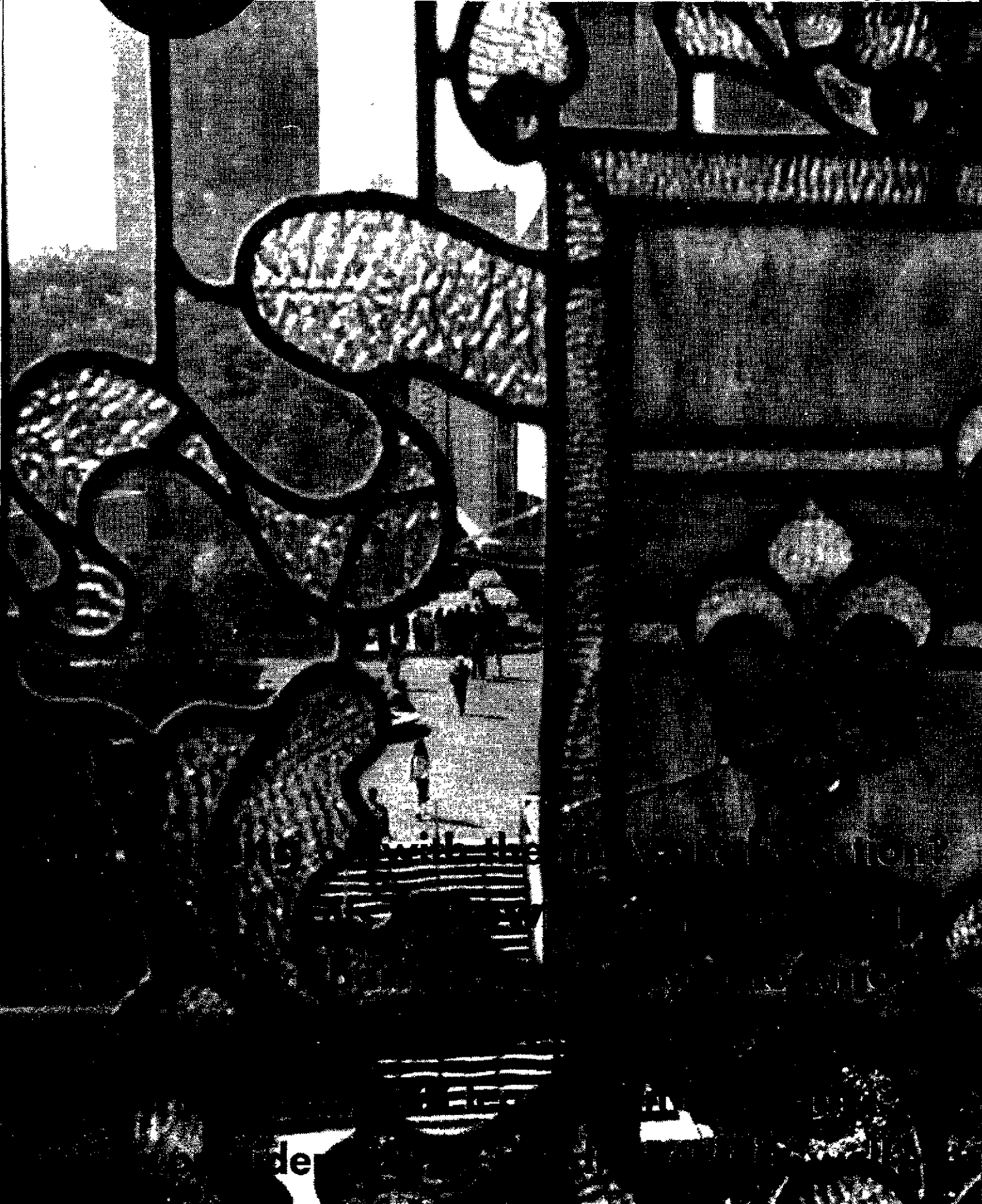


borneo bulletin

10 october 2001



der

the bird's nest
is a symbol of
the future

letter from the editors

I made a pilgrimage downtown over the weekend. I took the 1 to Canal Street and walked to Chambers—the furthest south you can go unless you're a resident. It's still there. The smoke, the rescue teams, the blocks and blocks of rubble. It hasn't gone away even though inorganic chemistry and African history have moved on. And it's not going to. Even when it's all cleaned up, when it's rebuilt, when New York and America have prevailed, it will never be the same. A fundamental change has occurred in the world and the way in which I perceive it.

At Canal Street, there are several poster boards of letters, signs, and pictures contributed by people from New York and around the world, sharing their feelings about the disaster. As I stopped to read them, one note jumped out at me. It was written in the handwriting of a young child and read: "To Unitest States of America I love and I always will remember America is still safe." After her name, the author wrote, "I love America." Upon reading it, I realized that this child was affected by this tragedy, but she did not grow up from it. I did.

After 21 years of being sheltered from most of the world's evils, in one day I became an adult. On September 11 I learned that America is not still safe. Maybe it never was and we fooled ourselves into thinking it was. But now it is less safe than ever.

Our generation has been affected in a very distinct way from others. We grew up in one of the safest places in one of the most prosperous communities in all of human history. Nothing in our lives has prepared us for current events, and as suddenly as we have acquired the right to vote, we have taken on the responsibility of a nation under attack in a dangerous world.

Children can hide behind their parents' ideologies and their own legitimate naivetes. Older people were never so sheltered as we were to think that America is invincible. My grandfather fought in the Second World War and my parents lived

through Vietnam. My generation has only known American prosperity. That peace and prosperity have given us a cause not to grow up and now we abruptly find ourselves unsure, confused, wanting to latch on to any idea or solution that will give us back our peace.

When I was twelve I saw apathy in my generation. I saw outrageous drug use and depression in the affluent 80s and 90s that had not happened in past decades. I thought that we were victims of prosperity, reasoning that my generation didn't have a unifying force to drive us together. I rationalized that if we were at war we would come together to solve real problems, instead of creating new and unnecessary ones. I thought that war would be good for our people. I had missed the most important element of generational well-being in my immature assessment. War didn't bring people together for a greater cause—ending the war did. The dream of peace and safety that we have always known is the glue that will unite us now.

The attacks of September 11 changed the way I think about the world so that differentiating up from down and good from evil is not as simple as I thought. When I exited the subway at Canal Street, I was disoriented. I couldn't figure out which way was downtown. I usually look for the towers to guide me.

The nature of our predicament is unprecedented. We are confused and overwhelmed looking to history and academia to give us answers. Our generation is faced with the war that, as a child, I thought would be necessary for us to maintain prosperity. As an adult I must face it in order to regain that prosperity.

Kiryn Haslinger & Courtney E. Martin
editors-in-chief

contributors

Boyoon Choi is a Barnard sophomore from Bayside, NY who appreciates a good night sleep. This week she writes a powerful news

boyoon
choi

article on the international anti-war reaction to the September 11 attacks.

Shoshana Greenberg is a music major in her sophomore year at Barnard. She is an adamant

shoshana
greenberg

I Love Lucy fan. Shoshana writes for the bulletin's features section this week on Barnard's academic policies.

Liliana Segura is a Barnard senior from Potomac, MD. She is a native of Colombia and has an identical twin sister.

Besides working diligently as bulletin office manager, Lilliana also writes in this issue on El Musueo del Barrio on the Upper East Side.

liliana
segura

barnardbulletin

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609-233-2333 or bulletin@barnard.edu.

US begins retaliation for attacks

By Jessica Schulberg

The United States' war on terrorism has officially begun. U.S. strikes against Afghanistan began Sunday and continued into Tuesday. Cruise missiles and air bombers targeted military command centers such as the Taliban headquarters in Kandahar. President Bush warned Americans to be patient as the war on terrorism would last a long time.

Professor Lars Trägårdh of the history department, said that it is difficult to say whether America's bombing of Afghanistan would shut down the Taliban and prevent further terrorist attacks. "It would take a more overwhelming operation with landtroops to produce a conclusive event," he said.

Trägårdh expects the US aggression

will intensify fundamentalists' sense of Jihad, raising an important point for the U.S. military—contending with suicide bombers.

Those that are willing to die for their cause will continue to pose a serious threat to American security, he said. "The United States is the preferred victim," said Trägårdh. He also said that European cities should also be cautious, especially in France and England where there are large Muslim populations.

Professor Trägårdh is also concerned with the effects the recent terrorism, and the ways it might hit close to home. For example, he said it may effect future Barnard applicants.

Barnard junior Kate Miltner is concerned with similar issues as Trägårdh. "I think we have a similar situation to Viet-

nam where air strikes aren't going to do anything except to antagonize them further. I'm concerned that we're entering into a situation like the one in Israel-Palestine where it is commonplace for a zealot to walk into a crowded public space with a bomb strapped to his chest and blow himself up with 60 other people. That can't be cured by air strikes," she said.

GS senior Steve Hofstetter said, "[U.S. retaliation] is the lesser of several evils, and though in a perfect world I wouldn't agree with what we're doing, it's been proved to us that we don't live in a perfect world and we must act accordingly."

Barnard sophomore Shara Greenburg voiced a similar opinion. "I don't think it'll stop," she said. "I think it will just provoke them more—but I don't have a better solution."

As the *bulletin* went to press, new developments were being made in the US response to the September 11 attacks. The next issue of the *bulletin* will contain more information and student reactions to US bombing in Afghanistan.

despite recent robberies, students feel safe

by Renata Bystrisky

In the past two weeks, two armed robberies and one attempted robbery of Columbia University students took place alarmingly near campus. The first occurred on Friday, September 21 at about 8pm; the second at about 9pm on Saturday, September 22, was followed by an attempted robbery. All three encounters were on 118th Street, between Amsterdam and Morningside Avenues. The perpetrators were described as two black males in their late teens. "[They were armed with] what appeared to be a silver revolver," the posted notices all over campus warned.

According to Ken Finnegan, the security investigations assistant director at Columbia University, the perpetrators had followed small groups of people to their buildings, and then brandished their weapons, demanding money. That, actually, was the reason the third attempt didn't come to fruition—the intended victims disappeared into the building. The victim of the first robbery was a male; the second robbery targeted a group of two men and a woman.

"[Attacks on campus] are infrequent, but patterns develop. We can get a spurt in a short period of time. Then, [the perpetrator] gets arrested, and they stop," said Finnegan. "You should be aware of your surroundings. Utilize the escort service and shuttle bus service." All of the victims were grad-level students.

and none were affiliated with Barnard, Finnegan stated.

Jim O'Connell, the security supervisor at Barnard College, is confident that the Barnard campus is safe. "It's 90% safer than the city streets," he said. "Between 4pm and 7am, we have a guard at the gates and six guards on duty. A student can get an escort after a maximum wait of 10 minutes."

Nassia Kalamakis, a Barnard College first-year, said that these robberies have not affected her sense of security on campus. "Up until now, I have felt safe, and I still do," she said. "I tend to walk alone at night." Though she is aware of Columbia's escort and shuttle bus services, she tends not to use them. "I should, but it might be a hassle," she said.

Liz [last name], a junior at the school of General Studies, says that she feels safe, though she sometimes does walk alone at night. "I'd be a little more careful [walking] on Amsterdam than on Broadway," she said.

Despite the fact that several of the persons robbed were graduate students, Liu Tie, a graduate student at Columbia University, said, "I feel safe on campus. I don't think it would happen to me. These things are rare, I think." Asked if he factored his gender into the equation of his relative safety, he said, "Well... if someone tried, maybe I could run."

Renata Bystrisky is a Barnard sophomore and the commentary editor.

**University Escort
Service (SAFE): x47233
Columbia Shuttle Bus
Service: x42796
CU Security: x42796**

bea**essentials**

PRE-LAW STUDENTS There are several upcoming events for pre-law students both on and off-campus

Monday, Oct. 15 at 6 pm in the Heid Auditorium, 3rd fl., Barnard Hall. Dean of Admissions James Milligan of Columbia University School of Law will discuss the law school application process. He will be joined by Associate Director of Career Services of the Law School Karen Monroe.

Wednesday, Oct. 17 at 5:00 pm in the Lewisohn Lounge (School of General Studies). The deans of admissions of Stanford, UC-Hastings, and Northwestern will speak on applying to law school generally and also about their particular schools.

Friday, Oct. 26, 2-6 pm and Sat., Oct. 27, 10 am-4 pm Law Schools United Information Fair at Seton Hall University School of Law, 1 Newark Center Newark, NJ. At least 70 law schools will participate. Seton Hall is easily accessible by public transportation. Seton Hall website has additional information (www.law.slu.edu).

Saturday, Nov. 3, 10 am-4 pm Pace Law School, Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund Law Day 2001. Workshops, panels, and information tables. Open to all. To reserve a place on a chartered bus from Manhattan, call 739-7517. Free shuttle bus will also run to and from Pace from the White Plains Metro North train station.

For more information about any of these events, please contact Jayma Abdoo in the Dean of Studies Office, x47599 or e-mail at jabdoo@barnard.edu

FLU VACCINE AVAILABLE FOR STUDENTS OCT 15 IN HEALTH SERVICES (x42091) Protect yourself against five to seven days of real discomfort. Students with asthma, respiratory illnesses, or severe chronic illnesses are particularly encouraged to get the vaccine. For students the vaccine is available now on a first-come, first-served basis in Health Services 8:30-11:30 am and 2-4 pm. Reminder: Health Service is closed Thursday mornings, 9-10 am. Cost: \$5.00.

COPING WITH LOSS SUPPORT GROUP The group meets every Friday at 11 am in 102 Hewitt. If you are interested or want more information, please call Giselle Harrington, MEd, psychotherapist and group facilitator, at 854-2092.

FIRST-YEAR STUDENTS WHO ARE ELIGIBLE TO RECEIVE AP CREDITS must have an official report of their scores sent from the College Board to the Registrar's Office. Scores must be received and evaluated in order for you to receive credit for/or exemption from Barnard courses. All students whose official reports have been processed will have received written notice of credits in your Registration packets or mailboxes. If you believe your scores make you eligible for credit or exemption and you have not received notice from the Registrar's Office, please contact the Registrar's Office to determine whether your report has been received. The telephone number for ETS is (609) 771-7300. The Barnard Code is 2038.

TRUMAN SCHOLARSHIPS Juniors with very strong academic records who are considering graduate school and a career in public service may wish to apply to a Truman Scholarship. For further information, please call x42024 and sign up for Dean Schneider's information session, which will be held on Thursday, October 18, at 6 pm. In addition to strong academic records, candidates must have extensive leadership and public service experience.

BEINECKE SCHOLARSHIPS Juniors planning to attend graduate school in the arts, humanities, or social sciences are eligible for this highly competitive award. Students must have an exceptionally strong academic record and a history of receiving financial aid as undergraduates. Each Beinecke Scholar receives \$2000 upon completion of her undergraduate degree and a stipend of \$15,000 for each of two years in graduate school. Interested juniors should contact Dean Runsdorf, x42024.

STUDENTS INTERESTED IN STUDYING ABROAD As you begin to consider studying abroad, we encourage you to obtain a passport, if you do not already have one. To start the process, please visit the US State Department Passport Information website at <http://travel.state.gov/passport-services.html>. We encourage international students to speak with Dean Kuan Tan (ekuan@barnard.edu) about the impact of study abroad on your visa.

CALL FOR TUTORS Tutors are needed in chemistry and mathematics. Tutoring is a wonderful way to put your academic talents to use for the Barnard student community as well as earn extra money. Interviews, in addition to excellent grades, are required. See Michelle Peason in the Dean of Studies Office for details.

THE JONG WRITING CENTER is now open for the fall semester. The Writing Center's specially trained peer tutors and faculty-level writing consultant can work with you on everything from First Year English essays to lab reports to your senior thesis. Sign up for conferences (one week before) on the door of 121 Reid Hall.

MATH HELP ROOM The Barnard Mathematics Help Room, 333 Milbank Hall, is open evenings, 6-10 pm Monday-Wednesday. These evening hours are open to any Barnard students seeking help in any non-math course that includes computation and analysis. In addition, both the Barnard and Columbia Mathematics Help Rooms are available during all their hours to Barnard and Columbia students seeking help related to their math courses. They are open most of the day. Full schedules can be found via the mathematics department web page (<http://www.barnard.edu/math>).

HEALTH INSURANCE The deadline for purchasing Barnard supplementary insurance is October 15. Extend hospitalization coverage from \$5,000 to \$50,000 for \$43 per semester. Information and applications are available in Health Services (LL Brooks) or from its website (www.barnard.edu/health). This is highly recommended for students with no family coverage or geographically restricted coverage.

mayoral election focuses on term extension

By Lisa Weinert

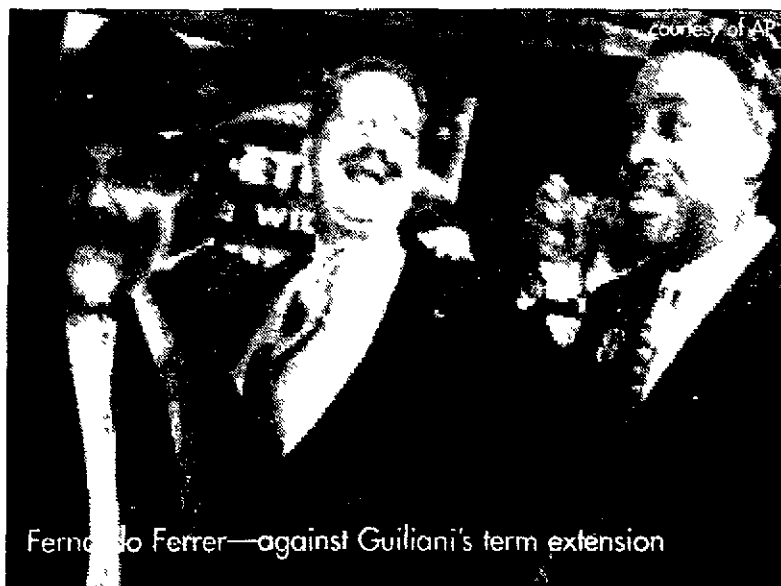
A month ago, the focus of the upcoming mayoral primary election was filtering out individual candidates platforms. But three and a half weeks ago, public opinion changed radically as a result of the attack on the World Trade Center. With Giuliani's recent proposal to extend his term by 90 days, the election is now being shaped by candidates' reaction to Giuliani's plan. The primary election was originally scheduled for September 11, but it was postponed until September 25 because of the terrorist attacks. In the election, Michael Bloomberg beat Herman Badillo, winning the Republican nomination. Fernando Ferrer and Mark Green won the majority over Alan Hevesi and Peter Valone, and advanced to the Democratic run-off scheduled for October 11. All of the candidates to various degrees changed their platforms as a result of the attack on the World Trade Center, and have offered slightly different approaches to leading the city through this difficult time. "The World Trade Center is going to have to be the new mayor's platform. Everything else seems secondary," said Diane Salzman, a Barnard Senior. After the World Trade Center disaster, the public has different expectations of the upcoming mayor. People are now motivated by questions of security and concerns about the economic future of our city. People are thinking about who will have the best administration to help New

York, '94 said Professor Kimberley Johnson of the Political Science Department. The most divisive issue at the moment is how to create the smoothest transition possible for the next mayor. Two weeks ago, after a lot of hype surrounding possibly extending term limits thus allowing Giuliani to serve a third term, Giuliani tried to compromise with the candidates, asking them to allow him to extend his

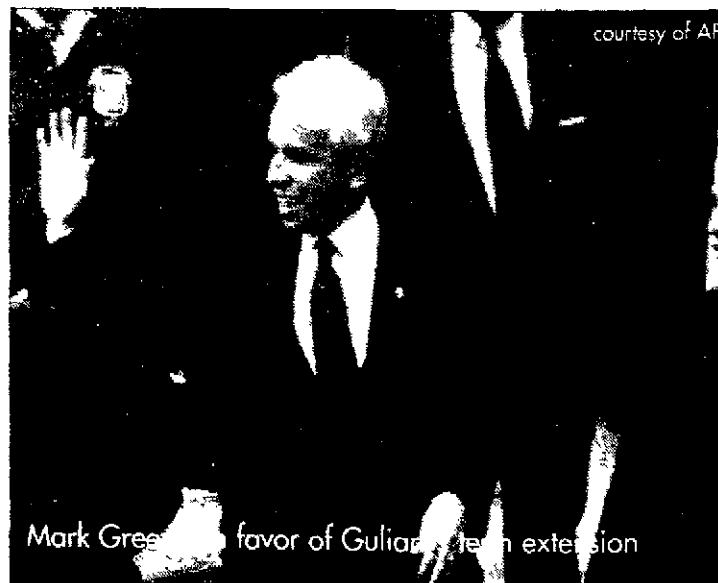


term by three months in order to help with the transition. Republican candidate Michael Bloomberg and Democratic hopeful Mark Green agreed to Giuliani's proposal to remain mayor until April. Bloomberg said, "This is an extraordinarily challenging time for our nation and our city and it demands extraordinary actions. [Extending Giuliani's term] will ensure the smoothest possible transition and give the next mayor the benefit of the in-depth and unique knowledge and expe-

rience Mayor Giuliani and his staff have gained over the last two weeks." Green has suffered a lot of criticism for backing down to Giuliani, an old rival of his. However, he may have simply been listening to the public. Cheers of "Four More Years" followed Giuliani everywhere he went following the World Trade Center disaster. Ferrer, however, declined Giuliani's request, and it is difficult to tell how this will effect the Democratic run-off. Ferrer said that it was more dangerous to disrupt the democratic process than it would be to change administrations amid the crisis. At a time when local, national and world news are all focused on terrorism, local politics are hiding in the mid-section of newspapers. "I don't really know very much about the mayoral candidates. Only that Ferrer doesn't want Giuliani to extend his term" said Marie Yereniuk, a Barnard sophomore. The public is mostly aware of Giuliani's decision, while the candidate's original platforms seem to have fallen away. The Democratic run-off tomorrow between Green and Ferrer will decide who will be the Democratic candidate for mayor. Ferrer has probably changed his platform the least since September 11. While he has backed down on his original slogan of fighting for "The Other New York," he has maintained his original platform focusing on public school reform and housing based on his 13-year experience as Bronx Borough President. However, some wonder if Ferrer's rallying cry now <<page 26>>



Fernando Ferrer—against Giuliani's term extension



Mark Green—favor of Giuliani's term extension

economic outlook not good, but not without hope

By Zoe Galland

Economists worldwide are trying to compare the September 11 terrorist attacks to tragedies before them, hoping to glimpse the financial future of America. Yet all their studying only brings them to one sure conclusion: the seesawing of the American economy will cease only when American consumers start spending again.

Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan expressed optimism about the future of the economy. "The foundations of our free society remain sound, and I am confident that we will recover and prosper as we have in the past," he said in an address to Congress.

Yet the blow that has been dealt to the American economy is not to be understated. New York City Mayor Rudolph Giuliani was not joking when he suggested how Americans could help New York City. "Come to New York, go to a play," he said. "Spend some money."

The same applies to the rest of the nation. Because the indirect effects of the terrorist attacks are difficult to assess, economists must wait and hope Americans increase their spending noticeably. However, consumer confidence as measured by economy watchers at the Conference Board, a business membership and research network, has slumped to an index rating of 97.6, from 114.0 in August.

The economy had already been fragile before the terrorist attacks. "Even before the World Trade Center attacks and the attack on the Pentagon, the U.S. economy was slowing down," said Professor of Comparative Economic Systems Padma Desai. "The downturn which had already begun to plunge the economy into negative growth rates."

Desai also spoke of the main industries that have been affected by the recent attacks. In America and Europe, airlines have reported more than

100,000 job losses. Airlines in America quickly figured out the costs of the emergency shutdown during the terrorist attack and the decreased travel afterwards, and have received a total of \$15 billion in federal aid. But it is estimated that airlines will have lost \$4.7 billion dollars at the end of September.

Job losses in the travel and tourism industries do not stop with airlines. Hotels nationwide are dealing with the blows of a possible recession. September and October are the busiest times for American hotels. Three American hotels that are part of the Starwood hotel empire and the Sheraton, Westin,

since 1987, down about 1,700 points over the three-month period. The Nasdaq index closed at 1498, about 5% up on the week.

The world economy has been severely affected by the terrorist attacks as well. A new working paper published by the International Monetary Fund, a United Nations agency that promotes trade by increasing the exchange stability of major currencies, suggests a close link between American economic growth and the growth in the rest of the industrial world, as well as many developing nations. And, of course, the recent events have shown strong connections

between the trends in the American economy and the world economy. Growth in Europe has slowed more than most people expected at the beginning of this year. Many East Asian economies have been affected by the collapse in high-tech investment in America as well. Japan is entering its fourth recession in ten years, according to the International Monetary Fund. Singapore

and Taiwan are also entering recession.

Barnard Professor Perry Mehrling, chair of the economics department, commented on the state of the world economy. "What [the attacks] have done is put sand in the gears of the world economy as a whole," said Mehrling. "The world is a different place than it was three weeks ago. Old habits of thought are not relevant: the economy is now frozen."

Mehrling spoke of economic factors such as risk premium, the reward for holding a risky investment. "No one knows the future," said Mehrling, "so you have to factor in the risk of making an investment." But, he emphasized, if the world to investors isn't a safe place, then investment doesn't ever seem like a good deal.

One positive aspect to the unpredictable economy is the news that the US economy grew <<page 26>>

"The foundations of our free society remain sound, and I am confident that we will recover and prosper as we have in the past..."

and Four Points saw occupancy plummet to 30% on September 16. Starwood has cancelled 83% of its bookings for September and has cut its staff by 23%.

Some hotel groups are more optimistic. The Hilton Hotels, which owns or manages 2,000 hotels in America, predicts that business will take a few months to pick up. Many hotels are offering discounts of up to 50% in major American cities. Whether hotels can divert from their customary fixed room rates and succeed remains to be seen.

Wall Street has been volatile during the past two weeks. Last week, from September 23 to September 28, the stock markets regained some of the ground that was lost in the enormous decline of the week following the terrorist attacks. The Dow Jones Industrial Average closed up 165 points at 8847, 7% higher than the previous Friday's close. But the Dow still recorded its worst quarter

president Bush aims to unite US

By Rachel Ginsberg

"Tonight, we are a country awakened to danger and called to defend freedom. Our grief has turned to anger and anger to resolution. Whether we bring our enemies to justice or bring justice to our enemies, justice will be done." These were the words of President George W. Bush in his address to Congress and the nation on September 20, 2001

On Thursday evening, a week after the terrorist attack on the United States, all eyes turned to President Bush for words of solace, words of wisdom, words of advice—all waiting anxiously to hear his decree and plan of action for the future. For the past week, Americans have questioned the strength and power of the United States and its position in the world. Bush, in an attempt to alleviate these rising qualms, made it clear to nations around the world that, "We will direct every resource at our com-

mand - every means of diplomacy, every tool of intelligence, every instrument of law enforcement, every financial influence, and every necessary weapon of war - to the destruction and to the defeat of the global terror network." He also called for increased air safety to prevent future hijacking, stability in the nation, stronger intelligence capacities, and for more support for the American economy so that we can begin to rebuild the nation. Explaining the necessity of retaliation, he warned America that we should expect a lengthy campaign, including dramatic strikes and covert operations. In addition to enforcing new military measures and "Operation Enduring Freedom," he created the Office of Homeland Security and appointed Pennsylvania's Governor. Tom

Ridge, a military veteran, to this cabinet-level position to lead America in strengthening our security and welfare. Democrats and Republicans expressed approval of this appointment with applause on both sides of the chamber.

Not only did Bush address the United States armed forces, but he also directed part of his focus towards the Muslims throughout the world, firmly expressing his beliefs. "The United States respects the people of Afghanistan," adding, "But we condemn the Taliban regime. It is not

to the terrorist camps so that the United States can assure that they remain closed. If the Taliban does not comply with these orders, then he plans to cut off all funding and wage war against those countries that provide refuges for terrorists.

Preaching acceptance and understanding of diversity, Bush explained, "We're in a fight for our principles," continuing, "no one should be singled out for unfair treatment or unkind words because of their ethnic background or

religious faith." In closing remarks, Bush attempted to unite all Americans, both Democrats and Republicans, stressing the power of prayer in strengthening the United States. Faith in the government was made to be restored in the President's final comments, "We will not tire, we will not falter and we will not fail. In all that lies before us, may God grant us wisdom



President Bush's speeches focus on unity

only repressing its own people, it is threatening people everywhere by sponsoring and sheltering and supplying terrorists." Bush mainly stressed in an assertive tone, "The enemy of America is not our many Muslim friends. It is not our many Arab friends. Our enemy is a radical network of terrorists and every government that supports them. It will not end until every terrorist group of global reach has been found, stopped and defeated." In a concerted effort to end terror, he issued several demands of the Taliban regime. Bush ordered them to surrender all the leaders of al Qaeda in hiding, release all foreign nationals that are unjustly imprisoned, and protect foreign diplomats and aid-workers in their country. Finally, he demanded full access

and may he watch over the United States of America."

Republican, as well as Democratic, Congressional members expressed approval of President Bush's call to arms through numerous standing ovations during and after the speech. Not only was he received well by congressional members, but also 84% of Americans approved of his response to the attack and his plans to rebuild the country, as shown by a poll conducted by Time Magazine and CNN. Standing together after the joint session of Congress were Tom Daschle (D), the Senate Majority Leader, and Trent Lott (R), the Senate Minority Leader, who both agreed on the president's military plans. They feel that any former political bat- <<page 26>>

ANTI-WAR reaction experienced in world

By Boyoon Choi

On September 22 in London, approximately 3000 protesters gathered in the city center in the vicinity of Downing Street, the official residence of Prime Minister Tony Blair of England, to voice opposition to military action against Afghanistan. Dressed in black, many of them carried signs that read, "Stand shoulder to shoulder for peace and justice. No more violence."

This protest was merely one of the many other processions that took place in countries all over the world such as Germany, Belgium and Japan. The terrorist attack against America on September 11 had brought immediate condolences and support from leaders of nations all around the globe. This holds especially true for member nations of the European Union (EU). Prominent among them is England, believed to be a close ally of the United States in the EU. However, it has also caused a surge of protest against US policy in handling this crisis, mainly stemming from President Bush's statement that "[The US] will not distinguish between the terrorists and the nations that harbor them."

Carol Naughton, a spokeswoman for the protesters in London claimed, "Any military strike is going to kill yet more civilians who don't deserve to die, in the same way as the Americans didn't deserve to die. It will only create a spiral of violence, and it will create a huge uprising against the US, and possibly Britain."

In Berlin, Germany, several thousands took to the streets to voice disapproval of retaliation against Afghanistan. One of the reasons seems to be the presence of fear of this crisis escalating into a world scale war due to hasty military action. According to the Associated Press, a survey due for publication in the weekly Der Spiegel on Sunday indicated that 72% of Germans feared that a military response to the attacks could escalate into war

"We are here because we are worried about the action of the United States. The

attacks cannot be justified but we need to think about what the real causes were," said one demonstrator in Berlin, carrying his daughter on his shoulders.

Meanwhile, as the immediate effect of the crisis subsides, many leaders of nations around the world are also having reservations and expressing caution about the Bush administration's plan for military action.



According to the New York Times, President Jacques Chirac of France had on previous occasion stated that if the United States takes military action, "France will be at its side." However, he has later refuted the characterization of this crisis as a 'war' by President Bush, saying, "I don't know whether we should use the word 'war.'"

Also, President Jiang Zemin of China has said that "any military action against terrorism [should be based on] irrefutable evidence and should aim to clear targets so as to avoid casualties to innocent people," voicing a similar opinion to President Hosni Murabak of Egypt. In the meantime, Germany has repeatedly called for a multilateral approach to the problem and warned the US against hasty

ly going into military action on its own.

Another reason for misgivings against a plan for military action was expressed by a high-ranking Russian military officer, Vremya Novestei, who said, "Fighting terrorists is like trying to rid oneself of roaches in a block of flats. You do it in one flat, and they go to another," expressing his opinion on the futility in raging war against Afghanistan in order to capture the alleged terrorists behind the World Trade Center attack.

Professor Dennis Dalton from the Barnard Political Science Department is also an advocate of the peace movements happening around the world and on campus. He quoted from Ghandi, "I do not believe in short-violent-cuts to success. I am an uncompromising opponent of violent methods, even to the noblest of causes," stating his firm opposition against violent methods in resolving this crisis as well as other matters. He further believes that "Violence, even well intentioned, always rebounds upon oneself," an extract from the Tao Te Ching.

Professor Dalton was also concerned about the lack of tolerance for dissent in America at this present moment. "At this moment, self-criticism is not associated with strength, but it is criticism that would help us. It should tell us why we are in the position that we are currently in," said Professor Dalton.

"EU political leaders should be critical about us, but they are failing to do so," he continued, "especially Prime Minister Tony Blair, who seems to be doing every conceivable effort to agree with the Bush administration." Professor Dalton expressed grave concern as he suspects that the EU will ultimately not be critical about the US and join in all of our policies, including military plans

He believes that the best solution to the crisis is, as stated by Thich Nhat Hanh, a Buddhist leader, at his Riverside Church speech, "[The best solution] is to not retaliate, but respond with gifts such as medical aid and food."

He further gave <<page 31>>

9 ways Barnard wants you to know

By Shoshana Greenberg

9
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8

One of the main concerns for students at the start of every semester is, "What classes am I going to take?" Many students feel overwhelmed by the possibilities of courses offered at a liberal arts school. Not only must they think about a major, they need to remember to fulfill the Barnard General Education requirements.

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The new system of requirements, called the "Nine Ways of Knowing," consists of Reason and Value, Social Analysis, Historical Studies, Cultures in Comparison, Laboratory Science, Quantitative and Deductive Reasoning, Language, Literature, and The Visual and Performing Arts. Juniors and Seniors have a different system to fulfill the requirements. "The requirements are the same, just organized differently," says Associate Provost Flora Davidson.

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Before the year 2000, students still had the foreign language, laboratory science, and quantitative reasoning requirement. In addition, they filled the distribution requirements with groups A and B. Group A consisted of the Humanities and Social Sciences and Group B contained geographic diversity. "[The requirements] were really easy to fulfill," says an anonymous senior. "I filled them by Sophomore year and I had already known what my major was going to be. It wasn't very confusing because the computer basically did it for me. I probably haven't thought about them in two years."

For three years, a committee made up of faculty, students, and administrators worked on revising the curriculum. The curriculum needs to be revised every ten to fifteen years and it had not been changed since the 1980s. "Nothing was broken [with the old curriculum], it was just important to revise it," said Davidson. The committee talked to current

and former students and looked at other schools to see what they were doing with their curricula

The result of the three-year process was a "new package" with a transparent and understandable rationale for each requirement. "[In the old curriculum] the distinction between the humanities and social sciences was blurred," said Davidson.

Thus, the Nine Ways of Knowing were introduced. In picking the requirements, the committee decided on what the graduates of a liberal arts school should know and what they should accomplish. The Reason and Value and the Visual and Performing Arts requirements are new. "We decided that students should be exposed to the art world since it is very prevalent in our society," said Davidson.

The committee worked carefully on the language used to explain each requirement in the course catalogue. "If a requirement was not included, it was encouraged," said Davidson. The committee had discussed the possibility of a Women's Studies requirement, but decided that now Women's Studies issues are being covered in almost every department, so it would be almost impossible not to take a class which covers it. The language in the catalogue encourages a gender-issue related class.

Also debated was the issue of a Western culture requirement and an Eastern culture requirement, but the committee found that over 90% of all students take a non-Western course. "Given the ethnic diversity of this campus, how can you require a non-Western course?" said Davidson. "That's like saying that the Eastern culture is the 'other' culture, but that is not true for many of our students, and you can't say that you have to take a class in a culture other than your own." The committee decided that the important skill to be developed is comparing the cultures, not the learning about the cultures themselves.

Flexibility is important to the Barnard philosophy. There are no courses a Barnard student is required to take. There are even choices for First-Year English and Seminar. "I like how Barnard's requirements are easy to fill because you have many options for each category. I'm almost finished filling them," said sophomore Alyssa Frank.

Most liberal arts schools' requirements are in one of three groups. The first group, called the "Plain Vanilla" group by Davidson, looks like the old requirements with a language, humanities, and social sciences requirement. In the second group, students all take specific courses like the Core Curriculum at Columbia. The third group, which includes Barnard, uses the "List of Categories" to get away from being stuck in disciplines. This group is the current trend for liberal arts schools, although the other schools use different categories that speak to their students' needs. The departments are still submitting courses, and not every course is going to fulfill a requirement. If a student thinks that a course should fulfill a requirement, she needs to go the chair of the department, and the chair has to write to the committee stating the category <<page 31>>

where is the Barnard bookstore?

By *Tiffany Mummey*

As each semester commences, most students at Barnard College make the trek between the Barnes & Noble-operated Columbia Bookstore and independent bookseller Labyrinth Books, waiting in mile-long lines in order to buy their volumes of reading. Concurrent with the trips up and down Broadway, thoughts sometimes drift into the wish that Barnard had its own, centrally located bookstore, at which students could purchase all of their texts. Well, it has not always been so that Barnard students run back and forth in order to buy their books.

In fact, according to Barnard College's General Counsel Michael Feierman, who is responsible for the commercial leasing of the 600s and Plimpton Hall, there have been three bookstores operating in Barnard's past, and there are no imminent plans for a fourth. Feierman said that in the mid '90s, Barnard had two bookstores: the Bookforum and Logos. The Bookforum sold general textbooks, while Logos specialized in religious textbooks. Both went out of business due to financial difficulties, and in their places stand Lord of the Fleas, Ivy League Stationers, and Federal Express.

The bookseller Poseman's intended to replace Bookforum and Logos as the Barnard bookstore, however, the company decided against the investment. "They decided that a better use of their resources would be to concentrate on their pre-existing stores, like their Grand Central store, and not open a new store here on Broadway," Feierman said.

Vice President of Public Affairs Lucas Held said there was another reason why Poseman's decided to give up running the Barnard bookstore. "Poseman's felt that there wouldn't be enough volume to justify continuing to run the store," he said.

Feierman also added that with the proliferation of Barnes & Nobles, take the Barnes & Nobles-run Columbia bookstore for example, and new shops like Papyrus and Labyrinth moving into the area, there was no need for a Barnard bookstore. "A couple of years ago we surveyed the community and found that between Papyrus, Labyrinth and the Columbia bookstore there was a healthy amount of competition between the three stores and plenty of choice for Barnard students and faculty," Feierman said.

According to Assistant Director of Public Affairs Petra Tuomi there are still further reasons that Barnard does not have its own bookstore. "Our first focus right now is developing already existing facilities in the library and the class-

rooms," said Tuomi. "We want to create high tech facilities both students and faculty can use."

Tuomi used the recent renovations to the library as evidence of that. She said there is also the factor of limited space available on campus and with the Columbia bookstore, Papyrus, and Labyrinth open, there have been no proposals since Poseman's to re-open a Barnard bookstore. "The Columbia bookstore, like many other things, is available conveniently for shared use between the schools, and professors really like Labyrinth for its good selection of scholarly texts," she said. "Also, between the stores, students get good discounts."

Held agreed with Tuomi, saying that the Columbia Bookstore and the Barnard store cover Barnard students' needs. "Barnard students can buy their textbooks at the Columbia bookstore and buy Barnard memorabilia at the student-run Barnard store." Held added that, though the Columbia bookstore does sell some Barnard memorabilia, the response to the Barnard store was so strong that it moved from temporary headquarters in McIntosh to its own store area on the first floor of Sulzberger Hall.

For those Barnard students, however, who have wondered why there is no Barnard bookstore, they are not quite as convinced. "To tell you the truth, it would be a welcome addition," first year Kori Newboles said. "Most colleges have their own individual bookstores, and it would have been more convenient to have a Barnard bookstore especially during all the chaos in the first couple of weeks. "Not only are you getting used to college and new surroundings but you also have to try to find the various locations of the stores and then try to find the books in the stores; it's confusing," Newboles continued. "Instead of walking around to all the different bookstores it would be nice to just have one here."

Sophomore Candace Chin agreed with Newboles. "While I really like the selection and diversity of the offerings available at the Columbia Bookstore, I definitely think that it is lacking in Barnard paraphanelia," she said. "And while I also think the Barnard store is great, I also believe that it only ends up enforcing the separation between the two schools." However, Chin added that she could understand why Barnard doesn't have its own bookstore. "I understand the economics of it," she said. "I understand that for a college of 2,000 it would be more convenient [to have] only one bookstore."

Tiffany Mummey is a Barnard first year.

... There is also the factor of limited space available on campus and with the Columbia bookstore, Papyrus, and Labyrinth open, there have been no proposals since Poseman's to re-open a Barnard bookstore.

wellwoman: how does the pill work?

Q I have just completed my first full month on the generic form of the birth control pill Alesse and have received a lot of conflicting information on how to safely use the pill as contraception. Firstly, I have been in a monogamous relationship for the past 1 1/2 years, and we have both been tested so I am not seriously concerned about STDs, however I would really like to know more about how this pill specifically works. It might just be that it feels very foreign to be having unsafe sex (sex without a condom), but it's hard for me to entirely trust the pill—I want to make sure that it's entirely safe for him to completely ejaculate inside me while taking Alesse. I'm also concerned about the side effects of smoking cigarettes while taking birth control.

Changing contraceptive methods can be a stressful event, but you did the right thing by reaching out for more information. Since you have completed a full cycle of the pill, you can now be sure that you have all the benefits of your oral contraceptive available to you. Some sources say that it is only necessary to take the pill for two weeks before you start relying on it as a contraceptive method. However most clinicians err on the side of caution and recommend completing a full cycle.

Alesse, like all combination pills prevents pregnancy in several ways. First, elevated estrogen levels stop the egg-developing message from your thyroid gland. Thus, the ovary does not release an egg. Secondly, small amounts of progestin provide three back-up measures: (1) The mucus in your cervix is thickened, decreasing the ability of sperm to get into the uterus. (2) The lining of your uterus does not develop properly, so that if somehow the sperm did join with an egg, the fertilized egg would not be able to implant into the lining of the uterus. (3) Enzymes that allow the sperm to unite with an egg are inhibited.

All combined pills have an expected efficacy of more than 99%, but in actual use the rates are closer to 97%. Women who miss pills or fail to use a back-up method during a cycle when they have taken antibiotics or anticonvulsants or when they switched oral contraceptive brands are more likely to become pregnant.

Women who use oral contraceptives as compare to those who do not seem to have an increased risk for cardiovascular diseases such as heart attacks, strokes, pulmonary embolisms, and other clotting disorders. This increase of risk is heightened if the person smokes or is over thirty-five. Women who meet both of

these criteria experience the highest risk increase. It is important for all women to discuss this risk with their clinicians. Ultimately, some women who smoke may want to opt for another contraceptive method such as a diaphragm or cervical cap.

Additionally, it is important to remember that the pill does not offer any protection from Sexually Transmitted Infections. Many couples get tested for HIV and upon receiving negative results they feel as though they are in the clear, so to speak. However there are many other diseases and infections which should be of concern. Also people may be silent carriers of STIs such as HPV (genital warts). Consult your clinician for further STI screening and advice as to whether or not you may want to use a barrier method in order to protect you from STIs. Finally, it is important to remember that this is your body, and that means that if for any reason you don't like taking oral contraceptives your partner should understand about choosing another contraceptive method.

For additional information please see the following websites:
http://www.barnard.edu/health/well_woman/qa/protect.htm
<http://www.ppfa.org> (Planned Parenthood Federation of America)
<http://www.alesse.com> (Alesse Brand Website)

"Well-Woman" is a weekly feature in the *bulletin*. The responses, written by the Well-Women Peer Educators, answer questions from members of the Barnard community. Questions may be submitted to the Well-Woman Office, 109 Hewitt. The information provided is for informational purposes only. Please take issues or medical concerns to your healthcare provider.

**got a photo you really love?
submit it for the cover of the bulletin.
bring photos to 128 LL McIntosh, feel free to leave them in
the mail slot. please put your name and
number so we can return the photo**

cooking on a shoestring budget

In the pursuit of continuing to improve the quality of life of bulletin readers, here is the second installment of kitchen maneuvers for college cooks. As a first-year, cooking equals Easy Mac, some foreign substance with radiation-orange powdered "cheese" and puny macaroni.

By sophomore year, it becomes abundantly clear, with the addition of real kitchens to one's life, that pasta is an option for dietary satisfaction. Hewitt's pasta might get you down with its mushy consistency, but you, a Barnard woman, can make it "very, very good" (as they say on the Barilla commercials).

It seems like everyone has a special trick they use to make pasta. Their pasta is not soggy; it is delicious and al dente. Their expertise does not require much learning; it is more like kitchen wisdom than science class to get your pasta tasting perfetto.

* Some cooks swear by adding a teaspoon of olive oil before the pasta goes in the boiling water. Their reasoning is that it prohibits the pasta from clumping together. You could just stir once a minute or so, and it will not clump that way either.

* Others say that it is adding salt (at the same time as you would the oil) that makes pasta boil right. The salt is used for flavoring purposes-cooks who use it say that the pasta tastes

better when the salt has been added.

* Draining can be an issue: if you do not have a colander and are draining water from the pan by using the pan's lid, well, you will not get all the water out. The best thing to do in this case is to transfer the cooked pasta to another bowl as quickly as possible because leaving it in the pan with residual water will cause the pasta to continue cooking to an overdone consistency.

* Once the pasta is in its bowl, add the sauce or vegetables. If you have not assembled for dinner yet, just leave the bowl on the table for a few minutes. It should not lose its heat for at least 5 minutes.

* Do not tent the bowl of pasta with aluminum foil because that traps the heat inside the bowl, and while it does keep the food a little hotter, it also has the effect of cooking the pasta longer (as if steaming it).

* Pasta cooks for 8-10 minutes most of the time, but this is merely a rule of thumb. Test a noodle after 7 minutes. Bite it between your teeth and if it tastes just slightly underdone, you should drain. The pasta will continue cooking after you drain it, and it will be al dente when you serve it. If the pasta is still a little crunchy at 7 minutes, test again in another 1.5 minutes.

Alison Wayne is a Barnard sophomore and bulletin features editor.

the barnard bulletin

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artspicks

for the week of october 10

october 10

Every Wednesday at 7pm and Sunday at 10:45am, at nearby 122nd Street and Riverside Drive, is the divine Riverside Church Gospel Service. In addition to promoting praise of all kind (from Buddhist sittings to the masses in ordinary time), this church plays host to politicians - Nelson Mandela, Martin Luther King Jr. and Fidel Castro have all lectured here.

october 11

A Bilingual Franco-American Poetry Festival, featuring French poet and philosopher Philippe Beck with Pascale Monnier, Robert Kelly and Kristin Prevalet will be held from 7 to 9pm today in the Ella Weed Room. Bring your intuition, attitude, friends, and rhymes - and leave room for hors d'oeuvres.

el Museo del Barrio

By Liliana Segura

At first glance, el Museo del Barrio seems unimpressive. Situated at the very top end of the Upper East Side's Museum Mile, the building sits one block above the Museum of the City of New York and is easily missed. It takes a second look to confirm that one is indeed in the right place, because the building lacks a clear entrance, standing to the far left of a black wall of freight elevators that separate the galleries from the handful of tenant offices that share the space. More easily discernable is the museum's gift shop - a festive little space in yellows and oranges that hints at the kind of art on display at the Museo: Central and South American arts and crafts including masks, wall hangings and assorted odds and ends.

Its limited size and ambiguity notwithstanding, the Museo itself has a collection and rich history that belies its rather modest outward appearance. Founded in 1969 by members of an artistic-activist grassroots movement, the Museo's early history resonates with the struggles and complexities that characterized the National Civil Rights movement of the time. Issues were raised within New York City over who controlled and displayed educational and cultural materials - and for whom.

In the late sixties, a predominantly Puerto Rican and African American group of parents and educators in East Harlem

demanded, through protests and sit-ins, that their children receive a culturally diverse education. The majority of Harlem's public school students by the late sixties, Puerto Rican children in particular, were not receiving an education that reflected their own diversity, and by 1969, their community succeeded in doing something about it. Their

subsequent victories over the Board of Education channeled much needed funds towards ethnically diverse programs designed to round out the education of public school students. It was through this initiative that the Museo del Barrio was born.

Now in its fourth decade, the museum has evolved from a small operation - whose first exhibit on women's needlework took place in a Harlem school building - to a celebrated center of Puerto Rican and Latin American culture and education, bringing together art spanning centuries and from an increasingly broad geographic map.

I went to the Museo del Barrio on a Wednesday afternoon, a day and time I anticipated would be on the quiet side. I had not expected, however, that when I got there most of the galleries would be closed. as I was informed by an apologetic woman at the door. It seemed the whole space was receiving a facelift in preparation for an exhibit on contemporary Brazilian art scheduled to open in mid October.

I considered leaving. But something told me to stay—something that drowned out the drilling sounds and loud vocal



lives up to its name

mixture of Spanish and English that came from the scaffolding outside. I decided to go in.

Entering a narrow passage marked by the following sign: "Taino: Ancient Voyagers of the Caribbean", I walked past the walls painted in geometric decorative motifs suggestive of stone or wood carvings. The Taino, I learned, is acknowledged as the foundation of today's modern Caribbean culture. Evolving in AD 1200, they populated the Greater Antilles, which now include Cuba, Jamaica, and Puerto Rico. Despite the fact that they were the first society encountered by Columbus, the Taiono have remained inadequately studied in comparison to the political cultures of the Mainland - familiar as the Maya, the Inca, and the Aztec.

From the small glimpse I managed, it quickly became clear that the Taino were a group with beautiful and useful crafts. Their artistic culture was apparent in their tools and jewelry.

The Taino exhibit is the latest portion of what is to remain a permanent fixture at the Museo del Barrio. Its 1997 opening attracted the largest audience in the museum's history, and the current exhibit displays over 125 pieces of public and private collections alike.

That the Museo occupies a unique space within the slew of museums that populate New York is undeniable. In its short history it has displayed works spanning from Pre-Columbian to contemporary works in modern media. A recently closed exhibit by Venezuelan artist Ingrid Martinez combined sculpture, video, and sound to give visitors an interactive experience designed to heighten their awareness of their relationship to society as mirrored by television and technology.

Perhaps the most striking part of exploring the Museo del Barrio, however, was not so much the space itself or the collection it holds (the little of which I had the chance to see), but the sense that it is a place created and maintained by a group of people who dedicated

themselves steadfastly to the preservation of cultural and artistic legacies that may have never survived the discriminatory art world of the sixties and seventies. Since its founding, the Museo has been faced with obstacles, both political and economic, that have threatened its position even at the fringes of the mainstream art world. That the Museo has survived is to the credit of community members who put themselves on the line time and time again. Indeed, the activists who founded the Museo had no time to grow idle.

In 1973, for example, when New York state budget cuts threatened to curtail the museum's financial support from the Department of Education, the staff chose to work without pay until funding was secured.

In 1979, 2,300 petition signatures led to a successful blocking of the city's plan to sell a nearby firehouse that housed the Museo's recently opened art school.

Its history inextricably tied to the community that helped create it, the Museo del Barrio, Spanish for "museum of the neighborhood", it is an establishment that lives up to its name. It is truly owned by the people it seeks to represent. All literature is published in both English and Spanish. The Museo continually finds ways to involve the community in its projects. For several years now it has held an annual "three Kings Day" Parade in Harlem. During my visit the museum was advertising a series of free workshops called "Rainbows of Hope", which for three weeks gives children and adults the chance to come in and paint, sculpt, or draw expressions of their emotions in the wake of the World Trade Center attack. "The community is warmly invited" read a yellow flier next on the door.

On my way out of the Museo, I was nearly run over by a group of kids in backpacks chattering in Spanish and English. It occurred to me that these were kids were of a generation whose cultural history the Msuseo hoped to preserve. That they seemed bliss- <<page 31>>

artspicks

...continued

october 12

The New York Film Festival finishes its run this week. The avant overload kicked off on September 24th with Jacques Rivette's *Va Savoir*, and grinds to a breathless halt with Jean-Luc Godard's *In Praise of Love* on the 14th. The in-between includes *Intimacy*, a fleshed out ogle at sex and *Blue Wild Angel*, a re-mastered version of Hendrix's peak performance. Today's take is Martin Scorsese on Italian cinema in *Il Mio Viaggio in Italia*, a tale of life in Little Italy, young Scorsese and the images of the homeland that inspire his work.

october 13

Columbia's Wallach Art Gallery exhibits *Arte Povera: Selections from the Sonnabend Collection* through December 8th. The hodgepodge of post-war reactions to minimalism is endearing,

artspicks

... continued

and a throwback to sixties Europe makes a brilliant detour during power walks from Milbank to Avery. Congratulate Ph.D. candidate Claire Gilman for her stunning curation, and stop back for her symposium on November 3rd.

october 14

Paintings, drawings and theater murals by the prolific Marc Chagall are on view at the Jewish Museum in Manhattan through today. His passionate Russian phase, imprinted with the outbreak of World War One and the Russian Revolution, are filled with an immediacy that is unmatched in his later work.

october 15

The Honorable Dennis Ross, Peace Negotiator for the Clinton Administration, leads a free public lecture entitled The Middle

student attempts to crash

By Michelle Collins

What does it take to get behind the scenes at the MTV Video Music Awards? This past Thursday, I decided to venture out into the spotlight-hungry preteen crowds gathered in front of Lincoln Center for my chance at fame, fortune, and ultimately, Carson Daly's hand in marriage.

Arriving at 4pm, my friend and I were

told that we were barred from lining the red carpet and even crossing the street without authorization was prohibited. Not satisfied, I decided to walk to perimeter of the building to scope out a penetration point. These MTV people had all of their bases covered - all but the northwest entrance, where we managed to slip in among a few mod looking dandies. Now we were in among the laminate clad, walkie-talkie people who made the gears turn! What the hell were we doing here?

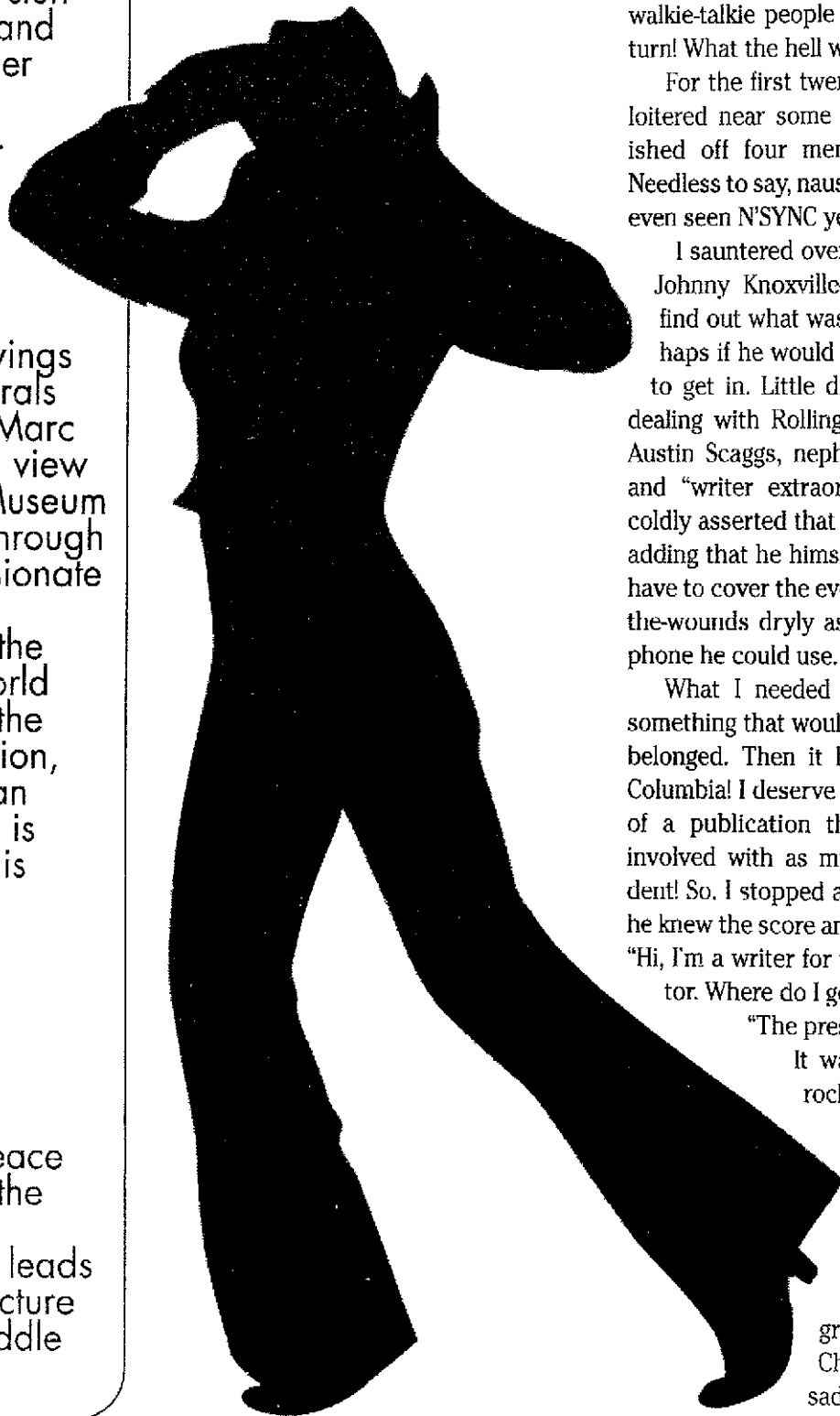
For the first twenty minutes or so we loitered near some trailers, where I polished off four mentholated cigarettes. Needless to say, nausea set in, and I hadn't even seen N'SYNC yet.

I sauntered over to a handsome, tall, Johnny Knoxville-esque gentleman to find out what was happening, and perhaps if he would know of a way for us to get in. Little did I know that I was dealing with Rolling Stone prima donna Austin Scaggs, nephew to the publisher and "writer extraordinaire." Mr. Scaggs coldly asserted that he could not help us, adding that he himself wished he did not have to cover the event. Then, Mr. Salt-in-the-wounds dryly asked if we had a cell phone he could use.

What I needed was a catchy alias, something that would make me look like I belonged. Then it hit me. Hey, I go to Columbia! I deserve to mention the name of a publication that I've never been involved with as much as the next student! So, I stopped a guy who looked like he knew the score and laid down my case. "Hi, I'm a writer for the Columbia Spectator. Where do I go for my laminate?"

"The press table? Follow me."

It was as if the gates of rock and roll heaven had opened as we followed my Prada-clad sheperd paste the guards and into the bowels of Lincoln Center. We were greeted with the Talent Check-In booth. where, sadly enough, my name



MTV music video awards

was not listed. The press table, it turned out, was nowhere near where we were. I thanked them and turned to leave.

Just when I thought that our adventure was silenced, I noticed an open service door thoughtfully placed next to a dumpster. We found ourselves back in a massive system of dank hallways and dark corridors. We were met with many locked and promising doors.

Then, a breakthrough. We came upon the janitors' closet, filled with a Batman-like array of tan button down shirts and high water pants. This was the Lucy and Ethel moment I had always dreamed of. There I would be, mopping strategically between Bon Jovi and Bono, where I would end up engaging them in conversation and, eventually, seducing them with my wit and broom handles.

Shaken out of my fantasy, I was forcibly dragged out of the room by my companion who, afraid of the law and terrified of germs, refused to take part in my scam.

All of a sudden, a tiny, elderly woman in a maid's uniform stopped the two of us, asking if we needed help.

"How do we go inside?" I asked.

"Go through those doors, and tell the guard. He'll help you."

Past the double doors

sat a small man on a stool, the guard, looking distant. My charm level was at its boiling point, and I pressed my luck one last time.

"Hi, we need to go inside."

"Why?"

"We're the press, and people have been putting us on the runaround for the past thirty minutes." If I were a real journalist, it would only be fair that I were annoyed.

"Do you know where you are right now?"

"The MTV Video Music Awards?"

"No," he smiled, "those are next door. You're in Avery Fisher Hall, next to the MTV thing."

My heart sank quicker than Smash Mouth's career. Game Over. All the work., all the lies, all for nothing.

So what does it really take to get backstage at the MTV Video Music Awards? A hit record, a sleazy outfit, maybe even a janitor's uniform? Truth be told, all you really need to get in is a ticket. Lying about your credentials will only get you so far. Next year, I plan on doing it the legitimate way. I'll make fake business cards in advance.

Michelle Collins is a Barnard senior.



artspicks

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East: A View from the Brink today at the Center for Religious inquiry at 7:30pm. While the artistic import of this lecture is not totally obvious, certainly its social implications are reason enough to make its way onto this week's calendar. Think poetic - a sea of Barnard women attending the event would be damn gorgeous. The Center is located at Saint Bartholomew's Church, Park Avenue and 51st Street.

october 16

An inspiring tribute to Alberto Giacometti, incredible in size and depth, opens at MoMA this week and will run through January of next year. Here the sculptor's surrealist and "classic" eras are set side by side, showing that while World War Two and the wiles toward maturity precipitated a dramatic departure in style, they did little to sway his fundamentally lively vision.

musicpicks

for the week of october 10

october 10

Joe Strummer

At Irving Plaza (17 Irving Place)

For tickets, call 777-6800

Former Clash member

Strummer promotes his latest release, *Global A Go-Go*.

Ambient grooves, rootsy vibes and the sound of backing band *Mescaleros* will add to the excitement.

The Elements of Hip-Hop Showcase feat:

Rahzel, X-Ecutioners, Arsonists, Rock Steady Crew, Smut Peddlers, and Afru-Ra At B.B. King Blues Club & Grill (237 W. 42 St.)

For tickets, call 307-7171

New hip-hop and rap groups show their stuff in Times Square. Turn off Eminem and tune this in.

Orbital

At Roseland Ballroom (239 W. 52 St.)

For tickets, call 247-0200

Electronica giants are back again to keep you moving. If the United Kingdom dubs this worthy, so should you. Lights, sound, and many sweaty club kids are the hallmark of an Orbital show; join the masses for one long, fun night.

Zen Guerilla

At Bowery Ballroom (6

JAZZ LEGENDS TOGETHER

By Kiryn Haslinger

If you like music, it doesn't get much better than this. For four hours on September 24, in a marathon of musical greatness, dozens of the world's finest living jazz musicians graced the stage of the Apollo Theatre. The event was called *A Great Night in Harlem*, and it surely lived up to its title.

Since the first time I saw drummer Max Roach perform two years ago, I have been hooked on the euphoric high of human excellence and talent permeating the air. I never thought I would have the opportunity to see so much talent, fame, and greatness in one evening. Opening with announcer Bill Cosby on his piano rendition of *Take the A Train*, which he jokingly claimed to have written as a five year old, the celebrity list just kept growing. Roy Haynes, Slide Hampton, Clark Terry, Ahmad Jamal, Ron Carter, Cecil Payne, Lewis Hayes, Jimmy Cobb, Howard Johnson, and Tommy Flanagan were just some of the notable musicians who performed. These are the names you usually only hear as the recipients of tribute concerts. From legends to rising musicians on the scene, the sheer talent on stage was historic.

The celebration was a gala event produced by the Jazz Foundation of America (JFA), an organization whose mission is to help jazz musicians with medical and financial needs that cannot be accommodated by their paychecks. Most people realize that the founders of jazz were frequently discriminated against. We've heard about Billie Holiday being asked to use the back alley entrance of the concert hall where her name was on the billboard, or Louis Armstrong being told to leave a club immediately after his sold out performance. These stories scream of blatant injustice and racial discrimination that leave us feeling at once irate that it happened and content that we now live in a society where such behavior is prohibited. But the anecdotes told and terminated do not reveal the whole picture or highlight the repercussions that still exist today.

The truth is, most jazz musicians still are not well paid. They work in a career that is both personally fulfilling and philanthropic, providing art and entertainment for the rest of the world. The lines of reimbursement for such a service are not clear today, and were worse in the days of the founding giants of the music. The Jazz Foundation recognizes the dangerous contradiction in revering an artist's work without regard for his person, celebrating the music and forgetting about the welfare of the individual. The foundation aims to financially support jazz musicians that are not able to earn sufficient money to support themselves. "This is not charity," said Wendy Atlas Oxenhorn, Executive Director of the JFA. "This is the pension plan they should have had, the salary they should have had all those years."

Besides playing a short video about the purpose of the JFA, the night was not about raising money as much as enjoying the music. Gil Noble, host of *Like It Is*, a television program that highlights jazz musicians, took over Cosby's MC duties part way through the program. He talked very little, letting the music speak for itself. He paid the musicians the respect they deserve and don't receive often enough. Neither Noble nor the musicians forgot the World Trade Center tragedy; trying to promote positive and unified thoughts Noble said, "We have a thing we can hold onto and it's the culture of this country. And the greatest of its components are here tonight."

The theme of transcendence continued with one of my favorite performances of the evening, a duet by trumpeter and musical co-director of the concert Jimmy Owens and guitarist Russel Malone, which they called *A Spiritual Suite*. This piece, which was not listed in the program, was composed of three tunes. It began with a contemplative ballad, and just when I thought I couldn't stand the melancholy undertones of the melody, the musicians picked up the tempo with *When the Saints go Marching In*. They then brought it back in with *Nobody Knows the Trouble I Feel*. "The music has always spoken in times of happiness and sadness," said Owens. He

FOR A NIGHT IN HARLEM

and the other musicians continued to make it speak on social, moral, and spiritual levels.

During a short awards ceremony for three individuals dedicated to the JFA's commitments, surprise guest Elvis Costello came up from the audience to present an award. "I've just come from Dublin," he said, "and we don't have any cathedrals like this in Dublin." For a few hours on a Monday night, the Apollo Theatre transformed into a place of spirituality and transcendence. Costello was not the only person to note this phenomenon. Vocalist Cassandra Wilson, who preformed one of the most riveting and visceral numbers I

have ever seen, expressed the same sentiments. "This is a song about celebration, ascension, movement, to the next place. There is no death," she half-said, half-sung to an audience that responded with cheers.

Cassandra Wilson is regarded as the best modern jazz singer today, and I thought she was brilliant, totally unique, and innovative. Another new vocalist who made her way to the event was Nnena Freelon, a beautiful singer in her own right. Freelon was coming right out of my girl Dinah Washington on *If I Had You*. She sounded great, but didn't bring the same personal mark to her song that Wilson had on hers, not permitting any audience member (well, I can only speak for myself and from witnessing the tremendous cheering after her tune) to forget it.

The juxtaposition of Wilson and the performer who came next was brilliant. After her very modern R&B-Jazz fusion number came the jazz piano giant

Ahmad Jamal. I had put Jamal in the category of musicians that are so great that they couldn't possibly still be alive, in the likes of Miles Davis and John Coltrane. But Jamal is alive and well, still playing in the style he's famous for of sparse broken chords. He makes piano comping come to life, and even stops to get up and dance when he has the urge.

This was a novelty.

Almost as soon as Jamal finished, trumpet king Clark Terry was on stage with other trumpeters Jimmy Owens, Cecil Bridgewater, and Randy Brecker, closing the concert with *Fanfare for Four Trumpets*, composed by trombonist and musical co-director of the concert, Frank

Foster. Even though the music was over, the night did not end there. The Apollo closed, but the musicians moved on to the Magic Johnson Theatre, where the JFA threw them a cocktail party to thank them for their performances. Here young musicians had the opportunity to jam with some of the legends. I stayed until the end of a performance of *What a Wonderful World*, which I took as my key to leave, thrilled at all I has seen and heard over the course of a Monday evening.

The music and the noble purpose of the concert left me feeling happy to have experienced it and proud to be a part of a community that can produce such excellence. At one point during the show, Jazz Foundation president Leo A. Corby spoke to the audience saying, "We hope that what we're doing tonight will bring some joy to the people that are here." I would say they succeeded.

I hope that they also succeeded in their fundraising goal. A few of the musicians spoke sponta-

musicpicks

...continued

Delancey)

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A mix of blues, noise, and good old garage music, Zen Guerilla is blasting their way into the city. They say "rock and roll ain't no riddle, man. To me it makes good, good sense." Believe them, get some sense, and check them out.

october 14

Yat-Kha

At Makor (35 W. 67 St.)
For tickets, call 601-1000
This is unlike anything you have heard before. Yat-Kha performs Tuvan music, a type of music from Mongolia that involves khoomei, which is throat singing of up to four notes simultaneously. Melding this traditional style with modern rock guitars, Yat-Kha brings a whole new meaning to global music.

october 15

Jane's Addiction

At Madison Square Garden (2 Pennsylvania Pl. @ Seventh Ave.)
For tickets, call 307-7171
You know you were sad when they disbanded. Now is your chance to see the boys one last time, or at least until the next time Perry Farrell is strapped for cash. They were the it thing in the early '90s - hopefully they still have some of that spark. Find out for yourself.

<<page 31>>

HOWIE DAY-A BREATH OF FRESH AIR

By Armen Gemdjian

Howie Day @ Village Underground, September 24, 2001.

It is likely that you've never heard of Howie Day. He is currently an unsigned musician playing small clubs, but fortunately for him, his days of roughing it are likely to end soon. Major labels are now taking interest in Day, as should you.

Day is a teenaged solo artist from Boston, Massachusetts. For the past year, he has been touring the East Coast relentlessly, strengthening his fan base with each show. Critics have likened Day's sound to other singer-songwriters Dave Matthews, David Grey, Jeff Buckley, and John Mayer. Unlike these musicians, however, Day is a true one-man-show, performing with only an acoustic guitar and a myriad of effects pedals. The sheer mechanics have to be witnessed to be believed: Day will, for example, tap out a percussion beat on his acoustic guitar, then set it to repeat throughout the song by virtue of a delay pedal. With closed eyes, one can hardly believe he is alone onstage.

Day was the second act of the evening of September 24 in the Village Underground - a smoky, subterranean Greenwich Village club - preceded by Brando, a folksy Irish duo playing their first American show.

At best, Brando was a mediocre outfit with a lack of direction in its music. Someone must have led them astray, suggesting that singing loudly and inserting expletives is a ticket to success - perhaps modern rap-rock is to blame in this case. Fortunately, Brando's set lasted only a half an hour.

Within fifteen minutes of Brando leaving the stage, Day took over. An instantly revived crowd greeted him with enthusiasm and energy. As a disco ball lowered from the ceiling, Day began to sing *Disco*, the closing track from his most recent release, *Australia*. He then played an hour and a half -

long set, which included a cover of a song by The Verve as well as picks from his album and some unreleased material. *She Says*, a track from *Australia*, was a highlight of the evening. Halfway through the song, during what would have been a guitar solo, he transitioned into *One* by U2, whose chorus line fit Day's song perfectly.

Day's passion left the audience hanging on every agony-driven word. The crowd could truly see and feel the anguish and torment Day must have experienced when he wrote the lines: "and that's why I'm wondering why you had to tell me/ what's going on in your head/ what's wrong? /...and when she says she wants somebody else/ I hope you know she doesn't mean you."

One could not help but smirk at the upbeat and poppy beat of *Everything Else* ironically juxtaposed with the lyrics: "and everything else doesn't matter/ yeah really, cause that girl that you want/ she's never going away/ and if you want her you can't have her/ so break yourself into a million pieces/...and I'm screaming/ everything else doesn't matter." Despite the emotional weight of the music, he manages to retain a childlike and mischievous look on his face, breaking occasionally to engage the audience in some lighthearted chats.

Day's set inevitably ended, but the show most certainly did not. Customarily, Day washes up and goes outside the club, not only greet his fans, but also to also interact with them. Day does not leave until every audience member who wishes to speak with him does so. On this night, this lucky fan (me!) got her copy of *Australia* and ticket stub autographed, and a picture taken with Day as well.

Given the trend of pop music these days, it is a true breath of fresh air to experience a talented musician who is both a singer and songwriter. As he will invariably return for another show in the near future, Day is definitely an act worth your attention - and your ten dollars.

Armen Gemdjian is a Barnard first-year



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the overtones overdo it

Rustic Overtones-Viva Nueva (Timmy Boy)

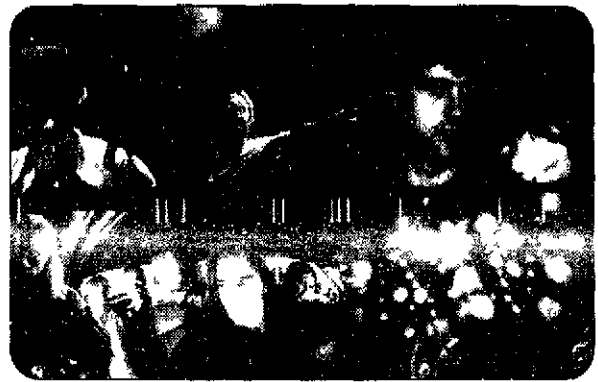
Being an opening act is never fun; but being an opening act for a free They Might Be Giants concert on a sizzling day for a crowd of jaded Ivy Leaguers must really suck. The Rustic Overtones, a six-piece aggro-funk band from Maine, nevertheless pulled off such a feat last month. They leapt around a stage on the steps of Low Library as about ten people clapped politely, never wavering in enthusiasm. As endearing as their energy is, however, it is not enough to save the Overtones' new album, *Viva Nueva*, from underwhelming mediocrity.

The Overtones are undeniably good musicians. Their rhythm section is especially tight and can really get into a groove, and the band's two horn players are technically fantastic and play a wide range of styles. This broadness, however, is what causes the Overtones to run into trouble. A typical song on *Viva Nueva* has a ska beat, punky guitars, and white boy-hip hop vocals, while the saxophones play free jazz and a few random electronic effects are tossed in for good measure. While it is nice to see a band attempting to do something different, this mishmash of styles never really meshes. The Overtones are at their best when they don't try to go all over the musical map, as displayed in the straight-ahead funk of "Check" and the Latin-flavored "Crash Landing".

The songwriting skills of the band are also a little lacking. Most of the melodies are simple and uninteresting, and singer Dave Gutter's punchy delivery—along with the prominent keyboards—adds an unfortunate Barenaked Ladies flavor to the record. In fact, BNL's producer David Leonard lends a hand on a few of *Viva Nueva*'s tracks. The Rustic Overtones' lyrics never even attain the Barenaked Ladies' level of intelligence. One song contains the inane lyrics: "This is rock and roll/Is your volume up?/ Is your volume up? Is your power on?" In addition, the songs "Combustible" and "C'mon" consist mainly of the title word; after a few times through the choruses, the repetition gets a little bit grating.

Perhaps with a better producer, the Rustic Overtones could rein in their unruly impulses and stick to the funk-ed-out rock and roll that they pull off with flair. Until then, Rustic Overtones will remain a mess, like the Dave Matthews Band with its multiple instruments going off in entirely different directions.

—Talva Cooper



rediscover collective soul

Collective Soul - *Seven Year Itch: Collective Soul Greatest Hits 1994-2001* (Atlantic Records).

It may be a surprise to find a greatest hits album being released for a band that is only seven years old, but when you find eight number-one hit singles on Collective Soul's *Seven Year Itch*, you will see why this band's fans have been itching for this album for years.

Seven Year Itch was released on September 18 and is composed of singles from all five of the group's albums. The hits range from their first number-one smash "Shine" to last year's "Why Pt. 2." This album also features tracks from their three lesser-known records, such as the song "Forgiveness," that I find to be every bit as worthwhile, if not better than some of the hits. Finally, the album has two brand new songs, "Next Homecoming" and "Energy," which function mainly as fillers.

The songs on this album have two basic forms. There are the true rock numbers, which, though catchy, are quite similar in sound. Repetitive guitar lines and somewhat less interesting lyrics separate them from their more melodic counterparts. Tracks such as "Heavy," "Gel," and "Precious Declaration" all fall under this description. The second type of song on the album is the soulful one (no pun intended!). These songs are richly diverse, with much more variation in form and instrumental spectrum. Another improvement of these songs is that the lyrics have a clear purpose. These are also the singles a radio listener would most likely recognize, including "Run," "The World I Know," and "December."

If the name Collective Soul rings a bell in your head, perhaps as a group you have heard of but could not name a song by, then you might want to take a chance on this album. You may find some classics from days gone by or you may even discover something new. For me, finding an album containing even three songs that I really like is a rarity, so this one is definitely worth the trip to the record store.

—Tara Coleman

get your fake on

By Ranya Husami

"Hold on a minute young lady...can I see some ID please?"

It's the question every underage, wannabe barhopping girl dreads. Hoping that extra layer of light blue eye shadow might mask their 18-year-old youthfulness, they put on their most mature-looking face. Unfortunately, they end up only looking more like a deer stopped in headlights than the poised, nonchalant 21 year old they pretend to be. They wait anxiously, shaking in their Steve Madden boots, heads shamefully bowed down, praying to make it past those treacherous velvet ropes. Born a mere three years to late, they find themselves drowning in a pool of rejection. Their more city-savvy friends then proceed to party the night away in New York City's notorious bar/club scene while our underage friends resort to the viewing of five straight hours of the Real World marathon.

So what is a helpless, ID-less girl to do in order to avoid the embarrassment of this frightful situation? The answer seems simple: get a fake ID. However, this is not as easy as one thinks. What one imagines being an innocent, problem-free process can end up to be more Mission Impossible than the Big Easy. The process of obtaining this potent piece of plastic can be full of complications and hardly pays off when you finally get it. Each year, hundreds of eager students shell out way too much money for much too poor imitations of real licenses, as many Barnard women can tell you.

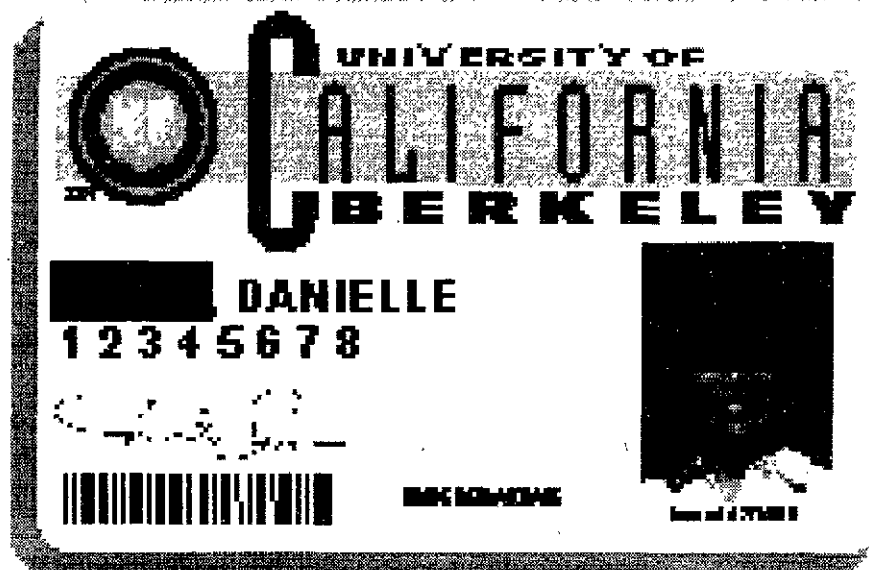
"I waited five weeks, spent 100 non-refundable bucks, got in fights with one unreliable friend, only to get an ID with a big 'sex: male' on it," recounts NYU first year Jane Oster. Oster later tried the "friend of a friend who makes IDs" method received her \$80 ID only to find that when held up to the light, the lines of an index card with an SAT word scribbled on top were revealed. The card was obviously the result of the transformation of an old study device to a moneymaking scheme.

Avoiding this untrustworthy method, some head out to the East Village where the numerous photo shops are rumored to offer a less-expensive option. "I went to this very sketchy photo store," first year Avni Doshi, "I felt like I was getting a mug shot taken. They then started to talk in some obscure language - I thought they were plotting to kill me."

The people who run this unlawful little business act like they are handling some top-secret FBI mission or million-dollar drug deal. They speak in a muffled whisper and demand you hide all materials and maintain strict confidentiality. We have now moved from Mission Impossible to the Usual Suspect.

Or, there's the big-sister-ID-appropriation method. Many choose a duplicate of an older sister's license as their weapon of choice. However, despite that the ID is real, this system is not exactly fool proof. I have personally tested this method, only to find myself repeatedly getting laughed at bouncers for my pathetic attempt to pose my sister whom I look nothing like. However, sick of rejection, one time when a bouncer said it wasn't me in the picture, I pointed to my nose and told him I had some work done since then. He said it looked great and very natural, and let me in. Apparently there

courtesy of Maggie Ressa are ways to beat the system.



If you do manage to get a decent ID without setting you back a ridiculous amount, the reality is it will only get you into about half of the places you try, granted the less appealing half. Remember, if you are 18 and they let you in, you are probably going to be partying with other wannabe 18-year-olds like yourself.

Getting past the bouncers is a battle of its own. There are essentially three types of bouncers. First, there are the scummy bouncers who are more concerned with hitting on you than whether or not you are of age. The only information this type will ask of you is your phone number. This is both good and bad because this means you are almost guaranteed to get in, but you also must apply your "I don't think so buddy" skills while not giving them so much attitude that they don't let you into the bar. Note: this type can often be found in Morningside Heights' wonderful array of bars. Type two is the seven-foot tall, 300-pound, tattooed meathcad. This is the scariest type of them all. Chances are, they are hired for a reason: to strictly enforce the bar or clubs entrance policy. Don't mess with these guys. If they turn down your North Dakota license that says you're 25 (the aforementioned Village photo shops love to give the most random states), don't even try to argue it. Sometimes these type two places will put your ID through a machine that checks for a real seal. Don't even waste your time in places like this. Larger clubs usually favor this

<<page 23>>

tourism picks up after September 11

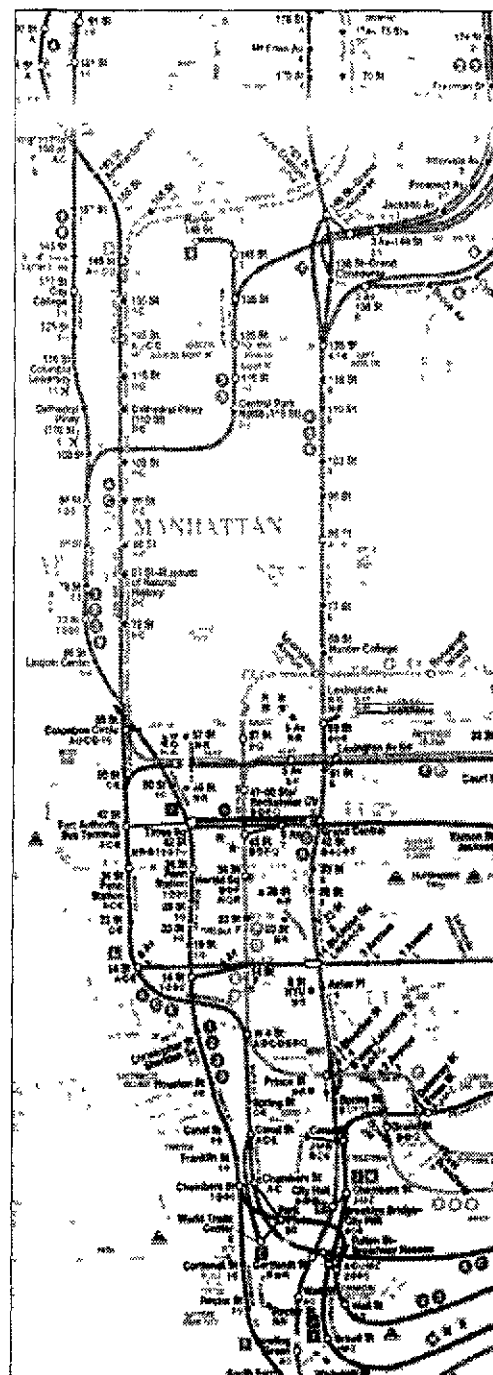
By Isa Loundon

Our city's tourism industry is reeling from September's terrorist attacks. Attendance at Broadway shows is at half-capacity and normally booked restaurants house vacant tables. October, typically New York's biggest tourist month, is returning disappointing numbers of visitors. Big Apple Bus Tours, outfitted with 50 infamous red double-decker buses, still offers its services to New Yorkers. Curious to see what the tour line had chosen to highlight since September's attacks, I went to get tickets in Times Square. But armed with information about the tour line, even a seasoned New Yorker might dubiously step aboard these tour buses. Thirty-five dollars poorer and four hours later, does Central Park, St. Patrick's Cathedral and the Empire State Building seem any bigger or better? The tour eliminates the frustration of self-navigation, but the landmarks look the same no matter what bus you're on. New York Apple Tours is much like the Hudson River - not what it used to be and not recommended.

Over the past decade, Big Apple Tours has come under criticism for a variety of reasons. City records show that Apple Tours has received 1800 traffic violation tickets since 1996 and has been involved in 140 accidents. Drivers are frequently reported to be unlicensed. Most alarming, however, is the rape and mugging of an 18 year-old woman in February 2000 on 11th Avenue between 44th and 45th streets. The doors of an empty Apple Tours bus had been left open, and no driver was present.

But in light of the larger, national

concerns introduced by September's terrorism, mobility takes on a new significance. Rehabilitation is of paramount importance in wake of tragedy. The New York Metro Transit Authority, or the MTA, has announced loss of service on the 1/9 lines between Chambers Street and South Ferry indefinitely. The Brooklyn-Battery Tunnel, less than ten minutes away from the World Trade Center, is closed to all traffic with the exception of emergency vehicles until further notice. But the A and C lines (running down to Chambers Street) do provide access to lower Manhattan for those who need to get there, and all other bridges, tunnels, and buses are now running on normal schedules. This isn't to say, however, that making your way about the city is anything near normal. Barnard junior Alicia Brown says that "I ended up taking three subways instead of two getting to work, making my life more difficult." The Metro Transit Authority acknowledges that passengers "allow extra time for [commuting] and expect more crowded trains." Although our city has not and will not forget the terrorist attacks of this September we can resist paralyzation by venturing out. Take the train, the subway, a cab, walk downtown: your actions are a sign and signifier of belief in this city's capability. Columbia sophomore Andy Lorber said, "I think that the city has managed the issue of public transportation following the World Trade Center disaster quite well. Four days after the attacks, I went to my aunt's house in the West Village. The 1/9 and 2/3 train schedules were altered, but I got to my destination relatively easily." They are an affirmation that life must go blundering



on. Your presence there sends a powerful message: we will overcome.

Isa Loundon is a Barnard sophomore and bulletin managing editor

<<page 22>> intimidating system. The last type is at the very chi-chi hot spots in town. There, they will usually check out your outfit and decide if you are hip enough to hang with them. Try to look as "downtown chic" as possible if you plan on hitting up one of these joints, and try to carry some

extra cash because drinks can get pricey.

In the end, it is usually not worth the headache to party. However, if you are out, remember that there is a reason we underage kids aren't supposed to get our hands on those babies. Be safe, responsible, and always stay

within reason. Also, sometimes, the best nights can be dancing the night away or just hanging with friends in the dorms. Remember, if you are with the right crowd, it doesn't matter where you are.

Ranya Husami is a Barnard first year

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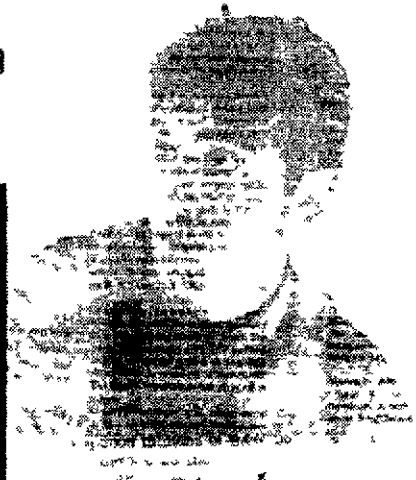
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<<page 6>> sounds divisive. "People are no longer motivated by that; they are now motivated by questions of security and concern about the economic future of the city," said Johnson. A primary election is geared at a much narrower pool than a general election, and Ferrer might not be able to broaden his platform enough to attract voters, said Johnson. Many of the democratic voters Ferrer is trying to attract are also weary of his involvement with Reverend Al Sharpton, who has been heavily involved in Ferrer's campaign. Ferrer's decision, however, to stand for term limits may be the deciding factor for liberal voters who have not been Giuliani fans. Many of these voters have a new opinion of Giuliani following his response to

the September 11 attacks on the World Trade Center. "We all love Rudy," said Salzman. Barnard senior Julia Cosgrove agrees. "People who hated Giuliani three months ago are now hoping he will get his plan approved," she said. "I think he should have his plan approved." Green had presented himself as a safe progressive throughout his campaigning, underscored by endorsements by figures like David Dinkens and his recent endorsement by former candidate Alan Hevesi, who was supported by the teachers' union. Ferrer's recent endorsement by former Mayor Koch may challenge some of Green's base Democratic support.

After the run-off on October 11, the general election is scheduled for November 6. A Bloomberg/Ferrer race

will be very different from a Bloomberg/Green race. Young people should be looking for which candidate offers not only a complete vision now, but also for the future; "Not just in terms of the World Trade Center disaster, but in terms of our educational system, our parks, police community relations, among other long standing issues," advises Johnson.

Barnard Sophomore Marina Cashdan realizes the importance of choosing the next mayor carefully. She said, "Inevitably whoever wins this election is going to be in charge of rebuilding lower Manhattan, which is a huge, huge task."

Lisa Weinert is a Barnard Senior.

<<page 7>> somewhat faster than previously thought during the three months from April to June, although it is still exposed to the effects of the terrorist attacks. Another positive aspect is that economists are certain that the stock market will pick up by the winter. With Congress doling out \$100 billion to help out the economy, and the Federal Reserve making as many rate cuts as it deems necessary, economists believe the winter will bring an upturn in the business cycle that was supposed to come this summer.

Desai, however, believes that more needs to be given to help repair the economy. "The federal government has to bump in some more cash so that the economy revives," said Desai. Economists also believe that because of the terrorist attacks, the decline in the markets will be deeper, but the comeback will be quicker.

"Right now what we need is a direct and effective stimulus," said Desai, suggesting that the government consider income tax rebates for lower income groups, among other things. She is confident for the future. "I'm hopeful that we can manage it," she said.

Zoe Galland is a Barnard first year.

<<page 8>> ties between the two parties have ceased. Tom Daschle affirmed, "We are resolved to work together, not as Democrats or Republicans, but as Americans." The Democratic Party said on September 29, 2001 that it fully supported President Bush. Since the president's address, the United States has already mobilized ships, troops and planes to areas around Afghanistan, where Osama bin Laden and part of his group are believed to be in hiding.

Meanwhile, within the Barnard community, several students voiced their opinions about Bush's call for action. Jennifer Gale, a Barnard sophomore, "He should not have used the term 'justice' to describe the retaliation because the nature of justice is not to hurt—a better term would be self-defense because that is what we are doing." In response to Tom Daschle's statement, Jennifer resolute-

ly agrees, "There will no longer be tension [between the two political parties]. We will forget our differences due to overwhelming patriotism." Taking the opposing perspective, Melissa Temsook, a Barnard Sophomore, strongly expresses her disapproval of President Bush's mobilization plans, saying that it was simply "an attempt to please the angry people of America. [The call to arms] was premature. He was only looking for someone to blame. I don't see any feasible way of fighting hatred, a figurative enemy," she replies.

In recent news, Bush confirmed his plan to take military action, calling for additional law enforcement. Once again, he stated that the United States respects the people of Afghanistan and will only condemn the Taliban regime, along with its allying nations.

Rachel Ginsbeg is a Barnard first year.

Please recycle
this paper.

give me liberty...

...hold the death

by Renata Bystritsky

When I switched on my radio on "Black Tuesday," I reacted with the shocked, horrified tears like most Americans. When I went to give blood on that same day, I was trying to carry out what I considered to be my duty as an American. When I went to the candlelight vigil on the Friday of that week, I went as an American. And when I sang the last lines of God Bless America, I felt a little something extra. Because America is "my home, sweet home" . . . even though I am not an American.

I'm an immigrant - from the former Soviet Union, of all places. To some people, a country that isn't free is no more than a concept, a radioactively glowing example of something we aren't. To me, it is something that my family still remembers being directly affected by. And you know, it really puts issues like civil liberties and freedom into perspective.

So, with this Commie background of mine, I really ought to be fighting tooth and toenail for the defense of my own liberty, right? Having come across the deepest seas to the land of freedom and all that. And I am - really. It's just that one of the rights that we are guaranteed in this under-appreciated country of ours - listed even before "liberty and the pursuit of happiness" - is the right to life.

And about six thousand people had that taken away from them a couple of weeks ago - rather unceremoniously, I might add.

Do you know when I felt my freedom was severely imperiled? When I heard a woman call into a radio show and relate an interesting story. A man in her neighborhood was apparently a devout hater of all things American. This creature exhibited quite a bit of joyous enthusiasm at the attack on, and subsequent collapse of the WTC. When the woman, alarmed at his rhetoric, called the local precinct, they sent someone over - not to arrest the man, but to talk to her, to try and talk away her fears and gently explain that they couldn't do anything. The fact that this crazy jackass (hey, buddy, this is my civil liberty to express myself, okay?) is still walking around makes me feel a lot less free than I would had the story ended with someone at least taking down his name and asking him a few questions. You see, I'm one of those anti-democracy, fascist freaks who wants to go wherever I please and not worry that a building will fall on my head or that my plane will be hijacked by a lunatic. (Should such a scenario take place, however, I am sure I can find significant pre-mortem comfort in the fact that the lunatic's civil liberties were well protected to the very last moment. Wouldn't you?)

We are at war. It is a fact. We are not at war with Afghanistan, or with Saudi Arabia, or with Palestine. We're at war with ter-

rorism. It is a faceless enemy we have, and that makes everything harder. We have to accept the fact that some of the terrorists might be our own citizens, or at least legal residents of our country. Yes. It's a horrible, scary thought that people don't like to dwell on - looking at our next door neighbor and wondering if he or she is training for a suicide/mass-homicide mission. Hating the country where he or she lives. Hating us, their scrupulously PC neighbor. Nasty little thought, huh? Get used to it.

Think about it. What do you worry about losing - in practice, I mean, not in theory? So what if your phone gets bugged - trust me, the Secret Service won't care much about your personal

life. So what if you do have to allow yourself to be patted down when you enter a federal building - do you really think the guard will try to cop a feel? So what if they do spontaneous background checks on people who are even the tiniest bit under suspicion? If you didn't do anything wrong, you have nothing to worry about.

It's humiliating, some people say. It's racial profiling. Oh, have no fear - I'm against class, racial, and national profiling, too. I've seen far too many rich, white American college kids saying, "Well, maybe America did sort of deserve that."

The hypocrisy is astounding - they refer to 6,000 horribly, bloodily killed people and their sucker-punched families as a vague "America", yet they fight like wildcats against tighter security in this country, claiming that it would infringe on the "rights of an individual." Like the right to get an American pilot's license and fly a plane into a building, maybe?

Being an American is not a right to me. It's a privilege that I feel unbelievably lucky to have. I think that my little blue American passport is the most precious possession I can have, on par only with the education the United States is allowing me to receive. Perhaps that is why I exhibit an attitude that many would term "right-wing." I'm not sure. I've never been into politics; I've never liked politicians. Hey, I'm pro-choice, I don't dig the death penalty, I have friends of all cultures and races, I'm a feminist, an arch supporter of individualism. But lately, I'm being painted into a decidedly Republican corner. And you know, I really don't mind too much, considering the fact that some of the "liberals" on the TVs, the radios, and our own campus, seem to be in vigorous denial of what has happened. The good news is, if people are looking for a place to stick their heads into, there is a nice, high pile of rubble in downtown Manhattan.

Renata Bystritsky is a Barnard junior and bulletin commentary editor.

Bush fulfills obligation to US

By Alexis Goldstein

The primary responsibility of a President of the United States is to secure and defend Americans and their rights. The attack on September 11 was an attack on the rights and values that champion America. This critical point was not lost on our President.

"We are in a fight for our principles, and our first responsibility is to live by them," Bush said in his address to a joint session of Congress and the American people on September 20, 2001.

America, by its constitution, was formed in the name of justice, domestic tranquility, self-defense, the general welfare, and liberty. President Bush has acted to uphold these values in this new war of ideals.

In his September 11 address to the nation, Bush vowed to bring America justice: "We will make no distinction between the terrorists who committed these acts and those who harbor them."

This statement sparked a new anti-war movement in America. Pacifists fear more innocents will die with American retaliation. But to restrain action against terrorists and their rogue sponsors is to place their defense above our own. We did not initiate the use of force, but there is no justice in bowing to the wishes of the initiators. Bush has thankfully declared that America comes first.

Beyond words, Bush has taken active steps to ensure American safety. He expanded the Federal Air Marshals program, granted the airline industry \$500 million to fund increased cockpit

security, and took steps to federalize airport security and screening. More immediately, he called on the National Guard to augment existing security staff after undergoing FAA training.



President Bush consoles mother of a firefighter killed during the September 11 attacks.

Bush has a responsibility to defend our nation and its rights. This he is fulfilling. He has begun by freezing the assets of terrorist groups in the US. He is readying military forces as warplanes move to the Persian Gulf region, and has authorized the mobilization of 35,000 reservists. Anti-war advocates label such reactions as part of a cycle of violence. But only a strong military response will deter future attacks; as Robert Tracinski writes, "War is supposed to be horrific – so horrific that our enemies cannot endure it and will dare not to repeat it."

Rather than face war, some blame American policy and, by doing so, sanction the terrorist attacks. This moral caving sends the message that to

change American policy, you must attack and kill its citizens. Bush refuses to sanction any such murder of our citizens, and, in a September 24 White House press release, promises to

"direct every resource at our command to win the war against terrorists."

Bush has shown enormous respect for our heroes, doing his utmost to motivate them in this time of strife. He visited Washington's Islamic Center, where he reaffirmed the peace inherent in Islam. He praised the courageous people returning to work. And surely, none will soon forget the day he gripped a bullhorn, his arm around a 69-year old fireman, and rallied our tired rescue workers.

Personal liberty is fiercely guarded in America, and Bush understands this. While many lawmakers are moving to increase security at the cost of personal liberty with national ID cards, White House spokesman Jimmy Orr reports Bush is not even considering the

idea. And while

university intellectuals are blaming America for this attack, none are praising the constitutional amendment that guarantees their right to dissent. Few other countries would allow such freedom of speech.

Personal liberty is the one issue Bush may stumble upon. It is my hope that he will "uphold the values of America" as he has advised the country to do in his address to Congress and the nation. He has been true to his word on tax cuts, military spending, and his energy plan. Let us all hope he is also true to his word on our fundamental values. I believe that he is.

Alexis Goldstein is a GS sophomore.

Bush not beyond criticism

By Zoe Galland

No one will ever criticize a leader during times of war, and President George Bush is no exception. On September 10, one day before the terrorist attacks, a CNN/USA Today Gallup poll showed Bush's approval rating hovering at 51 percent. It currently stands at a whopping 90%, one point higher than his father during the Persian Gulf Wars and three points higher than President Harry Truman's approval rating at the end of World War II. It is the highest approval rating for any president in the history of the Gallup polls, which date back to the 1930's.

Perhaps there should be no criticism. After all, a country needs cohesiveness and unity during hard times, and criticism will only get in the way. This is why the liberal media has praised President Bush, and this is why Democrats and Republicans alike have clenched their teeth and temporarily put aside their differences.

But criticism is essential to any truly free society. No one will deny that Bush has shown a good deal of leadership in the past few weeks. He visited the remains of the World Trade Center and yelled encouraging words to the crowd, his arm flung around a retired firefighter. He has given a number of angry speeches that resonate with Americans. But the specific policies of his proposed "war on terrorism" deserve some scrutiny.

It is best to start with the cold, hard facts. Yet even these reveal the flaws in Bush's plan. To start with a simple question: what is America dealing with? The answer, of course: terrorism, or more specifically, Islamic militant Osama bin Laden and his followers. But who are his followers? There is the first problem. Bin Laden's al Qaeda network is estimat-

ed to have anywhere from several hundred to several thousand members. It draws from a pool of more than 50,000 Afghan war veterans and other radical Muslims. Al Qaeda is believed to operate in over 35 countries.

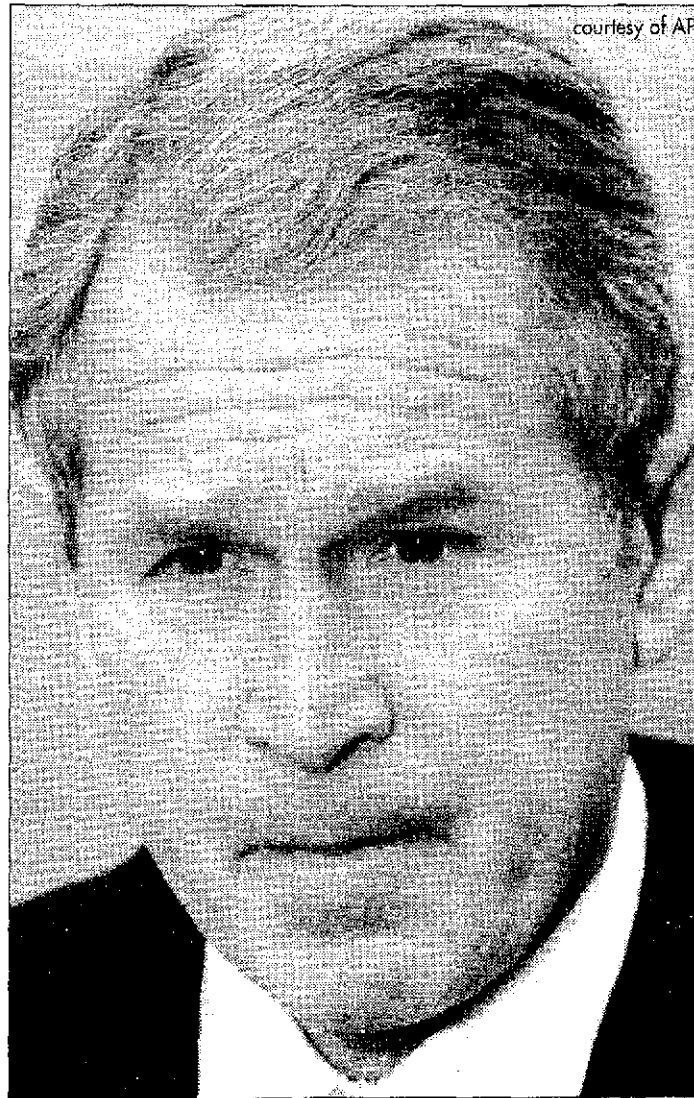
President Bush has declared war not only on terrorists but also the countries that harbor terrorists. This is an enormous concern for America. Does Bush then propose that America fight a war on thirty-five different fronts? Obviously

ly simplistic and unfair to countries that walk the fine line between the demands of Islamic fundamentalists and moderate Muslims, like Pakistan. Pakistan has chosen to be on America's side after much pressure. But if Bush truly wants to win this war, he needs the cooperation of Islamic countries - and issuing either/or ultimatums is not the way to bring these countries to America's side.

However big a threat terrorism may be to the United States, it is a much bigger threat to every Islamic country fighting against fundamentalists. Every Islamic country from Algeria to Jordan struggles with this problem, and two countries - Afghanistan and Iran - have seen the fundamentalists triumph. If Bush has American troops invade the non-fundamentalist Islamic countries or starts bombing them at random, he maximizes the chances of Islamic fundamentalists taking over and minimizes the chances of Americans being safe from terrorism. Bombing these various countries at random is not going to bring them on our side. Afghanistan and Iran exemplify the horrific results of fundamentalist takeovers. America should not push the other Islamic countries in the same direction.

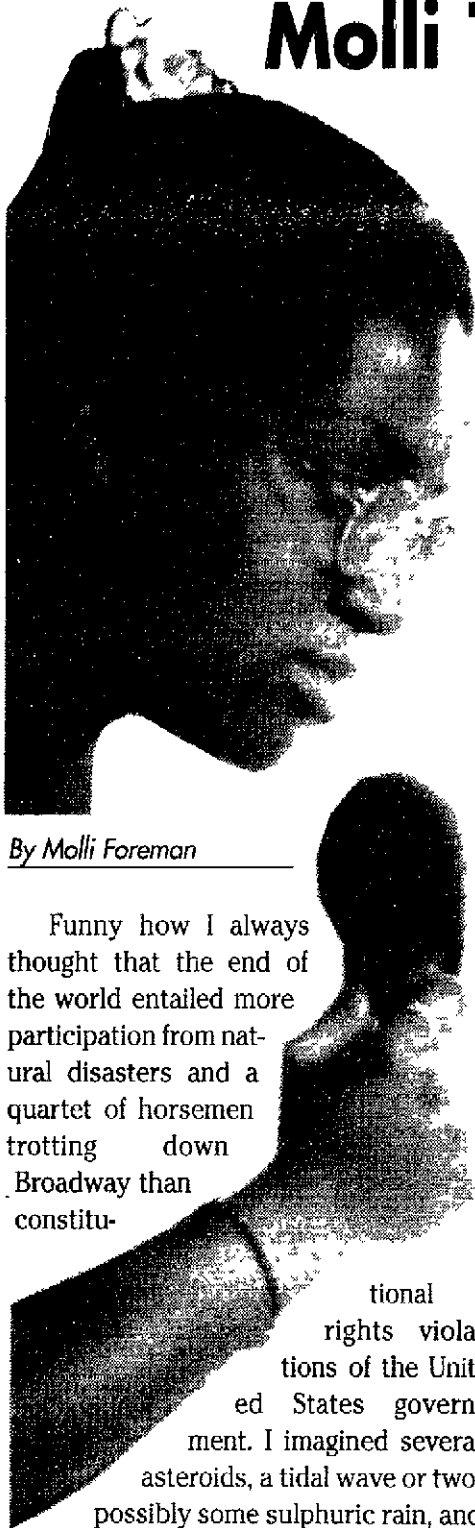
Bush's actions have pleased the American people, although it is likely that any president in the same position would have seen his ratings soar no matter what he did. But our president needs to be intelligent and decisive about this so-called "war." Inflationary rhetoric and a bullying demand that other countries choose sides will only go so far. Bush must be intelligent and consider the many dimensions that accompany this tragedy. He must make difficult decisions with careful consideration, and with logic.

Zoe Galland is a Barnard first year.



not. Some newspapers have suggested that Bush choose a top priority. This is important. But he has not done so yet - rather, he circles the issue, giving ultimatums to countries that do not deserve them. A comment during his recent address to Congress - "either you're with us or you're with the terrorists" - is over-

Molli Talks: the end of the world?



By Molli Foreman

Funny how I always thought that the end of the world entailed more participation from natural disasters and a quartet of horsemen trotting down Broadway than constitu-

tional rights violations of the United States government. I imagined several asteroids, a tidal wave or two, possibly some sulphuric rain, and serious gridlock as Famine, Plague, War, and Death made their way from Inwood to the Financial District. In my vision of the end of the Earth, at the very least, all cross-town traffic would jam up local streets to the New Jersey Turnpike, angering cab drivers and commuters alike and fascinating eager, camera-toting tourists to seemingly no end.

In the last four weeks however, I have come to discover that the end of the world demands much less involvement from mythical calamities and supernatural forces but rather a horrific effort on the

part of militant extremists (to understate the issue dramatically) and myriad reactions from government officials, the American people, and foreign nations. The end of the world is not an event but a process, and while a cataclysm equal to Pearl Harbor-squared could signal the downfall of Western civilization, the erosion of basic civil rights can only aid and accelerate the destruction. Whoever instigated the catastrophes of September 11 intended to destroy the ideals and way of life for which America stands. All subsequent responses by the American government restricting civil liberties, such as Senate's suggested modification of intelligence operations in e-mail tracking and wiretapping, not only surrenders the premises of the Constitution to radical terrorists but attempts to save the nation by temporarily selling its soul. As bleak as the current political and social situation seems now, America can overcome the strife inflicted by unreasonable, foreign radicals. If fellow American government officials enacted measures through which to restrict liberty, that would signal the end of the nation and conceivably, the end of the world.

A few days following the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, the Senate approved legislation enabling the government to access individual citizens' electronic mail, as well as the right to monitor Internet files and programs. Congress has also taken similar measures to include telecommunications services (such as satellites and telephones), though said legislation has not been solidified and approved. While the future of laws concerning telecommunications services and their conceived repercussions have yet to occur, the passage of laws allowing the government access to private e-mails and Internet files clearly violates the precepts of the Bill of Rights, the supposed undeniable, supreme law for all citizens of the United States. The government can now deny basic rights and freedoms by setting one section of the Constitution against another. Enacting legislation monitoring e-mail, phone calls, and other forms of telecommunication

implies that the terrorists not only succeeded in destroying Lower Manhattan and part of the nation's capital but have turned America into a virtual police state, with the "necessary and proper" clause of Article I, Section VIII of the Constitution acting as a trump card for tyranny.

Granted no one can perceive the motives of the terrorists with absolute certainty, yet an attack on American symbols of power and freedom implies that the perpetrators of the atrocity sought to destroy traditional American social and political philosophies on freedom and liberty. Though America's history indicates that the government has not always upheld these ideals to the fullest degree possible, the framework of the nation, the Constitution, has always guaranteed inalienable rights to life and liberty to all citizens within America's borders. Any willful violation of these guarantees not only attacks the rights of individual citizens but attacks the keystone of the nation itself. Even if President Bush's proposed "war on terrorism" succeeds in its aims, even a temporary, voluntary surrender of American ideals equals defeat. Intentional infringement on constitutional freedoms breeds oppression, the polar opposite of traditional American political philosophy. Intrusion onto individual rights equates with totalitarianism, government-sponsored or otherwise. America would officially join the ranks of nations whose governments support tyranny. I can think of another nation that ascribes to such philosophies. I will supply a few hints. . . The capital of the mystery country is Kabul. Civil war has torn the country for several years. The current governing body of the nation, the Taliban, equates with an oppressive, totalitarian military regime that virtually ignores the unemployment, poverty, and starvation of its citizens. This nation regularly infringes on the individual rights of its people, so I am quite sure that America will be in good company if the government continues to trample the Bill of Rights.

In such a time of patriotism, a deliberate desecration of indi- <<page 31>>

<<page 9>> advice for the Barnard and Columbia campuses, saying, "We must look within ourselves for the solution. We must start on campus and at home, explaining, "You must be the change that you wish to see in the world," and "I am extremely concerned about our minority community. At this time we must reassure our minority members and not let this crisis divide us."

Kathryn Sullivan, an American Barnard sophomore who grew up in Brussels, Belgium said, "My hope is that when Bush is declaring this war, he is speaking more in reference to the intelligence war we have to wage against the terrorists themselves, not a military war against nations they originate from or reside in. I think a very limited 'war' is needed to make our point and start future intolerance of acts of terror," expressing her opinion on how she believes the crisis would be best handled.

"Any nation joining the forces against terrorism needs to be ready to show unity and support for the other nations in such a cause. However, I do not think that Belgium should support the actions that are hasty, such as invading or bombing Afghanistan, nor should the American public," she continued. "If the Taliban do not hand over Bin Laden and refuse to close the training camps in its country, special forces may be needed to do that for them. However, the United States did lose some moral ground with the international community this weekend by rejecting negotiation talks proposed by the Taliban, which does seem hasty," she commented.

Sullivan concluded by saying, "There is no satisfactory justice for a crime like this. But we cannot let that make us take too drastic actions. It was a horrific act, and all we can do is to try to prevent such things in the future."

Boyaon Choi is a Barnard sophomore.

<<page 10>> in which it should be and a brief rationale on why it should be there. The committee will then review it and make a decision. Although no class can count for two of a student's requirements, a class can fulfill a requirement and count towards a major. "I can't imagine anyone having a problem [filling the requirements]," said Davidson. There are different issues for people with different majors. For example, Davidson would advise that a student majoring in the sciences make sure she fills her arts and literature requirements early and that a student majoring in the humanities satisfy her laboratory science and quantitative reasoning requirements early.

Still, some students feel a little overwhelmed by the requirements. "It's hard to fit in trying things out and making sure I fulfill the requirements because I am trying out all these classes for the major," says an anonymous Sophomore. "Still, I chose to go to a liberal arts school so it would force me to study subjects I wouldn't necessarily like, and I think [the requirements] are good in that way."

"[The requirements] were good," said an anonymous senior, "because they allowed me to justify taking certain classes I really wanted to take, but had no reason to because they weren't in my major."

"Take it slow," advises Davidson. The goal is not to fulfill the requirements by the end of your first or sophomore year. Students should take the courses they want, and the requirements will begin to fill themselves.

Shoshana Greenberg is a Barnard sophomore.

<<page 15>> fully unaware of the political underbelly of the building in which they traipsed made me hopeful. Perhaps they will not have to fight so hard to carry on their cultural traditions. Like the Taino, the cultures of Puerto Rico and Latin America will move out of the shadows, and remain

El Museo del Barrio is located at 104 Street and Fifth Avenue. Its newest exhibit, "O Fia da Trama/ The Thread Unraveled. Contemporary Brazilian Art" opens October 13

Liliana Segura is a Barnard senior and bulletin office manager

<<page 19>> neously after their performances about the success of the Jazz Foundation. Baritone saxophonist Howard Johnson received support from the JFA that permitted him to have necessary surgery. He now has a full tour schedule and performed at the gala. "Not only did they keep my stuff from sliding—man, I'm going up," he said about the JFA. Trumpeter Jimmy Owen talked about friends, passing on from hard times and said, "That no longer needs to happen again for Jazz artists—thanks to the Jazz Foundation."

Kiryng Haslinger is a Barnard senior and bulletin co-editor-in-chief

<<page 30>> vidual rights signals to the rest of the world that the logic behind an "American way of life" is inherently flawed. It would imply that the concepts of individual rights, freedoms, and individual liberties can be temporarily suspended in times when needed most. Such rights violations also send the message to the architects of these atrocities that they succeeded in injuring the nation to its core by setting the American government against its people and against its own doctrines. America must foster freedom within its borders to protect its freedom from those outside of its borders. The spirit of the nation's foundation lies in that of protecting individual freedoms. To ignore this idea, even in times of crisis, would amount to an admission that all talk of protecting American freedoms and ideals is just that: all talk.

Molli Foreman is a Barnard first year and bulletin columnist



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