Following her lively lecture, Whitelaw delivered animated readings from 'Happy Days,' "Eh Joe," and "Rockaby." A television showing of Beckett's play "Not I" was also part of the presentation. Whitelaw allowed time for questions from the audience and a reception followed the lecture/performance. Those interested in the arts and theatre should be on the look out for more events from the Theatre Department at Barnard. They are definitely worth going to, even if they happen to fall on a Friday evening.

Daisy Chan is a Barnard College sophomore.

Workshops gain momentum in dance department

by Laura Lucchesi

The dance department at Barnard transformed the Marion Streng studio into a magical world of blue light and intense movement during its first annual workshop program. The four women who performed in Workshop one are all students of department chair Janet Soares' Dance Composition In Form class.

Their personally choreographed works were performed with confidence and great skill. Most impressive were their non-metered studies which they had created in silence. Even for a non-dancer like myself they were

cont DANCE, p 25

Grunge comes out of the crypt

by Geoff Saavedra

Rocket from the Crypt: *Circa Now!*
(Interscope Records)

This album isn't just grunge. It's Nirvana grunge. Especially on the track "Don't Darlene." This is not necessarily a bad thing. Nirvana are big for a reason, the formula works.

There is a difference between Rocket from the Crypt and Nirvana. RC use horns. Most prominent on "March of Dimes," the horns do tend to be drowned out by the guitars.

Many of the songs on *Circa Now!* are too long. Especially "Glazed," the last track. If five minutes of the song were cut out it would be perfect. The song starts off quiet and slow and then the volume rises with the entrance of the drums and distortion on the guitars (this style of placing opposing tempos next to each other always works). It's a good song with the right upbeat tempo and thrashing guitars until the bridge. Upon crossing the bridge, one must proceed with caution—it is very deceiving. It's a great change, the chords work well, and they're catchy—a good hook. At this point the song has anthem potential, if only one could figure out what is being said. The contrasting melodies between the vocals and the guitars are really cool, but after about one minute of the same chord changes and the same chanting, one begins to wonder as to when this will end—it doesn't. It



photo by Mark Wilcox

goes on for three more minutes. On the six minute mark the chanting becomes clear—Everybody smoke pot! With this it fades and we finally reach the pointless end.

"Little Arm" is one other memorable song off this album. The guitars sound like they should have been played on the Ed Sullivan show. What makes it a good song is the striking contrast between the vocals and the guitars. The vocals are done through a megaphone, slightly distorted. Speedo, the lead singer, is not an extremely talented vocalist, but he can definitely scream. The carefully chosen tones of the screaming make this song one of the best on the album.

Grunge pop in its most typical form. *Circa Now!* is a slightly annoying, if not somewhat enjoyable, example of college alternative (read mainstream) rock.

Geoff Saavedra is a first year at Columbia College.

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Spore spawns depressing grunge

by Geoff Saavedra



photo by Eric Zelman

Dare I say grunge? Spore sound like they are going for e a r l y Soundgarden (Circa Fopp!) and it may be their only saving grace.

This self-titled album from 1AANG! Records starts with what sounds like an old 50's movie soundtrack. Then all of a sudden

distorted guitars and loud music come in! Whoa! Next comes a loud scream, that melds in with the music: all the

energy is really built up and then BAM! You hear the singer Ouch! It just didn't work guys—should've stayed with the screaming. The vocals on this first song sound like the male half of the Sugarcubes. It works for them but not for Spore.

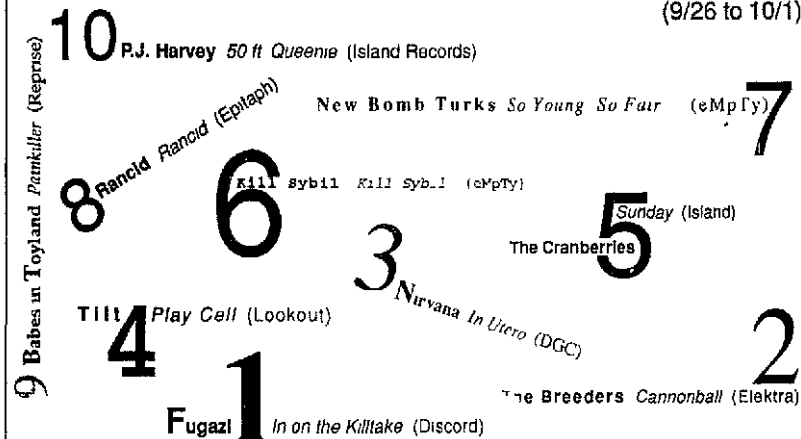
The vocal arrangements on this album are like those of the B 52's. Everyone in the band sings at one point or another in a song. This method works to break up the monotony of the guitar riffs. Like the guitars, the drums lack originality. If Spore had a drummer like Matt Cameron (of Soundgarden) then they could go a long way. All the songs leave so much room for the drums to have fun, but they're played straight just keeping the beat. This lack of enthusiasm or experience just adds on to the boring, repetitive riffs. This is an album full of finely orchestrated yells. Too bad they didn't spend as much time on the rest of the music as they did on the vocal arrangements.

The only thing that might save this album is the song "Fear God." One of the females in the band takes lead vocals, screaming nicely. This is the only fast-paced song on the album; the rest have a very Black Sabbath feel to them. Definitely do not listen to Spore while depressed; it might worsen the condition.

Geoff Saavedra is a Columbia College first year.

WBAR TOP TEN

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Hope to see you there!

*Perspectives on Barnard***Barnard surpassed my expectations**

by Jena Schwartz

Note: The following has been adapted from a speech that Jena gave during Orientation, when she was asked to speak at the Academic Dinner about her experience at Barnard as a transfer student.

In high school, I had a couple of special teachers and was involved in many activities but I was no paragon of school spirit. During pep rallies I was more likely to finish my homework over a cup of coffee than to cheer on the football team. When I entered a small women's college in Southern California two years ago, I was unable to find a niche, either academically or socially. I transferred to Barnard largely for academic reasons. My major is Russian and Eastern European Studies, and Barnard and Columbia have wonderful facilities and facilities in this area. But to limit my experience as a transfer student at Barnard to a classroom would be like taking a cross-country road trip without ever once leaving the car.

As a transfer, I have already met advisors, professors, and friends. I have already become acquainted with a new campus and with a new city (not to mention a subway system). Starting from scratch requires energy, patience, and humor. After a short time here last fall, I began to settle into routines and patterns. I met several times with my transfer advisor, who welcomed me and was eager to help me work out scheduling and logistical questions. I met my major advisor, who shared my enthusiasm for Russian language, literature, history, and politics. He has helped me generate ideas and is always available to discuss them. I have taken required and elective courses outside of my major. For example, my Quantitative Reasoning requirement turned out to be less painful than I had anticipated. An East Asian Studies class consisted of six other Barnard students and the professor who was from Japan. She gave a formal lecture every few classes but for most of the time, the eight of us discussed the

reading and our reactions to it. We met to watch films at her Riverside Drive apartment and gave our final presentations at Cafe 112. I have also taken courses across the street at Columbia, and have made friends with Columbia College and graduate school students.

I am impressed that Barnard has fulfilled virtually all of my academic expectations. Advisors and professors alike have been supportive of my independent approach to school, and both flexible and helpful as I decide the best

My identity here is not confined to "college student." A Sunday morning stroll down to Zabar's, student tickets to Lincoln Center and Broadway shows, an internship at CNN or the U.N. or Ms. Magazine - these former dreams have become realities here..

plan of action concerning courses, study abroad, internships, volunteer work, and extracurricular endeavors.

From the Women's Co-op to Students Helping Students to the Columbia Review, I find myself having to choose among countless creative, cultural, religious, and volunteer organizations. The selection process itself can be a challenge: there are only so many hours in a day! When I transferred to Barnard, I also transferred to New York City. My identity here is not confined to "college student." A Sunday morning stroll down to Zabar's, student tickets for Lincoln Center and Broadway shows, late night jazz in the Village, the Brooklyn Bridge at sunrise and Vietnamese coffee in Chinatown, an afternoon at the Met, Amateur Night at the Apollo, an internship at CNN or the U.N. or Ms. Magazine — these former dreams have become realities here.

Although I never imagined I would be full of school spirit, transferring to Barnard is the best move I have ever made, and I often find myself tooting her proverbial horn. Here's something you might read in the Fiske Guide to Four Year Colleges: Barnard truly is a place where students, professors, and administrators share learning.

cont PERSPECTIVES p 22

Perspectives on Barnard is a new column that will be appearing in the Commentary section periodically. It is your place to provide a point of view about this school and your experience here. To contribute, please call the Bulletin office at 42119.

Was justice done in the John Demjanjuk case?

by Carole D. Lieberstein

Last week I was perusing through *The New York Times* and I stumbled upon an article concerning John Demjanjuk the alleged Nazi war criminal who may have been known as Ivan Marchenko. Ivan Marchenko was known as the infamous Ivan The Terrible a guard at the Treblinka death camp who may have been personally responsible for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of people. The Israeli high courts in an appeal overturned the previous decision of a lower Israeli court which found Demjanjuk guilty of being Ivan The Terrible and therefore guilty of the ensuing charges. Demjanjuk was stripped of his American citizenship and deported to Israel once the Nazi war crimes charges arose approximately 7 years ago. Recently Demjanjuk after being acquitted of the charges returned to the United States. Understandably there were those who protested his release and return to the US. The *Times* article described the protest activity occurring all over the country and featured a photograph of an elderly Holocaust survivor who appeared to be very melancholy and flustered while holding a placard that read "Maybe Not Ivan The Terrible But Still A Terrible Ivan." The photograph moved and saddened me. I suddenly began to cry. I thought of what that man must have had to endure. Maybe he had lost his parents, brothers, sisters and other family members at the hands of the Nazis. He may have been left an orphan. Maybe he was tortured, deprived of food and water while being stripped of his human dignity. Maybe he was forced to take part in sickening experiments in which Nazi doctors performed surgery without the use of anaesthesia. Maybe he was emaciated and gaunt to the extent that his ribs protruded through his chest. Maybe he was beaten and personally witnessed the horrifying beatings and deaths of others.

It is true that Demjanjuk may not be Ivan The Terrible but there is compelling evidence which may substantiate

that he was a guard at other Nazi death camps. Yet I see that many people believe he has suffered and attempt to empathize with his pain. In this same *Times* article a former neighbor of Demjanjuk's commented: "Leave the

man alone. He has suffered enough. Suffered enough? Did Adolf Eichmann's neighbors believe that he had suffered enough while awaiting his war crimes trial in Israel? Was this neighbor that ignorant of what suffering truly is? I wonder if she thought of the victims he may have murdered and how they truly suffered. When I think of suffering I think of innocent children with promising futures stripped of their human dignity and having to march to their deaths in the crematorium. I think of families destroyed and annihilated. I think of the victims who were shot to death in a pit and of the bulldozers that bulldozed their decomposing



Associated Press

corpses. I think how the Nazis would use flesh from corpses to make soap and lampshades, also sadly and painfully. I think of brave survivors like Elie Wiesel who to this day suffer from the scars of the Holocaust. Demjanjuk does not truly know what suffering is.

Sometimes I hear both Jews and non-Jews say that Jews are obsessed with the Holocaust. I hear people say that the Jews were looking for a Nazi scapegoat and Demjanjuk just happened to be the one in the wrong place at the wrong time. Yet it should be noted that Demjanjuk lied about his Ukrainian background on his immigration papers upon initially entering the US. He also failed to tell immigration officials that he served in the Ukrainian Army which was initially aligned with the Nazis during World War II. Sometimes I hear people say that we can't think about the past and we just have to move on. Well, I'm sorry to say that I for one cannot just move on. I think of how my existence is a miracle and how fortunate I was

cont IVAN p 27

Counterpoint

Holidays need not be observed by the entire university

by Jaiiuk Maksimovorawan

In my 18 years of existence I have never heard of nor encountered any university system that is 'perfect'. I assume this is due in part to the fact that a university is so diverse and large that it is impossible to offer everything to everyone all of the time. At an institution like a university, there will always be cries of dissatisfaction.

The same notion of diversity can be applied to Columbia

University's policy on religious holidays during the academic year. Even though the policy makes every effort and attempt to respect and accommodate its members' observances of their major religious holidays, there are still dissatisfied individuals who feel that the policy does not do enough to respect the communities' religious observances. These critics are not satisfied with the policy and are demanding that classes be canceled on the High Holidays.

Despite all of the complaints, criticisms and gripes about the policy, I strongly believe that the policy offers the best solution to dealing with students' observances of major holidays during the academic year. For instance, in a memorandum from the Dean of Faculty to the Barnard Faculty regarding the policy of religious holidays during the academic year, there are several fair and valid suggestions on making arrangements to accommodate students who miss classes during the High Holidays. Aside from suggesting that instructors reschedule classes and schedule make up classes, the memorandum also includes having the instructor tape lectures and making those tapes available to students in the library. If that's not enough for some, the policy goes even further and states that it will avoid scheduling most if not all of required academic activities, such as registration and final examinations, on days that would conflict with any major holiday.

After all of this, I cannot see how one can still demand

We too are paying \$25,000 per year to receive and education, not to have to miss classes on someone else's holiday.

the canceling of classes during the High Holidays. Kathleen Kehue, a proponent of such an idea, argued in the last issue of the *Barnard Bulletin* that 'students are being penalized for being faithful' because they are 'scrambling to catch up with school work they missed while observing a religious holiday'. However, I don't see the point of canceling classes. Even if a class were canceled, the amount of work would still be the same. When classes resumed, the workload would be twice as much because the whole class would have to try and catch up with the lessons missed during the High Holidays.

As I see it, those who favor the cancellation of classes on the High Holidays want everyone to have to make up work with them. Something does not seem right with this picture. I don't think it is just for those who do not observe the High Holidays to cancel classes. We too are paying \$25,000 per year to receive an education, not to have to miss classes on account of someone else's holiday.

If the University does grant the wishes of those who demanded that classes be canceled, then shouldn't they do the same for other religions? After all, a University is a diverse institution in which its members belong to many different religions. Yes, some might argue that because the Jewish community is a strong one they deserve this kind of recognition. But if the Jewish community received special privileges such as having classes canceled during the High Holidays, then we would begin to establish the idea that the bigger or stronger groups on campus deserve more or special treatment. This in turn would go against all the ideas a university stands for. I have always believed that a university was an institution that fostered diversity, unity and equality. If the school is going to give recognition to the High Holidays, then they should do the same for other holidays of other cultures and religions. One can see that this is not the best possible solution because then classes would be in session for only a few days during the whole academic year. So instead of complaining and criticizing the policy, we should applaud the administration for their efforts to accommodate those who observe their major holidays.

Jaiiuk Maksimovorawan is a first year at Barnard.

Confusion surrounded invitations to inauguration

from INVITATIONS, p 5

some faculty did not receive invitations until quite late. I think that there were some inadvertent problems. I think that something fell through the cracks in some sort of confusion over there." Solocheck notes numerous faculty members attended and Barnard had a "healthy participation" at the ceremony. Acting President Katherine Rodgers, Dean of Barnard College, Dean Denburg, and several Trustees were on the dais, and other faculty members marched in the Procession. Additionally Solocheck said, "There was a very strong presence of Barnard in the audience."

Dean of Studies Aaron Schneider attended the ceremony, but was one of those who got a late invitation. Originally the Dean of Studies Office "received a number of invitations and a number of people planned to attend. Later, "At the last minute, we all received invitations." Dean Denburg reported that she got the invitation just two weeks before the event. At least one faculty member, Sanya Popovic, of the Political Science Department, was never sent an invitation and said, "I never even got the memo telling us to cancel classes."

Associate Dean of the Faculty Flora Davidson commented that "there is no reason to believe that [the Barnard faculty] was intentionally omitted. She noted that lavish inaugural ceremonies are difficult to plan and that it is conceivable that in their haste to get everything done in time, that planning committee made a simple mistake. Davidson was quick to point out that as soon as the error was recognized, invitations were immediately dispatched to the Barnard Faculty. "This event had no precedent in terms of procedure," she said. "As an

administrator I can see how that could happen. The bigger folly was the exclusion of students." She further notes that "these lapses show a lack of experience on the part of the planning committee."

Some faculty members did receive their invitations well in advance of the ceremonies. Nan Rothschild, Chair of the Anthropology Department, said that she got her invitation "a couple of weeks before." Stephanie Pfitman, the Chair of the Environmental Science department, who also teaches at Columbia, noted that she was invited, a long time ago at the same time as the other Columbia professors.

Few if any Barnard students attended the ceremony, and many seemed completely uninterested in the event. Rosemary Kher's, BC '97, stated "it didn't affect me" was typical of the reactions of Barnard students. Others, like Sabine Lammer, BC '97, noted that she, "actually took advantage of the opportunity to stay with relatives that weekend."

Apparently, not all classes at Barnard were cancelled. Smita Kumar, BC '95, said she could not attend the inauguration because, "I had a class." Most students knew about the ceremony because of the decorations on College Walk, but as Crystal Zimmerman, BC '96 said, she was "not specifically informed" about the event. Joyell Rollow BC '94 commented that, "it's funny however that they started letting anybody with a CUID in," but she added, "Students should have been invited maybe it was planned a little bit poorly."

Rachel Rivaldo is a Barnard College senior.

Claire Bruberg is a Barnard College junior and a Bulletin Editor in Chief.

Transfer student lives it up at Barnard College

from PERSPECTIVES, p 19

and teaching processes. A morning class discussion continues through lunchtime in McIntosh. An intense political debate occurs over a midnight pint of Ben and Jerry's. Transferring has presented social and academic challenges. But I have found that if you are willing to dive right in and take advantage of the choices

and opportunities here Barnard really can - and does combine the support of a small women's college with the facilities of a big university, the beauty of a small, old campus with the adventure of an urban setting. Don't quote me on this quote but I think it was Mae West who said "Too much of a good thing is wonderful!"

Jena Schartz is a Barnard College junior.

Rupp succeeds Sovern as University president

from RUPP, p 5

The atmosphere was very upbeat with most of those in the procession smiling and laughing. Rupp last in the procession, appeared calm and thoughtful as he made his way up to a platform set up in front of the Alma Mater.

The ceremony, which lasted for an hour and a half, was presided over by Gwendolyn Wright, Professor of Architecture, Planning and Preservation. It began with an Invocation by the Reverend Dr. Calvin O. Butts III, the pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church of Harlem. Rupp was then presented to the Chairman of the University Trustees, Henry L. King, by Professor Fritz Stern, on behalf of the Columbia faculty, and by Rita Pietropinto (CC '93) on behalf of the student body. Upon Rupp's presentation, King gave him the University Charter (a copy of the original, which in 1754 was given to the founder's of King's College by George the Second), ceremonial keys and an eighteenth century mace.

Rupp then delivered his inaugural address speaking of his hopes for what his presidency will bring to Columbia. Together we can and will build an even greater Columbia, a Columbia that insists on diversity in its realization of quality, a Columbia with distinguished graduate and professional programs that nonetheless is devoted centrally to undergraduate education, a Columbia that is firmly grounded in this our urban home and from here reaches out across the globe.

Professor David Weiss-Halvni, member of the Religion Department, concluded the ceremony with a benediction. An inaugural box luncheon followed on the South Field.

Fred Stern, son of Professor Fritz Stern, summed up the ceremony. "I thought it was a splendid occasion. I think a real effort was made towards maintaining diversity and making an effort towards community, and that was the theme. And the weather contributed to the good spirits."

Dory Dabrowski is a Barnard College junior

Barnard fails to adequately encourage women in science

from SCIENCE, p 12

Often victims of this math and science phobia resort to taking science for non-science majors (a strange contradiction) to fulfill their requirement. This option engenders a paradox of sorts. On the one hand, Barnard encourages women to study science (indeed, coerces them with mandatory classes). Simultaneously, it appeases them with scapegoats that allow them to never face this fear. Anna Hildebrandt ('95), agrees that the people who I know who hate the science requirement, myself included, had no good science and math experiences in high school. Yet when asked if she felt as though she were incompetent in these areas, she replied that she feels that everyone is capable of learning these disciplines. Not all students agree with this idea and the very existence of a science course that is for non-science majors suggests that the administration doesn't believe so either.

One central issue in this dilemma regarding the science requirement is that students are simply not encouraged to take non-pre-medical science. This is frustrating to students like Sheila David, a geology major who argues that science at Barnard should be valuable in itself even if

it does not satisfy any pre-med requirements. Mapping in geology at Barnard can be "lonely" when the student has no department to consult. David's closest ally is the environmental science department, which, she laments, lacks the financial attention and serious respect it deserves. "It's very unfortunate that the school has been so tight fisted with funds," David stated.

What we have, then, is a mixed message. The existence of the science requirement implies that Barnard women are able to learn science and be well rounded. Yet, in practice, it does little to convince women who all of their lives have been taught to fear the sciences, that they can actually pursue such a course. It fails to encourage them to approach it in whichever way they choose, whether it be pre-med or not. This is not to say that medicine is not worthwhile rather it is to suggest that at the same time that we tell women "Be a doctor!" we can also say "Be a physicist!" or "Be a mineralogist!" Perhaps in the end what women really need to hear is "Be whatever you choose, but do not be afraid of science."

Margarida Jorge is a junior at Barnard

W.E.B. DuBois supported human rights for all

from DuBois, p. 9

125th tribute represented many facets of African-American, Caribbean and African culture. The Alvin Ailey dancers performed two numbers. The Alvin Ailey Repertory Ensemble is comprised of the most outstanding scholarship students of Ailey's American Dance Center. They have won critical acclaim nationwide and are one more example of the continuing tradition of African-based cultural influences in African-American life.

Odetta has been one of the leading voices in American music for more than four decades, and her performance was a highlight of the evening. Her music celebrates her ancestral roots, including gospel, game songs, hollers, and sea chanteys. Through song she documents the history of a people and gives expression to a race's dreams and hopes. The teachings of DuBois influenced her life and career and she paid tribute to his memory in her performance of "This Little Light of Mine," during which she encouraged audience participation.

W.E.B. DuBois was not only an academic and political activist. He was also a poet and writer. To acknowledge this aspect of his life, the tribute included readings by a number of poets. Poetry, in the history of the African-American experience, has had an undeniable place. From the writings of Phyllis Wheatley to the explosion of black poets in the sixties to the 1990's, poetry has been a medium to channel rage and frustrations with the system, as well as hope and celebration of the Black community. DuBois was not interested solely in the African-American, fights for justice. He believed that African independence would have to occur before African-Americans or any group of oppressed people could be free. He once remarked that "[World] peace will be my applause." Bridging the gap between American Blacks and Africa, Ambassador Kofi Awoonor, a UN representative from Ghana (which DuBois eventually made his home) and published poet, read DuBois' poem "To Kwame Nkrumah". Vinnie Burrows, of the UN Women's International Democratic Federation, read a work by a Ghanaian poet.

Sonia Sanchez, described by host Ossie Davis as "the priestess of words," gave one of the most emotional performances of the tribute. Tears filled the eyes of many onlookers as Sanchez, author of thirteen books and

professor at Temple University, read a moving poem. Linking the oppression and suffering of Guatemalan, African and American youth, Sanchez's words urged us all to "organize! unite!" and use our voice, as she has used hers, to educate and heal. Two generations apart, Sanchez and DuBois shared this same message.

The presence of female guests and audience members was not simply reflective of today's increase in the inclusion of women. It was representative of DuBois'

"...the soul longest in slavery and still in the most indefensible slavery is the soul of womanhood."

—W.E.B. DuBois, 1915

unchanging ideas on the need for women's rights and equality throughout the world. As far back as 1915 he wrote that "...the meaning of the

twentieth century is the freeing of the individual soul; the soul longest in slavery and still in the most indefensible slavery is the soul of womanhood." Decades later, while speaking to the then all-male student body of the historically Black college, Lincoln, he noted that "...the only thing wrong with this institution is that it has left out half of the minds of the race." To exemplify DuBois' commitment to women's rights and inclusion in all aspects of society, the tribute included a "dialogue" between Dr. Johnetta Coles, president of Spelman College, and Dr. Niara Sudarkasa, president of the now co-ed Lincoln University. The two women not only discussed DuBois' links with women's movements, but dispelled existing beliefs about his "Talented Tenth" idea. He stated that those few who can get beyond the barriers of oppression deserve the best education. They would constitute the "talented tenth" of their race. However, once this education was obtained, they have the responsibility to work for the overall betterment of their people. DuBois, as well as Drs. Coles and Sudarkasa, embodies this idea.

A major contribution of DuBois' to the improvement of the condition of Blacks was his establishment of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, more commonly known as the NAACP. The NAACP has played a crucial role throughout American history. While its role has changed and broadened since its 1909 creation, its overriding goal has remained intact: ensuring equal treatment and opportunity for African-Americans. The Reverend Benjamin F. Chavis Jr., current director of the NAACP, spoke at Monday night's tribute.

cont. DuBois, p. 25

DuBois' legacy celebrated

from DuBois, p. 24

Ruby Dee introduced him by stating, "We [her and Ossie Davis] met him when he was in jail" One of the "Wilmington Ten," Chavis was cleared in 1980 and continues to speak out against racist oppression

While the tribute was a showcase to explore a variety of ideas and artistic expressions, it was not, according to entertainer Bill Cosby, "a night for calling women bitches and hos to glorify a drug dealer who may have brought us a couple of drinks or to call ourselves niggers and laugh" In his monologue he pointed out that too often it appears to be the time for those things Cosby stressed the need for educating ourselves and above all else, seeking out the truth

DuBois not only fought for an end to oppression based on race, ethnicity, and nationality, but he also was a supporter of labor rights and arms reduction In 1951 DuBois was indicted and tried for subversive activities by the Justice Department for petitioning to end use of the atomic bomb Attorney Abbott Simon, one of the people indicted and eventually cleared with DuBois, spoke to the Oct 4th audience about the late scholar's efforts to assist humankind Cleveland Robinson, a retired union leader as well as civil rights activist, also shared his memories of DuBois, and remembered that it was DuBois who finally helped him connect "the teachings of my fellow native countryman, Marcus Garvey, and the struggle of all people of African descent"

Teacher, political activist, scholar, nationalist, champion of women's rights, anti-war crusader, and poet This list, while extensive, covers only a handful of the roles that Dr WEB DuBois played over the course of his lifetime He died on the eve of the 1963 March on Washington To many at this 1963 event it seemed as if DuBois' visions of peace and equality were on the verge of being realized However, three decades later, it is apparent that what DuBois called the question of the 'color line' has defined not only the 20th century, but seems to be entering the 21st And, ultimately, it is for that reason that the 125th anniversary tribute of the birth of this incredible African American mind is significant, for if there is to be hope there must also be remembrance DuBois writings teachings and examples must not die as we move into the future

Ayana Byrd is a Barnard College junior

Tensions on both sides escalate in abortion war

from CLINIC, p 11

insult She recalls how one "right-to-lifer urged his friend to "spread the gospel to the lesbians" (her and another clinic defender) He was preparing to recite to them "The Sins of the Flesh" Kaufman adds that, "they're just mean people, and they're teaching their children"

Still, the Barnard junior is heartened by recent developments, namely the 1993 Freedom of Access to Clinic Entrances Act (FACE), which is currently being debated in Congress The act enables a federal response to violence and harassment aimed at abortion clinics Additionally, the legislation provides federal, civil and criminal penalties against persons engaging in these acts of harassment, intimidation and violence at clinics and at the homes of health care workers and their patients So, with this new item on the abortion agenda it does not appear that tensions between the two sides will be calmed in the near future The fight will continue and many hope that with the passage of FACE, the rules might change, protecting countless innocent people from the crossfire

Nicole Hala is a Bulletin Features Editor and a senior at Barnard

Dance workshops open to all

from DANCE, p 15

fascinating to watch

According to professor Sandra Center, the workshops are held four to five times a month and often showcase guest choreographers as well as student work After each show there is also an interesting dance exhibition in the upstairs gallery Workshops are open to all students You doesn't have to be a dancemajor or a minor All you have to do is sign up before hand in the dance department

Contrary to popular belief, the world of dance is not just sweaty leotards and hard bunions It is also not a secret society of coordinated people laughing at those of us with two left feet It is a welcoming world of innovation and hard work

The next workshop is October 27 in the Marion Streng studio The time has been moved to 7:30 in order to make this experience more accessible to all

Laura Lucchesi is a Barnard College first year

October 11, 1993 25

Regardless of sex, genital mutilation must end

from **MUTILATION**, p 14

after all, she was only engaging in an ancient practice that has been conducted on women for years? Ms Bobbitt herself was the victim in all of this. She came to the United States at the age of seventeen in hopes of pursuing "the American Dream." But instead, she found herself in the midst of a real life nightmare. Ms Bobbitt was the victim of marital rape. Her husband emotionally and physically abused her for years, and finally when Lorena tried to leave, her husband threatened to hurt her. Cutting off her husband's penis gave her the control she felt she needed. Much in the same way that female genital mutilation controls women's sexual impulses, Lorena Bobbitt was only trying to control her husband's.

For years, the penis has been a symbol of strength. The larger it is, the more empowered and virile he is. Without his penis, he is hardly a man. And all too often, we hear how much more pleasurable it is for a woman to have sex with a man who has a large penis than with one who is not so well endowed. It is his penis that is the most vulnerable, and in the event of an attack we all know where to strike in self defense. So in removing her husband's penis was she acting as the feminists' heroine, seizing the enemy's "weapon" of choice? Lorena Bobbitt was a victim who felt she had no other alternative. She was not trying to make a mark in feminist history, but

rather she was just defending herself. She was ridding herself of the one thing that caused her so much pain and grief. She was taking control of her life.

Here we have been exposed to two kinds of genital mutilation. One in which an abused wife cuts off her husband's penis in premeditated self defense, and another in which millions of women fall victim to a midwife's knife. The problem here is that for years women have been subject to cruel maiming, and when a single man loses his penis it becomes the center of the whole world's attention. Although appearing to be the assailant, Lorena Bobbitt was also the victim in the case of Bobbitt vs Bobbitt. She lost her self-esteem, dignity, and her dream. The only thing John Wayne Bobbitt lost was a penis which was later to be reattached successfully after nine hours of surgery.

Just as John Wayne Bobbitt cannot be forgiven for repeatedly molesting his wife, Lorena Bobbitt can not be excused for her actions either. Nor can we forget about the pain millions of women have suffered and continue to endure for the sake of ritual and tradition. All gender politics set aside, genital mutilation must be stopped. Sexuality is a gift one that should not be taken away or abused.

Anta Wico is a Barnard College senior.

HER New York debuts as city's only woman's newspaper

from **HER NY**, p 13

New York also boasts former editors from the Daily News, Playgirl, Redbook, McCall's and Working Woman.

Not surprisingly, the arrival of New York's first women's daily newspaper has been met with skepticism from the city's other papers. Some seem convinced that there is no demand for a women's daily. Others think that HER New York will never survive, especially in New York where the newspaper business is notoriously tough. Last week, the New York Times referred to HER New York as 'this year's Steven Hoffenberg fantasy.'

It is still too early to gauge HER New York's long term selling potential. But, women can already be spotted

flipping through copies of the new paper in subway cars and at newsstands throughout the city. Only time will tell if they are merely intrigued by HER New York's novelty value or if they find it interesting and informative. Undoubtedly, women's voices will remain unheard as long as the media industry continues to be dominated by men. Maybe HER New York will change start changing all that. By offering women their own daily newspaper, HER New York may challenge the other daily papers to remember their female readership and reconsider their assumptions about what constitutes "news."

Jennifer Gonneman is a Barnard College junior.

Student reflects upon Ivan the Terrible court case

from IVAN, p. 20

to be given the gift of life. If I had been born 50 years ago, the Nazis would have deported me to Auschwitz, Treblinka or Bergen-Belsen. I, too, may have been tortured and have had to march to the crematorium. I do not believe that Jews are obsessed with the Holocaust. As a Jew myself, and as a human being, I believe that it is my duty to know exactly what occurred during the Holocaust. Yet, also, as a Jew, I believe that it is my duty to help

sustain and support the rights of others, so that no one will ever have to experience what the Jews and other political prisoners experienced during the Holocaust. If Demjanjuk is in any way responsible for the deaths of thousands of people he should be punished and justice should prevail. Maybe then, the world may come to the conclusion that Demjanjuk is still "A Terrible Ivan."

Carrie D. Lieberstein is a senior at Barnard.

from BEAR, p. 2

projects to Dean Blank, for the Faculty Committee on Honors, by Friday, November 12. Please include a detailed estimate of research-related expenses and a supporting letter from your faculty sponsor.

COPING WITH LOSS GROUP meets Fridays, 11:00 a.m.-12:00 p.m., in 108 Milbank. Call the Dean of Studies office, x42024, or Health Services, x42091, if you have experienced the loss of a loved one and wish to participate.

CAREER SERVICES INFORMATION

Graduate School Professors' Panel will be held today, Mon., Oct. 11, 7:00 p.m., in the Sultzberger Parlor. Graduate School Fair will take place on Thurs., Oct. 14, 1-3:30 in Ferris Booth Hall.

GRADUATE PUBLIC POLICY AND ADMINISTRATION Columbia University announces its **OPEN HOUSE** on Wednesday, Oct 20th from 5:30-8:30 p.m. in the Kellogg Conference Center, 15th floor of the International Affairs Building. If you would like more information please call x42167.

EDUCATION PROGRAM applications for juniors were due last week. However, late applications will be considered. Call x42117 or x47072 for details.

LAST CHANCE TO SIGN-UP FOR THE STUDY SKILLS MINI-COURSE

The course will run for three Tuesdays beginning October 12, with another session TBA. The four-week course will focus on note-taking, time-management and study strategies. For information please call Dean Webster x42024 or Daphne Williams, Resident Director x47556.

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