BATTLE DRESS

3 WOMEN IN BLACK
MISSION STATEMENT

The Women in Black stand in silent vigil to protest war, rape as a tool of war, ethnic cleansing and human rights abuses all over the world. We are silent because mere words cannot express the tragedy that wars and hatred bring. We refuse to add to the cacophony of empty statements that are spoken with the best intentions yet may be erased or go unheard under a passing ambulance, shots fired or the wound of a bomb exploding nearby.

Our silence is visible. We invite women to stand with us, reflect about themselves and women who have been raped, tortured or killed in concentration camps, women who have disappeared, whose loved ones have disappeared or have been killed, whose homes have been demolished. We wear black as a symbol to mourn for all victims of war, to mourn the destruction of people, nature and the fabric of life.

Nancy Spero “Bound Figures and Madonna” (detail) 1990
photograph by David Reynolds
The Women in Black zine aims to unite all women standing as Women in Black who bear witness to the tragedies of our time, who take themselves away from their lives once a week to protest war and sexual violence, who stand in the streets of the cities and towns of this world as a visible reminder and a call for peace. We aim to bring all the Women in Black together to bolster each other’s efforts, to validate each other’s experience and to share our vision of world peace.

Barbara Goldman
October the 9th, 1993 will mark the second year from the day we WOMEN IN BLACK have come out in the street with our protest.

In Black and silence, every Wednesday, we express our protest against war, rape in war, nationalism and ethnic cleansing.

We wear black because we express mourning for all victims of this war, and other wars, those women and men we know and those we do not know. We wear black because this war has brought destruction on people, nature, destruction of relationships among people, destruction of positive values.

BLACK is the image of those who decide upon this war.

BLACK is our warning sign for those who start wars.

We choose BLACK to refuse to serve as hostages of this regime that leads war; we refuse to be reduced to the social role of women as martyrs and victims. We go out on streets, and our bodies in the public space say STOP to killing and violence in war and everyday life.

We choose SILENCE because we refuse to produce overflow of empty words that prevent us to think about ourselves and others. We also cannot find words to express the tragedy that war has brought, and cannot find words to express bitterness and repugnance against nationalist-militarist regimes, and first of all those in Serbia.

SILENCE underlines the lives of many women and men, but OUR SILENCE IS VISIBLE. Our silence is an invitation to women to reflect about themselves and about women who have been raped, about who have been tortured and killed in concentration camps, those who have disappeared, or whose loved ones have been killed and houses demolished.

We WOMEN IN BLACK persistently protest:

-against politics of Serbian regime which leads wars in the name of "entire Serbian community". That is why we say loud and open DO NOT SPEAK IN OUR NAME, WE TALK IN OUR OWN NAMES.

-against political and military support that Serbian regime gives to militaristic leaders in so-called Serbian Republic in Bosnia, and Serbian Republic of Krajina. Serbian presence there creates collective suicide and collective guilt of the entire people;

-against nationalist militaristic oligarchy in Bosnia and Herzegovina that leads war against civil population, especially those who are ethnically mixed. The greatest responsibility have leaders with military power - Serbian and Croat but also Muslim militarists. All of them trade with lives of civil population, first of all of those or "their nation".

-against war crime of war rape of women of all nationalities; against misuse of women's body as political and ethnic territory, against misuse of women as military strategy for conquering the territories, as methods of ethnic cleansing, as war prey and revenge among patriarchal brotherhoods in conflict.
-against male violence against women and children, especially against those men who come back from the war zone making the new war zone in their home, raping their wives after they have already raped many women of the so-called "enemy" side. We know that the militarism and domestic violence are interconnected and therefore we have repeated many times:

WHEN THE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN CEASE - THE WARS WILL STOP.

-against misuse of women's reproductive capacities; against propaganda that leads women of dominant nationality for making children for "patriotic causes" and against accuse of women of Albanian, Turk and Gypsy origin for giving birth for "anti-Serb and separatist reasons"; against propaganda for banning abortion which is a basic women's right;

-against economic embargo as a policy that affects civil population and most of all women, children and old people, which also affirms militaristic regime in Serbia and serves as an excuse for all failures and criminal affairs of the regime and as an excuse for financing the war (75% of the budget goes to the military).

-against the politics of military intervention, since it will create more destruction and death of civil population and it will enable local military formations to go on with ethnic cleansing and revenge.

-against those decisions of the international community which are the direct consequences of the patriarchal militaristic politics. We therefore believe that the process of DEMILITARISATION should be part of the change of the international politics as well as the change of the nationalist regimes.

We believe that international community has mainly worked on legalizing the results of the war conquering and ethnical cleansing, instead of taking away the legitimacy in negotiation to Milosevic and Tudjman.

We therefore address to the women's and peace global networks to pressure their governments and media to stop the campaign that in fact enhance war using peace slogans. We also ask them to continue promoting pacifist groups as legitimate factor in the negotiation process and conflict resolutions.

Despite many obstacles we WOMEN IN BLACK are continuing to enforce our network of solidarity, sisterhood and togetherness with women in the states of Croatia, Bosnia, Slovenia, Macedonia and Montenegro as well as with women in other countries.

At the end we wish to express our support and solidarity with all women who live and suffer in the war zones, specially with sisters in Somalia, Iraq, Cambodia, Salvador, Azerbaijan. We are encouraged with the signing of the peace treaty between Palestine and Israel which was also one of the aims of Women in Black from Israel. We are encouraged and excited to know that many WOMEN IN BLACK groups appear on the streets of different cities in the world.

If you share our beliefs join us on Saturday, 9 of October 1993 on the Republic Square form 2-3pm.
ABOUT THE
“THREE WOMEN IN
BLACK” DRESSES
Duston Spear

I had been using this image of a silhouetted 19th century woman ‘backing away from the ruins’ in my paintings. I wanted to see a battalion of women dancing—cutting through a crowd, but then the news about the former Yugoslavia came and the battalion’s job extended to bearing witness and standing in solidarity. My very loose ‘plan’ was to make three dress-up dresses for any three women to wear. Costumes with elaborate veils that would turn a trilogy into a force—black to silhouette them against the backdrop of the present—veiled to represent the universality of mourning.

So I ‘sewed’. I bought three black pantsuits made from some slimey fake poly-something or other at a discount store and I ripped them apart below the waist. Then I dyed every piece of material I could locate black and sewed, glued and stapled these pieces onto the three hanging deconstructed rag dresses. There they were, Three Women in Black.
FOR THE REVOLUTION
THE WAR OF RAPE

The current war in Bosnia is not a war we can understand. All the homes in the villages I visited in November had military uniforms on the clotheslines because all men over the age of 19 belong to the militia and fight every ten days. Refugees hide in abandoned cars in the forest for only one night until the villagers take them in, whether Muslim or Catholic. A Croat ran home from a prison camp four miles outside Mostar because his Muslim guard was a childhood friend and looked the other way. You don’t see rage that rape was used as the Serbian weapon in this war because everybody wants to bury that fact, fearing that otherwise there will never be an end to the destruction.

I went to Bosnia in November to try to understand what was going on and to figure out my own justice position. I marched at the Pentagon protesting US involvement in Vietnam in 1967 and I protested outside the Democratic Convention in 1968 because Vietnam was my war. The only member of my family to get his name on a United States monument was my cousin Michael John Coleman, who is on Wall 33 East of the Vietnam Memorial. It took a week to ship his body home because Khe Sanh was many thousands of miles away from his Chicago home. That war was a different type of war.

Rape is used in Bosnia as an instrument of war and not only an incident of war. The reports last winter made me wonder what the US government could do. I wavered like so many in the peace movement as my anti-war self fought with my woman’s heart. My trained lawyer mind also remembered that I studied at the same Georgetown School of Foreign Service as President Clinton, where we learned that foreign policy was similar to dealing with the Mafia—you had to be as tough as they are. I was confused. Visiting Bosnia straightened me out again. At this point it’s a war in which the US government has no role, but we women do. This is our war.

Rape as a tool of the Serbian policy of ethnic cleansing is well documented, especially in an innovative lawsuit brought against the Serbian government by victims of that policy in a US Federal District Court. That policy of the use of rape in ethnic cleansing was widely talked about in the US press a year ago and by the people I visited in Bosnia this November. Now it is being considered only “allegations” in the US press since a peace settlement is near which is favored by the US government. The awfulness of crimes against women is to be buried under a settlement of land seizures won through the use of this inhumane tool of war. Susans Brownmiller and Sontag are quoted as our feminist spokespersons, quoted as saying they don’t think that rape was the issue. Once again the tragedies we know as women are being shoved under a rug and woven into the fabric of the lies about this war.

This further crime against the humanity of woman is what makes this our war. We cannot and must not let that happen. This is our Vietnam to fight and it is for us to maintain our own memorials. We must not forget or let the world forget. Our role is profoundly simple. We must not let this happen again. Never again shall rape be used as a tool of war.

Never again.

Diane Morrison
I've worked with Women in Black for women everywhere who have been raped.
RAPE WAS WEAPON OF SERBS, U.N. SAYS

But Panel’s Estimate of 3,000 Is Far Below Earlier Study

By PAUL LEWIS
Special to The New York Times

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 19 — A United Nations war crimes commission has found evidence that rape was used by the Serbs as a weapon of terror in the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina. But the commission says the number of provable cases of rape may be substantially lower than the 20,000 estimated earlier this year by the European Community. The European report said in January that Muslim women were raped by Serbian soldiers as part of their campaign of “ethnic cleansing” in the civil war.

The United Nations commission has collected reports of about 3,000 rapes, compiled at the International Human Rights Law Institute at DePaul University, Chicago, and has identified about 800 victims by name.

But on the basis of an examination of 330 victims, the commission says it is inclined to believe that rape was used by the Serbs as a weapon of war in their campaign to drive Muslims from their homes and seize their land.

The commission said that although Serbian, Croatian and Muslim forces all committed rapes, most victims were Muslims and most alleged perpetrators were Serbs. Most of the identifiable cases occurred between May and December 1992 in regions where Serbian forces were systematically driving out Muslims.

The commission also says groups of accusations against members of the same units suggest “command responsibility by commission or omission,” meaning the troops were either encouraged to commit rape by their officers or were not punished for doing so.

The commission plans to send specialist teams of women into former Yugoslavia to interview victims and collect more evidence. With a Dutch Army engineering unit and funds mainly from the United States and Canada, the commission plans to start digging up mass graves found at Vukovar, Croatia, and Ovcar, Serbia.

The commission was set up by the Security Council to gather evidence of war crimes in the former Yugoslavia for use in prosecutions before the Council’s war crimes tribunal. The commission is due to wind up its work early next year and hand over its evidence to a prosecutor to be appointed by the Council. The prosecutor and a staff of investigators will have full powers to call witnesses and do all that is necessary to try those suspected of war crimes.

Correction: Report On Rape in Bosnia

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1993

A front-page article and headline on Wednesday reported that a United Nations war crimes commission had found evidence that rape had been used by Serbian forces as a weapon of terror in the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The article said that the commission had examined reports of about 3,000 rapes, in which 800 victims had been identified by name, and that the commission said it was inclined to believe that evidence showed that rape had been used as a weapon of war.

The article was based on an interim report by the commission, interviews with commission members and additional information gathered by its investigators. But the article and the headline should also have said that the interim report concluded that the existence of “a systematic rape policy” by the Serbs “remains to be proved.”

One recipient pushed a her 2-year-old, Natasia, to make a shopping list while waiting for the flu shot to be given and promised to make a baby sitter for the flu shot. The nurse was waiting to make a baby sitter for the flu shot. The nurse was waiting to make a baby sitter for the flu shot.

Packy

A Senatorions of: Bob Pac
ters

Snag it

A grand indictment

Charge

Four teen adults in Florid, the death
In the U.S. it is estimated that a woman is raped every 1.3 minutes.

Reported rape survivors have been as old as 96 years and as young as 3 months.

16,000 women have abortions each year as a result of rape or incest.

67% of convicted rapists are repeat offenders.
Peel off label and attach to your favorite STOP sign

STOP

RAPE
A telephone interview between Lisa Master of the Balkan Rape Crisis Response Team and Duston Spear

January 12, 1994

DS How did the rape crisis workers at St. Vincent’s and St. Luke’s/Roosevelt hospital (s) Rape Crisis Intervention Programs initially get involved in the situation in the Balkans?

LM A volunteer with St. Vincent’s Rape Crisis Program, (Marie Edesess) read an article reporting the testimonies of three women who had been raped in the former Yugoslavia. The accounts were so disturbing that she felt it was imperative to respond. She did some research and found out that a group from Chicago was sending trainers to the Balkan region and she volunteered to be a part of that team, (along with Ruth Ferero a social worker with St. Luke’s/Roosevelt) They spent two weeks there doing intensive training working with service providers. Before they left the participants begged them to come back. Marie and Ruth shared their experience with the people at St. Luke’s/Roosevelt and St. Vincent’s and inspired us to respond on a larger scale which led to the founding of the Balkan Rape Crisis Response Team.

DS You were one of the people that went on the second trip to Zagreb?

LM Yes.

DS What was the best part of your experience there?

LM It was an intense experience. One of the most important aspects was the signal we sent to those we worked with that they hadn’t been forgotten. A lot of people have given up on the hope of America responding. They appreciated that we as individuals, cared and were committed enough to try and respond to their plight.

DS Who did you work with there?

LM We worked mostly with service providers, providing training to people who were working directly with survivors. We worked with grass roots feminist groups and also with medical providers.

DS What frustrated you the most about the situation in terms of providing services to the people who needed it?

LM One of the worst frustrations was observing the extent of the needs and the disorganization of service delivery. The area we were in had quite a few groups visiting and offering various kinds of training and support. It was difficult for some groups to even organize the people that wanted to help. And other areas apparently were receiving nothing in the way of assistance.

DS What did your group think could be done to help with the problem of organizing help?

LM We feel strongly that there needs to be more coordination between groups that are trying to respond to what’s going on over there and there are some efforts under way to do that. The Balkan Rape Crisis Response Team is currently involved in preparing a major grant proposal to offer services that deal directly with a variety of problems that they’re dealing with including rape, and the effects of war on children, alcohol abuse, and displacement. We hope to put together training programs that address these wider range of issues. We’ve also
developed a training manual that needs to be fully translated into Croatian. Our plan, at the present time, is to send someone from our group back to Zagreb to get feedback on this manual and to assess the needs of the organizations that are working there for future training.

DS Can you explain how rape is being used as an instrument of war.

LM Rape is being used to destroy individual's families and the bonds of communities within the Balkan region. Therefore, to assist people to heal from rape serves as a powerful resistance to a war. If you kill an individual they become martyrs but if you rape them they and their families feel shame and become isolated. Many women are reluctant to expose that they've been raped. As victims of multiple traumas and no safe environment to address them it is difficult to begin the process of healing.

DS Lisa, the Balkan Rape Crisis Response Team is a non-profit, volunteer organization. What would you suggest that someone reading this interview could do to assist you with the important work that your group is doing?

LM We would welcome any donations, (they are tax deductible). In the future, there may be more opportunities to get directly involved. Checks should be made out to:

NYC / BRCRT
and sent to:
c/o St. Luke's/Roosevelt Hospital
Rape Crisis Intervention Program
411 West 114th Street
#6 D
New York, New York 10025

or

St. Luke's/Roosevelt Hospital
523-4728
St. Vincent's Hospital
790-8068-9
I didn’t expect to be moved. I didn’t expect to be changed. I didn’t expect to plunge into mourning for women I would never meet.

I don the long black gown and broad-brimmed, black tulle-veiled hat. I am instantly anonymous, instantly no longer myself. I become a witness-mourner, a voyeur to unseen violence. I feel myself a silent sister to the raped, oppressed, tormented women who live in hate capitals the world over.

Wearing the weeds of a Victorian widow, shrouded under heavy veils, I stand silently one Friday night in front of Ethical Culture. I am one of Three Women in Black who flank the entrance to MADRE’S Mother Courage Tour.

From under my veils, I watch the reaction of the people who passed us. To some, we are invisible obstacles. To others, we are curious, mysterious.

Video stills this page from: “Three Women in Black” video by Denise Petrizzo © 1993
subjects. To one woman, we are fund-raising objects of pity; she hands me a quarter.

As the program begins, we Three Women in Black take seats in the back of the audience. We listen to stories told by women from South Africa, Nicaragua, from Belgrade. Once, in the darkness of the auditorium, we take off our heavy, hot headpieces; as the lights rise at intermission, we as one quickly replace them without quite knowing why.

We hear the woman from Belgrade speak of the other Women in Black whose silent eloquence protests the madness destroying their country. Later, we are led to meet her. Her eyes light when she learns that Three Women in Black stand at the United Nations every week to express solidarity.

"I will go home and tell them," she said, "that others are listening."

"View From the Veil"
Sara Altshul O'Donnell 1993

Video stills this page from:
"Sarajevo Ground Zero" A video chain letter.
Contact : Global Vision Inc.
1600 Broadway suite 700
New York, New York 10019
WHERE WOMEN IN BLACK ARE STANDING
The Women in Black stand silently in the streets of Belgrade every week for peace, for the refugees, for the women in distress.
In solidarity, people all over Europe, (Rome, Paris, London, Edinburgh) are wearing black and holding candlelight vigils each week. To join the Women in Black movement:

1. Wear a black armband each Wednesday as a symbol of protest and mourning.

2. Seek and support local U.N. actions to recognize rape as a war crime with appropriate monitoring and enforcement.

3. Send desperately needed money, food, clothing, medicines, etc. through any accredited humanitarian agency.

4. Organize local vigils and involve local women's humanitarian peace groups in the protest.
Send letters and petitions in support of UN action to:

Madame Sadako Ogata
United Nations High Commission for Refugees
P.O. Box 2500
CH-1211 Geneva 2 Depot, Switzerland

Write a letter to send to women survivors in the Balkans:
A national woman-to-woman letter writing action
For information, call:
Adelphi University
School of Social Work
at 516-877-4347
or 516-877-4439
(Sponsored by the Committee of Support for Women in the Balkans)
From NEW YORK-SARAJEVO EXCHANGE

PO Box 20497
New York, NY 10009
(212) 465-2532
A bulletin board of events concerning the countries of the former Yugoslavia.

Humanitarian Aid
INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE
Women's Commission for Refugee Women & Children
386 Park Ave.South
New York, NY 10016
(212)679-0010 fax:(212)689-3459

MAZON (food and medicine)
2940 Westwood Blvd.Suite 7
Los Angeles, CA 90064-4120
(310)470-7769 fax:(310)470-8738
(212)475-5427 fax:(212)505-9210

ISLAMIC CIRCLE OF NORTH AMERICA (ICNA) BOSNIA FUND
166-26 89th Ave.
Jamaica, NY 11432
(718)658-1199 fax:(718)658-1255

AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE
711 3rd Ave.
New York, NY 10017
"Open Mailbox" contact Joyce Kitey (212)687-6200

BALKAN RAPE CRISIS RESPONSE TEAM
c/o St.Vincent's Hospital Rape Crisis Program
OTB 1110
153 West 11 St.
New York, NY 10011
(212)790-8068

ADVOCACY
J.A.C.O.B. (Jewish Ad Hoc Committee on Bosnia)
c/o Tikkun
PO Box 1778 Cathedral Station
New York, NY 10025
contact: J.Marcus (212)873-7567
E.Weiss (212)921-9290
S.Silber (718)470-3500

MEDIA NETWORK/COFY (Coalition on Former Yugoslavia)
PO Box 30125 Port Authority Station
New York, NY 10011
(212)439-1188

THE CAMPAIGN FOR PEACE & DEMOCRACY
PO Box 1640 Cathedral Station
New York, NY 10025
(212)666-(212)666-5924 fax:(212)662-5892
publish: Peace and Democracy News

INSTITUTE FOR WAR & PEACE REPORTING
PO Box 2617
New York, NY 10185
contact: Richard Kaplan (718)965-6032
publish: Balkan War Report

WAR CRIMES AND HUMAN RIGHTS
HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH/HELSINKI WATCH
485 Fifth Ave.
New York, NY 10017
(212)972-8400 fax:(212)972-0905

JEWISH CONGRESS, COMMISSION FOR WOMEN'S EQUALITY
15 East 84th St.
New York, NY 10028-0458
(212)879-4500 fax:(212)249-3672

LAWYERS COMMITTEE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS
Refugee Project
330 Seventh Ave. 10th Flr.
New York, NY 10001
contact Emily Whiffield (212)629-6170
fax:(212)967-0916

CENTER FOR CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS
666 Broadway, 7th flr.
New York, NY 10012
(212)614-6464 contact: Beth Stephens, Rhonda Copelon, Jennifer Green

BALKAN CHILDREN IN EXILE
c/o Ethical Humanist Society
38 Old Country Road
Garden City, NY 11530

MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING
TAKE THE NEXT STEP
c/o AFSC (American Friends Service Committee)
15 Rutherford Place
New York, NY 10003
(212)598-0963
WAR RESISTERS LEAGUE
339 Lafayette St.
New York, NY 10012
(212)228-0450  fax:(212)228-6193
available: Resource Guide on X-Yu for Peace Activists and Journalists @10 cents; $10/100

NETWORK FOR EAST/WEST WOMEN
167 Spring Street
New York, NY 10012
(212)925-6684

Publications/Periodicals
INDEX ON CENSORSHIP
(pub.in UK, available in US)
EXTRA!
(pub.of Fairness & Accuracy in Reporting)
HOTALINGS on 42nd St.between 6 & 7 Aves.carries international newspapers and magazines.

From Women's Organizations: A New York City Directory

© New York City Commission on the Status of Women

NEW YORK WOMEN AGAINST RAPE
666 Broadway, Rm.610
New York, NY 10012  (212)477-0819
A city-wide, multi-racial, multi-cultural, feminist, non-profit women's organization dedicated to ending sexual violence. Its work includes crisis intervention counseling and support groups for survivors of sexual assault, community education and organizing. Membership, newsletter.

BRONX WOMEN AGAINST RAPE
282 West 234 St.
Bronx, NY 10463
A group of community women trained as sexual assault counselors offering support to sexual assault survivors at Montefiore and North Central Bronx Hospitals. Publications, referrals.

BROOKLYN WOMEN'S ANTI-RAPE EXCHANGE
(BWARE)
30 Third Ave.
Brooklyn, NY 11217  (718)330-0310
A grassroots, multi-racial organization that provides direct services, including telephone counseling for rape survivors and community education for Brooklyn residents. Seeks to increase public awareness among medical, legal and social service institutions. Library, membership, newsletter, referrals.

NEW YORK CITY GAY AND LESBIAN ANTI-VIOLENCE PROJECTS
208 West 13 St.
New York 10011  (212)807-0197
Provides counseling, advocacy and general assistance to men and women who have experienced anti-gay/anti-lesbian violence, sexual assault, domestic violence and other forms of victimization. Also engages in community outreach and public education. Publications.

RAPE CRISIS INTERVENTION PROGRAMS
Counseling and emergency medical treatment
Mount Sinai Medical Center
(212)241-5461
Presbyterian Hospital
(212)305-9060
St.Vincent's Hospital
(212)790-8068  (some literature, services available in Spanish and Chinese)
St.Luke's/Roosevelt Hospital
(212)523-4728
Bellevue Hospital
(212)561-3755  (special evidence collection by nurse practitioners)

SEX CRIMES REPORT LINE
Sex Crimes Unit, Detective Bureau
NYC Police Department
1 Police Plaza, Rm.1312
New York, NY 10038
(212)267-RAPE
Maintains a hotline staffed by female detectives for sex crime victims. Takes police reports over the phone, conducts investigations, provides information and referrals. Speakers available on legal and sex crime issues, as well as prevention strategies. Publications.
BATTLEDRESS was funded in part by the Women's Action Coalition, Inc. WAC meets every Tuesday at 7 pm at P.S. 41 on West 11th Street, between 6th and 7th Avenues, New York City For more information call the WAC Hotline (touch tone phones only) 212-967-7711, ext. 9226

rajevo Again
Counterattack

NATO's promise of action in the Balkans fails to silence the guns.

Proceeds from BATTLE DRESS will be used to support future issues of the zine as well as other related activities.
This first issue of BATTLE DRESS is dedicated to Belgrade's "Women in Black Against War"

Who worked on the zine

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from
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NEW YORK, N.Y., 10013

To