

Dept. Chairmen To Solicit Student Evaluations of Faculty

By LYNDA HOHNOTA

In the future, students at Barnard may play a larger role in evaluating their teachers and in deciding which Assistant Professors should receive tenure. A proposal that would achieve these ends has been approved "in general principle" by the Advisory Committee on Appointments, Tenure and Promotions, LeRoy C. Breuing, Dean of the Faculty, stated last week.

Though approved by the Advisory Committee, the proposal must still go to the department chairmen so that details can be worked out, Dean Breuing said.



LEROY BREUING

Since it involves a procedural matter, a vote of the entire faculty on the proposal is not required.

The proposal, which was conceived by Ms Vickie Taylor, 71, includes provisions for soliciting student opinion on the teaching performance of Assistant Professors. Department chairmen would ask students who have taken or are taking a course with an Assistant Professor to evaluate his work. Dean Breuing stressed that the chairmen would take only a sampling of the students in a particular

course, and would not try to canvass the entire class, as is done by the Barnard-Columbia Course Guide. A questionnaire to be used by students in evaluating their Assistant Professors is now being devised by Ms Taylor and Dean Breuing.

Student evaluations of an Assistant Professor would be taken each year that he is at Barnard, not only the year when the decision on his tenure comes up. The opinions of former students of the Assistant Professor as well as those of present students would be solicited since as Dean Breuing pointed out the former are often more objective. Unless a student indicates otherwise, the students' comments would be shown to the Assistant Professor.

When an Assistant Professor is to be considered for tenure the department chairman would review the student evaluations gathered over the years and would prepare a report on them. This procedure would insure a more balanced picture of student opinion than if student evaluations were sought at the last minute before the tenure decision of each Assistant Professor is made, noted Dean Breuing.

The Dean stressed that the procedures outlined above are not final. "Since the department chairman will be undertaking to solicit the student evaluations, their opinions concerning the procedure will naturally be taken into account."

Dean Breuing said that the proposal should not be looked upon solely in terms of tenure and promotions. "It will also contribute to the interests of good teaching," he stated. However, student evaluation of fac-

ulty members other than Assistant Professors will not be sought, Dean Breuing said, since such a procedure would impose too much of an additional burden on the departments. "If we have to choose where to seek student evaluations, the Assistant Professor level is the most important; the crucial level," he added. "You might say that Assistant Professors are in their apprenticeship, he said.

The new proposal should not be looked upon as an additional hurdle for those seeking tenure, stated the Dean. He also said that he was personally very pleased with the proposal.

The members of the Advisory Committee are Dean Breuing, Dean of Studies Barbara Schmitt, Professor Demetrius Carls, Position Science Professor Marvin Gillin, Economics Professor Edward King, Chemistry and Professor David Robertson, English.

Elections This Week

Elections are being held this week for Barnard Senator (or Observer), Tripartite Committee and two questions in order for the Senate election to be valid forty percent (40%) of the student body must vote.

The following is a sample ballot:

Barnard Senator: In the event that Barnard does not have a Senator, the two women receiving the highest number of votes will be the observers (vote for one).
 Joise Galot Jan Huseby, Mia na Kotkin Micki Matheo, Karen S. and Margo Sullivan or obvious

Coordinating Council Committee woman at large (vote for two).
 Larrie B. and Lydia Herman (vote for one in each category) major in pure science.
 Peggy Nelson, Joie Spivak and Ruth Stember.

Committee on Instruction (vote for one in each category) major in pure science.
 Sharon Hochweis Rachel Linov, Robin Rosenthal, Naomi Silverman, Gloria Weinberg and Rose Yu.

major in Social Science
 Diane Bristein, Harriet (April) Lane, Deb Leow, and Toby Light.

Health Services Committee — non resident sole candidate — approve or reject
 Maude Chien

Financial Aid Committee — woman not receiving an (vote for one)
 Karen Cheryl Sue McNaly

Approval of the Provisional Rules for the Maintenance of Public Order

I endorse the rules as prepared by the Ad Hoc All College Committee on Rules

Yes No or abstain
 I endorse the following resolution

Resolution
 I have decided that I do not All College Committee for the review of the provisional rules.
 I believe that the public order rules are good and are in the best interests of the college.
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Task Force Report on Women Elicits Varied Responses

By LYNDA HOHNOTA

This week the Task Force on Barnard and the Educated Woman, an ad hoc group headed by Prof. Catherine Stimpson and composed of students, faculty members, alumnae, administrators and Trustees released its report which called for the establishment of a Women's Center at Barnard. The report recommended such proposals as a Barnard Lawyers Committee fellowship for women doing graduate work and community work and closer ties between students and alumnae.

In an interview with Bulletin, Ms Barbara Hertz, who is Director of Development at Barnard and a member of the Task Force, described her reaction to the report. "I was very pleased," she said. "I was in favor of such a women's center all along. The important thing now is to find a director and perhaps a secretary for the center — a nucleus of staff that will move things along further and faster."

The reaction of the faculty to the establishment of a women's center will depend to a large degree on what kind of person we choose for director," she said. "If there most of the faculty would prefer an academically-oriented person."

"We need this kind of center to help the participation of women," explained Ms Hertz. "In the past Barnard hasn't done enough to help



BARBARA HERTZ

other students or alumnae. There is so much more we can do from helping students to think through their positions as women in our society to preparing graduate schools to admit more women to using the skills of our alumnae to better purposes. We have an obligation to do these things in order to justify our continued existence as a women's college," she concluded.

Judie Racheison, 74, a student member of the Task Force, also commented on the report. "From the undergraduate point of view, the most important aspect of the committee's report is that the women's center would draw many women — alumnae law years professional women — to the Barnard campus," who will let students know what is going on out there in the world. Ms Racheison said she hoped that students will respond to the report favorably as President Martha Peterson, who she said had greeted it enthusiastically. Ms Peterson could not be reached for comment.

Ms Racheison said that "the types of classes and seminars many of which would involve alumnae or professional women

recommended by the report would be very good for Barnard students. The report also recommends classes in auto mechanics and other practical things. If anything else that goes through, I would be very good too," she added.

Ms Lemonie Callender, Assistant to the Dean and Director of Human Resources, was not a member of the Task Force and she expressed a "rather esoteric, enthusiastic view about its findings. Though she said she was very well acquainted with the report she questioned its emphasis on the women outside of Barnard. "Has there been a demonstration of anything to export to the wider community?" she asked.

"We had better offer our work at home before we go 'abroad' to the neighbors," she said. "She said that students at Barnard would like a great deal more to be demonstrated toward their womanhood especially from the women on campus. "We must pay more attention to the home before we go 'abroad' to the neighbors," she stated.

Barnard has a special responsibility as a women's college to do something other than an additional struggle of liberat on that is already all over the city, said Ms Callender. "The real issue is how to celebrate womanhood — it can be done far more meaningfully than it now done on this campus."

Catherine Stimpson, the chairwoman of the Task Force told Bulletin that the report was designed for three different groups of people — women outside of Barnard, Barnard Alumnae and Barnard students. "The

(Continued on Page 7)

'600' Tenants Oppose Barnard Expansion

By RUTH SMITH

Residents at 600 West 116th Street are still trying to block the "conversion of the building into a dormitory," Mrs Frieda Arkin, a representative of the group opposing Barnard's return to the building, told Bulletin that "a sense of community has been lost in the neighborhood, the shopping area has changed and the family aspect has been sacrificed for the sake of expansion." The group has suggested

that all non-student residents in 623rd move into 600th to limit the number of buildings being used as dormitories. This would not change the fact that the area is not community-oriented any more, but would put a limit on the number of buildings Barnard could buy. Mrs Arkin blamed the expansion on bad planning and the building of the Student Center and the selling of land where the Interchurch Center now stands.

She said that even though Barnard does not plan to evict tenants, its buying the building will force some of the tenants to leave since some of the apartments are not rent-controlled and the rents will be raised tremendously.

Ms Arkin specifically wanted to see that her group was anti-expansion and anti non-student living and not anti student

With this issue Bulletin stops publication for the year. Next week is reading week and then exams and then summer vacation. Publication will resume during the week of Orientation in the fall pending the state of the world.

New Procedure for Incompletes

The Committee on Instruction has approved a new procedure concerning incompletes. It was announced last week at a meeting of the Barnard faculty. Under the new procedure a student may have as much as an additional semester to complete the work for a course in which she receives the grade of INC.

Under the present procedure when a student is granted a grade of INC the student must complete the work for a course in which she receives an INC in three weeks at the end of the semester in which she receives that grade. Also under the present procedure the student files nothing with the registrar. The registrar receives the notice that a student is to get an INC only when the instructor hands in his grade sheet at the end of the semester.

Under the new system the student declares for completing incomplete work would be changed from three weeks after the end of the term to the first week of the new term. This change would have little effect for the fall term, but it would allow students who receive INC's in the spring term the entire semester in which to make up the work. Furthermore under the new system a student could make special arrangements with her instructor to turn in the incomplete work past the three week deadline up to one semester after the INC was received. No further extensions could be given except with the special

permission of the Dean of Studies.

Under the present system, the student and instructor need not discuss the student's incomplete work. This encourages many instructors to merely give automatic INC's to students whom they haven't seen and who haven't turned in required work.

The newly revised procedures would make it imperative for the student and instructor to consult about the INC grade. Under the new system the student would file a triplicate form, one copy to go to the registrar, one to the instructor and one for herself. The form could be filed up until the time the instructor has to turn in his grade sheet at the end of the semester. Also the incomplete work would be handed into the instructor directly, instead of to the registrar as is presently done when finished.

Dean of Faculty LeRoy C. Breung pointed out that the new system is "more liberal and more rigid" than the present one. It means that the student and instructor really have to decide together, he said. "The instructor cannot give an INC without talking to the student but the student can have more time to make up incomplete work. Once a decision has been made however, they both have to stick to it."

The new system concerning incompletes will take effect in the school year 1971-72.



McIntosh was the scene of the Spring Festival on May 1st. The day was well received even by those who are still feeling the repercussions of Volleyball and Duck Duck.

'75 Is Dynamite

By ABBY BARTLETT

I recently interviewed Helen McCann to find out about next year's incoming Freshmen. Miss McCann is a personal friend of mine so a lot of our conversation was spent in talking about other things, as well. She is a very friendly lady (or Woman, as you well) who will talk openly about most things, but she's tight as a live clam on the confidential matters involved in being Director of Admissions at Barnard. Since this article had to be at the printer's on Monday, May 3, I interviewed Miss McCann on Friday, April 30. Unfortunately this means that all the final returns were not yet in, as they were not due until Monday, May 3.

Interviewer: How big a class will it be?

Miss McCann: At this time the returns are not all in, but we estimate around 425.

I: Are your estimates always right? I mean, I remember last year, or the year before, the freshman class was huge. Billions of commutators who had been hoping for rooms didn't get them because the class was so large.

M: That was last year. We expected about 550 then and we got 490.

I: Do you think the biannual strikes we've been having here affect the applications or decisions on the part of the prospective freshmen to come here? The one in '68 may not have affected the next incoming class ('72), but do you think it may have influenced the people applying for the class of '73? Did applications drop that year?

M: In '68 the strike here came very close to the time when acceptances are mailed out. That strike was very violent and got a lot of press coverage, so it's practically impossible to estimate how that could have influenced the students' decisions. Last year's strike was not so violent and didn't get as much press coverage.

How important are the letters of recommendation?

M: Very. We request one from a teacher who has had the student within the last academic year and one from the college

advisor. Is it what is the proportion of resident to commuter applications? M: This year it was two to one. There was a drop in resident applications. Is it why? M: I attribute it in part to the urban problem and in part to

I: I was admitted as a commuter. I also had a pretty rotten high school record and I've always had a sneaking suspicion that since the college has no real obligation to fix up the commuters with housing the standards might be a little lower. I think this is a fairly general, if unspoken, feeling.

M: I know but it's unfounded. The standard is uniform. In our admissions procedure there are no cut-off points in board scores or high school averages. Each application this year was read and decided upon by at least four different persons. The main considerations are first, can she do the work? and second, what are her strengths and what are her weaknesses? In short, will Barnard be the right place for her?

I: Do you think that Barnard is the right place for most of those admitted?

M: Well, if you look at the records of the graduates there is a very high proportion of illustrious people and those who have tended to come back at some point.

How important are the letters of recommendation?

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Helen McCann

economic factors. A student who might not be able to go away to school could afford to come here as a commuter and get top education.

I: How were the applications this year?

M: The applications were down in numbers but the quality is excellent. The class of '76 is a top-notch class.

I: I have a friend at Columbia who said that in the four years he's been here he's never seen a prettier class than this year's freshmen but also that he's never run into a dumber one, either.

M: He's wrong! I think it's a great class, but I'm not for saying that. Every year I say that this is the best class Barnard's ever had, but I'm not going to comment on their purlchitude.

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Security

You are walking across Campus Walk or on Amsterdam Avenue or in front of the Barnard Library. You are minding your own business being the proud owner of a few dollars. It is dark outside, but it is still a respectable hour. You have heard many stories about muggings, rape, and robberies, but they only happen to other people. Besides even if anything does happen, you're sure a trusty Columbia or Barnard or Teacher's College Guard will come to the rescue. After all the guards are always around with their night sticks and motorcycles, there is no reason to fear. Also if you are approached you know how to keep your cool and tell the kids to leave you alone.

This is all theory.

You are walking across Campus Walk or on Amsterdam Avenue or in front of the Barnard Library. You are minding your own business being the proud owner of a few dollars. It is dark outside, but it is still a respectable hour. Suddenly two boys approach you; they're fourteen maybe fifteen years old. They tell you not to scream, not to run away, just to give all your money. You insist that you only have a few dollars with you. They insist on making sure you are telling the truth. They finally find some purse or something with money in it. They take it and run away. You are left in a state of shock. All the guards you thought would be around are not; there's no one there to help you. You're still afraid and don't know what to do. What do you do? Go into a phone booth that doesn't work and try to dial 911? Scream hoping some guard or concerned citizen will come by. Pray that the kids don't return once they realize they only got two dollars?

This is more like the reality.

To quote *New York Magazine*, "Mugging is getting to be big business in New York City these days." It seems Morningside Heights has more than its share of such attacks. It also seems that the guards are more and more illusive and are more and more often on coffee breaks or filling their patrol cars with gas. To be perfectly fair the guards do come quickly to a dorm or apartment building once an attack has been reported.

But first of all if there were more guards, then there would be less attacks and consequently less guards having to go on house calls to find out all the gory details. Also while the guards are making these house calls, there are no guards guarding the streets, making the area even less safe than normal.

Another possible solution would be to make the streets more well-lit. It probably would not cost all that much more to make 120th for example, a bit brighter. Granted the romantic atmosphere would be lost, but one must make sacrifices.

In New York City in 1970, more than 56,000 private citizens reported robberies to the Police. There are probably many more that have gone unreported. We can't stop the muggers from putting in a hard night's work. But we can try to cut down on these occurrences by trying to improve the local security situation.



In The Morning Mail

Tenure Proposal

May 2, 1971

To the Editor:

Something has happened that should be of interest to students and faculty of Barnard College. The Committee on Promotions, Appointments and Tenure has given its tentative approval to a proposal for student evaluation of faculty teaching ability. The proposal now requires the support of the Department Chairmen. The move is intended to help improve the quality of teaching at the College.

Criteria for evaluation of faculty people up for promotion, scholarship, or tenure include appointment, work for the College, and teaching ability. The last category has received little attention because it is considered unprofessional for one member of the faculty to sit in on another faculty member's class and make evaluations of teaching ability. Students are in a position to judge teaching ability in a way that faculty colleagues cannot. Students have a good idea about how prepared lectures are, how available a faculty member is for consultation and other important factors in a faculty member's teaching ability.

Evaluations will be solicited by departments of the faculty person to be evaluated. Student evaluators will be chosen in an democratic fashion as possible (majors, non-majors, maybe recent graduates). The evaluations will be annual prior to the conferring of tenure and hopefully at stated intervals after a person receives tenure.

The worthwhile work of the Barnard-Columbia Course Guide has nearly been legitimized at Barnard, and some of its problems have been eliminated. For example, the Barnard College faculty evaluations will not be made during examination period; the students should be more objective with the gift of hindsight regarding the value of a course and its professor. Also, the legitimacy of the judgments of students under this proposal will demand the care and reason that the Course Guide cannot.

Students have succeeded in convincing the College that they are as capable of objectivity in this situation as faculty members. The approval by the Committee on Promotions, Appointments and Tenure clearly represents faculty and administrative faith in the responsibility of students for yet another part of the governance of their college community. In loco parentis is fading away and that is truly fine.

This is the last issue of the Bulletin for the year, so final word on this situation will not be forthcoming this year. Underclassmen should pay attention next year to this issue. Also, check in your departments about actual procedures of evaluation. Make it work!

Signed

Vickie Taylor

Barnard 7

with Little help from my friends in Barnard Women's Liberation.

Holly House

May 2, 1971

To the Barnard Community:

As a member of the Holly House Governing Board, I would like to report on our progress since our formation at the beginning of the semester. At the request of the student Holly House committee, Ms. Peterson appointed this Board, whose purpose it is to update the rules governing Holly House, as well as to investigate possible plans for its future use. The board is composed of Ms. Jane Moorman, representing the administration, Ms. Edith Mason and Mr. John E. Sanders of the faculty, Ms. Mary Sargent of the alumnae, Mr. Robert S. Hutchins, a trustee, and five student members — Ms. Jane Hannenberg, Ms. Mary Ann Fogarty, Ms. Harriet Levine, Ms. Laura Oberbeck and myself.

We have met several times this semester, and have worked out an up-dated set of rules governing the use of Holly House, which shall be made public pending their ratification by the board, and subject to administrative approval, at the end of

this school year. We hope that the rules which we plan to put into effect will make Holly House more accessible to more members of the Barnard community, and that it will thereby seem more like an integral part of the Barnard campus.

There is still much work to be done at Holly House as far as future plans are concerned. As there will be several student vacancies on the committee next year, anyone interested in being part of the student committee, and possibly of the Governing Board, should contact Mary Ann Fogarty in "616" ext. 532.

Sincerely,

Rebecca Trachtenberg

Novel Chance

This came to us at the Bulletin office — we thought the college community might like to see it: Dear Editor:

This is a special invitation for you and your University to participate in what we hope will be two interesting novels. It will also give you and others in your school a chance of making some money, seeing your name and school in print as author and the possibility of winning a silver trophy for the best article.

You, as Editor, have been selected because of your obvious leadership and writing ability to head up a small committee in your school. To be successful, we hope you and the other universities selected will help in these projects. These new novels will consist of approximately 200 pages of short stories, cartoons and jokes. There will be one central theme in each of the novels.

The first to be submitted by male students would be an article of between 2,000 and 4,000 words on "What Turns me on About a Woman." Is it her eyes, legs or shape. Is it her sense of humor, intelligence, personality or other points. Maybe it is her big toe — again, serious or humorous articles would be equally acceptable.

The second novel would have a central theme to appeal to the opposite sex. These articles

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OPINION:

COMMUTER COLUMN

By DIANE BERNSTEIN

The following articles printed in BULLETIN's Forum do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the editors. Any member of a Barnard Columbia organization is invited to express his group's views on these pages.

Prisoner of Gender?

By Some Members of Barnard Women's Liberation

In regards to the SAS position paper on the question of minority lounges that appeared in *Speitler* April 29, we as feminists feel impelled to take strong issue with the SAS statement and its oppressive, sexist characterization of homosexuals in general and the gay community at Columbia in particular.

In labeling gay people as "social misfits," "misplaced persons," and "people who cannot decide if they are men or women," SAS reveals not only a grievous lack of understanding, but also scant understanding that sexism against gays and women can be as oppressive as racism.

It is true that gay people are

social misfits and misplaced people in this society, but that says far more about American society than it says about homosexuals.

The struggle against racism is not the only struggle that needs to be fought. We must also struggle against the sexism that manifests itself in attacks on both gays and uppity women who refuse to be molded into traditional roles, and in a narrow, puritanical notion of sexuality.

Gay Liberation and Women's Liberation are working for a society in which false and destructive ideas about what a woman or a man should be will be eradicated and where people will be allowed to fulfill their potential as full human beings.

This will be the true sexual revolution: the destruction of sex roles and the prison of gender.

SAS refuses to acknowledge homosexuals as oppressed 'til its own statement is oppressive and hostile. It is such oppressiveness and hostility that gets us up against every day that have in the past, made gay people fear to acknowledge their gayness and fear to fight openly. Such attitudes have fostered extremely damaging guilt and self hatred.

It is disheartening to see that SAS as representative of an oppressed minority refuses to recognize the oppression of other groups and indeed becomes oppressive itself.

In The Morning Mail (cont.)

(Continued from Page 4)

would be submitted by female students and the copyrighted title of the book is "What turns me on about a Man." Wordage should be about the same length.

Because you are Editor, we are sure you will want to take a crack at it. Also we are hoping that you will notify anyone else on your staff or in your school who would like to compete.

Now, for the news about the money. Every author whose story is accepted will receive a check for \$50.00 in addition to having his or her name and

school and class in print under his or her story and also appearing on the jacket of each book as one of the selected authors.

When all material is gathered for these two books a well known author will determine the two best stories and a large trophy will be given to the respective winners and their universities.

We are contacting many major universities throughout the United States and already the response has been gratifying. We have set a deadline of October 15, 1971, however, if we receive

acceptable material prior to that time we will publish and the late contributor will find that although their article might be superior that it will not be acceptable. In other words first come first serve. You will notice by the enclosed copy of Release that our cooperation in paying \$50.00 for articles accepted becomes the sole owner of the property. Entries not accepted will be returned, provided a proper address is furnished. It is also important that a date be furnished by the participant so that we can handle the articles in a chronological fashion.

If you have several other students who you think might be interested in submitting such an article please furnish us with their names and addresses and we will send a copy of this letter, together with a copy of the Release to be signed.

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Mad Hatter

By DOROTHY FOLTZ, Barnard '70

We were just sitting in the living room when our lives began to stutter.
Our senses went to wobble like non-directional noodles of asymptotic fit.
Who knew what to do?
The furniture began to jump and squeak.
We were too busy to pay it much mind.
Besides much mind was not to be had.
They were going:
The Senses before. The Others.
Some Before and Some After.
But nevertheless armed and armed.
The cheer was turning yellow with age.
Yellow with age was turning deep by degrees.
Everyone was coughing and chuckling to see both shoulders were well inoculated.
and our coffee cups cold for the coffee to sip
hill madness tipped its hat again to show to whose tongue he was tied.

A Quaint Portrait

By DOROTHY FOLTZ, Barnard '70

Even you, my love,
saw them painting the roses white
and smell their lipstuck breath
as they bent to kiss your mate.
You heard too the rustle of evening clothes
up those stairs, then down the hall
towards us, led-eyes dropped,
waiting for the door-cracked life
to blind us dead in their mid-night.

You, with your collar up.
Your red gran leaning on its brim,
you remember the picture too,
Children bedding children,
A quaint portrait.



Last spring: Moon announced the invasion of Cambodia on April 30 Kent State happened on May 4, and Barnard went on strike for a week! Remember?

The Cult of the Sophisticated Crook

By SARA SOLBERG

The Crook United Artists directed by Claude Lelouch, starring Jean Louis Trintignant opens at the Fara Theater in late May

Claude Lelouch is the one who brought us among other films *Z* and *A Man and a Woman*. He is a man with an exquisite photographic sense and a capacity for creating strong characters. Above all though, I fear it is his box office sense which really distinguishes him from other film-makers. Having Trintignant in the lead means sure fire returns in France to day and assures the film at least some degree of success in America. But *Trintignant* is really not much more than a slightly graying version of Jean Paul Belmondo and his capable but unimpaired acting does nothing to detract from the film. Lelouch just may become a kind of cinematic Jim Campbell who turns out a very agreeable product but ultimately appeals to grandmothers and tender-hearted teen-agers.

I've seen *A Man and a Woman* three times now and each time I liked it less — in fact the last time I found myself wondering whether if you somehow could take away the breathy "French appeal" the film would have any substance at all. That's an exaggeration though — if you like the *Bosca Nova* if you like seeing women presented as if they were always beautiful, erotic and totally uninterested and if you're looking for someone whose poster you can hang on the wall to replace the Belmondo one you're tired of, then you would probably like *A Man and a Woman*. There was a certain deceptive career-beauty to that film which at first charmed me into thinking it profoundly significant. But what, in the end did we learn about the people portrayed? That he was a racing car driver and that she hadn't gotten over the death of her husband. That's it. The rest of the scenes with the man and his dog on a beach, with the children on the boat, and the bedroom scenes were all a sort of misty nothing — pretty, yes, and pleasantly melancholy, yes, but gripping? Real? Insightful? Uh-uh.

This new film takes off in a somewhat different direction. United Artists call it "an unusual suspense drama." What it really is is the French equivalent of *Our Man Flint* — or, worse still, *To Catch a Thief*. It comes as another in a lengthening tradition of movies on the theme of the "glamorous criminal." And, mind, it's some tradition — from Jesse James on down to Bonnie and Clyde, these figures strike some bizarre chord in us — maybe you can take only so much of the literary hero, maybe the explanation is that, the David Copperfields and Don Quixotes of our fictional acquaintance notwithstanding we still have to get our smug kicks out of seeing crime glorified. In any event, it is interesting to note that there is almost a universal appeal in "crime with class."

It seems that *The Crook* is based on a true story of an ex-con in France who dreamed up an extraordinary scheme for getting ransom money. Before

perpetrating it, though, he ran into an old friend — Claude Lelouch and in a moment of impudency, confided his plan. Lelouch recognized the film potential of it, and persuaded his friend to sell him the idea, arguing that, this way, no one would get caught and he could still come out ahead financially. Lelouch was as a fanatical, flawless kidnaping, carried out with the usual careening chase down the *Champs-Elysees* and the usual bedevilled and-reluctantly admiring police inspector, but with an unusual lack of bloodshed (that's for the tender-hearted). There are some pretty charged moments and some good plot turnabouts. The women are beautiful and devoted, and the hero, Simon le Susse, predictably cool and impassive.

As in all "suspense dramas" of the kind, there are loopholes in the plot, but we're not supposed to question these — it's only a movie. But a "web of intrigue" shouldn't have holes in it, and the only way I would not have noticed the gaps would have been if the yarn had been really fast and the suspense really chair-grubbing. But this is no *Scottish Yards* kind of thriller. Claude Lelouch and Claude Lelouch still wants to play around with the camera as he did in previous films. So the pace slows while he adds background in foreground the music gets properly moody and we settle into our admiring positions until someone does something unexpected. Maybe I'm being unnecessarily purist, but it occurs to me that these two genres — the *hippi* sensuality of what is purely mood-producing camera play, and the *clipped* pace of a thriller — are fundamentally unmixable.

The former cannot help but blunt the effect of the latter. When I think of a good scene in a thriller, I think of the scene in *Dr. No* in which there is an unbroke three-manute war while a seorpion crawls up James Bond's leg and into the pillow by his head. I remember it was raining the day I saw the film, and I was holding a plastic umbrella in my lap. When Bond was safe and the entire audience was breathing freely again, I found I had eaten most of the rainhat. I admit that I was young, and I also admit to a completely irrational fear of spiders, but that is what I mean by suspense. There's nothing suspenseful in *The Crook* — because Lelouch is so busy making Simon le Susse into a romantic figure that he is reluctant to be coldly spine-tingling.

As a result, the end product is neutralized, I found myself perversely wishing that Simon's beautiful fiancée would betray him or that someone would get hurt — just to intru-

duce some cold breath of air into all that warm bath water. There are some good touches though. For example, an interesting aspect of the character of this level-headed crook is that he has an inordinate fondness for dogs. Also he is fanatic about drinking his beer without foam — some of the best shots are those which give us a long look at his very cool, expressionless face. Lelouch's wife, Christine, plays the femmy lead competently, if without any surprises. The rest of the cast is complementary and equally undistinguished, with the exception of Charles Denner who plays the greedy little bank employee and father of the kidnapped boy. The role calls for an act within an act, because he is party to the plan from the beginning. When he stammers, "But my share — you promised," he is utterly and believably spineless. The conception of his part comes closest to being commentary on human foibles — he is creepy cowardly and very much the itchy-fingered materialist.

All in all, this is not one of Lelouch's best films — there is not the unity there was in *Z*, it seems to be incomplete in its conception and it is suspiciously invariable. But for the viewer, it is an hour and a half spent effortlessly and enjoyably. I have heard it argued that, when Beethoven perfected the Beethoven sonata, there is no longer any need to write more of the same. The same thing would be true of these films about "crooks with class" if it weren't for the fact that they're so appealing, and I suppose it's a phenomenon that's here to stay. I simply want to commend the thought to you, for what it's worth, that it is curious how stupid we seem to want crime to be . . .

A dinner honoring Dr. Marjory Nelson will be held on May 12th. College officials are giving the dinner for Dr. Nelson in appreciation for her more than 20 years of devoted and competent service.

Renaissance Arts Festival

A crafts festival for the Morning-side Heights community will be held on Grant's Tomb plaza on Saturday, May 22, opening at noon, with renaissance-style carnival activities in the surrounding park. A National Parks Service representative has said that this is the first "multicultural" use of the tomb area since the burial in 1885.

The carnival is being planned by students from Columbia and community residents and coordinated at the Earl Hall Center, Columbia University. The intention of the planners is to attempt to break down some of the walls which isolate Columbia from its neighbors. Throughout the day and into the evening there will be an open market for selling hand-crafted wares such as leather goods, pottery, carpet bags, jewelry, macramé and wood-work. In addition, there will be a sale of homebaked natural and health foods. Complementing the market will be a carnival atmosphere created by medieval music groups, strolling minstrels, folk singers, renaissance plays and ballroom dancing.

Individual craftsmen who do not have commercial outlets for their work are invited to register for selling space. Groups which would like concessions to

sell home-made foods to raise money should also register for selling space. Individual musicians and early music groups are invited to get in touch with the organizers to be assigned a place in the entertainment schedule. Participation from upper Manhattan is particularly sought, but there is a place for everyone who wants to help.

For further information and registration forms contact: Jane Gurney or Barbara Wheeler, 280-5108 or 280-3159 (area code 212), 112 Earl Hall, Columbia University, New York, N.Y. 10027.

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Identity

By JERRY GROOPMAN

We all share an experience which does not really have a name of its own. It is bypassed in words like "ambivalence," "shame" or "identity cowardice." It deals with denying a part of yourself out of fear, insecurity or loneliness.

For a Jew it is pretending he is not a Jew; in a group of gentiles smiling placidly at subtle yet deeply anti-Semitic remarks, in a court changing a name from Pinsky to Parsons, in a hospital emerging with a "goyish" nose. It is a snake leaving his skin come spring.

The Jew is both stiff-necked and spineless, both defiant and pusillanimous. He contains within him the quality of Jewishness and its negation, anti-Semitism. For most Jews one quality, undistinctly, overpowers the other, usually in the throes of a cocktail party or on alyah to Israel, at a marriage bureau in a synagogue.

The contradiction within a Jew is usually not sustained for a lifetime. Sydney Ladenheim's play, produced at Minor Latham Playhouse last week, deals with the plight of Jews in Soviet Russia. It featured two characters, husband and wife, as the two types of Jew, that is, the orthodox Jew and the non-Jew Jew. Jew here is a cultural, ethnic term and has only minor religious connotations; the play deals with questions of secular identity.

The play as a play is not a realistic piece de drama, yet, almost mysteriously, it sustains an unbroken tension for the duration of its two scenes. The play as a play is saturated with melodrama and cliché, yet things that are real here often best reflected in melodrama and even cliché. The play as a play works mainly as a stimulant, an irritant which engenders introspection on the part of each member of the audience as to his identity.

Susan Friedland at times does an excellent job as the culturally aware Jewess trapped in Russia; her voice contained an effective balance of pain and fear, yet her gestures were often awkward. Sergei as the rising musician eager to deny his Jewish past played a less convincing part than Susan Friedland; he seemed to have learned a few of his lines only a day or two prior to the performance. The two Russian gentiles, Andy Reed and Joanne Carucci, were well typed and very professional in appearance. It is easy for a play dealing with the plight of the Russian Jews to be a disaster: causes like this one can be overcome in the goch of sentimentality. This, fortunately, was not the case. Causes like this one can also be overcome in the goch rhetoric of "left Zionist consciousness," and, fortunately again, Sydney Ladenheim avoided such a trap.

I am sick up to my ears with

what Newsweek, Look and the television media advertise as the "new Jewish consciousness." Like instant coffee, we are again being offered "instant" identity, "instant" consciousness. Everything is being forced into a totality; consciousness is defined in single words: blackness, Jewishness, feminism.

The horror of the American psychological scene is that the media for once is giving a good representation of the fact: people are structuring their identities about single qualities, engendering singular perspectives and actions of singular manner.

There is a paradox at work here. The experience of shame, of hiding a part of yourself and thereby denying that part of yourself, many times will provoke the individual to affirm as his whole that previously denied part. It is an extreme and deliberate reaction. Thus the affirmation of the part, in a strange twist, becomes another mode of hiding, another expression of cowardice.

Why cowardice? Dogma makes experience easier, for the ideology structures the chaotic reality. Thus the world becomes Freudian, or Marxian, or even Jewish. Pluralistic identity, the understanding of conflicts, the sustenance of inner contradictions leads to a dynamic, varied perception of people and events. Dogma is the greatest of existential restraints.

Sydney Ladenheim's play does not develop the problems and questions it evokes — that is too difficult and unwise a task, and would probably make for poor theater. Instead, it outlines in a sketchy manner the conflicts of two individuals set on molding their own identities. It is a good play to see, and should be produced again, if only to move people away from the present trend toward monolithic identity.

Task Force Report

(Continued from Page 1)

main thrust of the report is to bring all three of these groups closer together," she stated. "I hope that the Barnard community, as well as our colleagues at Columbia, will discuss and carefully consider our proposals, and give us support there. The program embodied in our report are not only badly needed, they are also very feasible," she claimed.

Head of the Faculty Leroy C. Breunig had not had time to read the Task Force report carefully, but he said, "In general, I am in favor of a women's center such as the committee proposes, but that doesn't necessarily mean that I would agree with all the details or all the Task Force outlines in its report."

SENIOR CLASS MEETING

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5

5 P.M.

Lehman Auditorium — Ahshul Hall

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Students Protest Poli. Science Dept.

Students who are majoring in political science are not completely satisfied with the department — with its requirements or with its power structure. According to one student in the group the department has tried to "push" a junior required course. "This course," the student said, "has been changed time and time again and it still has little to offer."

Another student cited the lack of communication in the department. She said that advisors don't know advisees and advises very rarely get to know their advisors. She mentioned the lack of a solid relationship between senior and junior members of the faculty. "Because of this," she said, "the turnover in the department was incredibly high."

A junior major claimed that Barnard's political science department shatters the myth of the personal touch at the small school. She stated that there was a constant battle against the bureaucracy and that there was a theory of "what's good for one is good for all."

The students interviewed by Bulletin all chose to remain anonymous because of fear of repercussions and harassment by the hierarchy of the power structure. There were students who were really fed up with the department's policies, but who were generally considered "nice quiet girls." One of these nice quiet girls was sorry she had majored in Political Science and as she said, "I could have taken all good government courses without being a major but would never have to take the bad ones."

Barnard Fencing Team

REGULAR BOUITS FOR THIS SEASON

Our first match was against Paterson State, an extremely strong team, which smeared us last year. We did very well considering. Patersonon 11, Barnard 5. Junior Varsity did even better. Paterson 9, Barnard 7. Rev. Copland and Jerry Dodds were very strong here, winning 3 of their 4 bouts.

Rutgers: The varsity lost by that same 11/2 score. However, by a very close race, our JV team won on points. We were 8/5 on bouts, but beat them with a point score of 51/47. The newest member of our JV team, Beverly Copland's freshman, was undefeated.

Fairleigh Dickinson University: The varsity lost again . . . 11/3 AGAIN . . . But the junior varsity had brilliant victory, with the opposite score 5/11.

Caldwells This was the first Varsity victory, 3/11 of all scores. Linda Josephson was undefeated, and Valerie Ewing won three of her four bouts JV lost 12/4. The probable reason was that Caldwell had only one six man team, which fenced both V and JV.

St. John's Was only a Varsity Match, which we won, 6/10 Not bad.

Seton Hall: Only Varsity again. We Douglas Fairbanks Junured them to a score of 13/2! Ah we were brilliant. Knapp, Brody and Josephson all were undefeated, winning all four of their bouts.

Drew: Only Varsity. Ah yes, we won again, 12/4. Mattie Brody undefeated.

We met Hunter and Pace in a triangular meet in which we really shined. We best Pace 11/5. We won it extremely early in the game and even substituted JV people in near the end for fun. We lost to Hunter only by a score of 7/9, which is extraordinary, as Hunter was first in intercollegiate last year. We were leading them up until 2/3 of the match was ended. This is about as incredible as is Columbia's football team leading Yale till the last quarter.

XMAS INVITATIONALS: Scores for the first strip (only individual players): Linda Josephson 2/2, Marcia Wong 4/1, Valerie Ewing 3/2.

Susan Reiner 2/2, Linda Brody 1/2

Last year the Barnard Fencing Team reformed, and it was only able to fence one bout, and did poorly at intercollegiate. This year we showed an incredible burst of energy and skill, with a 5/4 season. Also there is a fantastic junior varsity which is improving all the time. Our new coach, Mrs. Sally Granch, undoubtedly deserves most of the blame for our new success. She joined us last year and put new spirit and skill into the team. She was intercollegiate champ, fencing for NYU in 1960, and this is her second time as Barnard Coach.

BARNARD FENCING TEAM

Regular Varsity: Gayle Knapp, captain, Middle Brody, Valerie Ewing, Linda Josephson, Junior Varsity: Linda Brody, Beverly Copland, Jerrylin Dodds, Stephanie Chesik, Susan Reiner, Lynn Silverstein.

Coach: Mrs. Sally Granch

Xmas Invitationals: an individual competition, not team.

Regular Meets: Against other schools in the eastern conference, consist of 16 bouts, normally fought by a team of four girls (4 bouts each). The same for Junior Varsity.

Intercollegiate: An all school meet in March which determines the school standing for that year. We did come in 16, but it really was considerably better than last year.

(If you need more information, call Jerrylin Dodds, x4951, Plimpton.)

La Maison Francaise presents '400 Blows' by Truffaut MAY 5th 8 P.M. 501 SCHERMERHORN Admission \$1.00

POEMS BY ERICA JONG



FRUITS & VEGETABLES

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BARNARD

Met Exhibits

Following is a Schedule of new exhibitions at the Metropolitan Museum of Art:

May 13 (Monday) through June 2: "Children's Art from Italy" — About 50 pictures by Italian children, 6-12 years old, from the Fadau-Loreggia Art Center for Children and Young People, a free neighborhood center. Exhibition assembled by Mrs. Carmen Meli Fiorini, the Center's founder and director. (In the Junior Museum Section.)

Through May 9: "Children's Paintings from the Soviet Union" — Fifty pictures by youngsters 9 to 14 years old, mostly from the Leningrad area, depicting Russian daily life. Exhibition is in the United States as an exchange with similar exhibition of pictures by American school children to be sent to the USSR. Both exchanges arranged by the Citizen Exchange Corp. (In Junior Museum Section.)

Through June 1: "Masterpieces of Five Centuries" — 500 of the finest objects in the Museum's encyclopedic collections — old favorites and new acquisitions — shown in fresh perspectives. (In Centennial Exhibition galleries.)

Through June 1: "Origins and Influence — Cultural Contacts: Egypt, the Ancient Near East, and the Classical World" — Some 300 objects, including metals, jewelry, ivory, carved monstrous animals, weapons — illustrating cultural inter-relationships among civilizations of the ancient world. (In Temporary Ancient Near East galleries.)

Through June 7: "The Cubist Epoch" — More than 300 works of art, including a group of paintings from eastern Europe, have been brought together from museums and private collections all over the world, presenting Cubism as an historic style, defining its goals, genesis and development. Organized by Douglas Cooper for the Metropolitan Museum and the Los Angeles County Museum where it was view earlier this year. (In the Harry Payne Bingham Special Exhibition Gallery.)

Through June 20: "Once Upon A Time — A Selection of Fairy Tale Drawings, Prints and Illustrated Books" — About 50 illustrations and 50 books showing fairy-tale illustrations ranging from the 18th century to the present, with special emphasis on the 19th and early 20th centuries. (In Prints and Drawings galleries.)

Through June 20: "Prints by Martin Schongauer" — The Museum's entire holdings of 61 Schongauer engravings, representing a little over half of the artist's output in that medium. (Blumenthal Patio Gallery.)

Through summer: "Arts from the Roof-top of Asia — Tibet, Nepal, Kashmir" — Some 80 works of art, dating from the 7th to the 19th centuries — paintings, sculpture, jewelry, with a few representative Chinese and Indian works, to show the interrelation between the art of the three Himalayan countries and those of their two

large neighbors. Most objects are from the Museum's collections, with some recent acquisitions and loans. (In second floor East Eastern Galleries.)

Communes

New Communities Farm, a black economic development enterprise in southwest Georgia, needs volunteer laborers this summer, starting May 25, for periods of at least one month. Housing will be provided; food will be a communal responsibility. Contact: Fred Melton, Gianny Klein, or Nick Gartin at MD 2-7400 (Union Seminary).

May Loans

During May all books will be loaned by the Barnard Library for less than the regular one-month period. Please be sure to check the due dates stamped in all books to avoid the payment of fines for overdue books.

Bare Contests

Summer employment possibilities (girls only), as Lifeguardesses for our huge Olympic size pool and Lake Vaux, as Chaperones for Dick Dross's Ladies Continental tv-phon-walkie talkie equipped limousine — Waitresses for the "Adam and Eve" Restaurant — Secretaries, receptionists and executive assistants for "dashing, debonair, dynamic Dick Dross." Good salaries, free rent and expense and full "Barnard City" membership privileges!

The first "Miss Under America Contest" (on Saturday afternoon, June 12th, 1971 at 2 p.m.) Any male, 21 thru 40 may write for an entry blank. There is a \$200 entry fee... but first Prize is \$500.00 and instant fame! A good bye-bye, and an allover tan won't hurt!

Miss Under America Calendars for 1971. Colorful 4 page calendar featuring most of the 80 far-out contestants. Only \$2.00 each... or two for \$3.00.

The Third Annual "Miss Under America Beauty Pageant" (on Saturday afternoon, August 7th at 2 p.m.). Any girl, 15 thru 35 may enter this groovy true-beauty contest. First prize is \$1,000.00 and worldwide fame. Judges for the 1971 Pageant include internationally renowned actors

Elections

(Continued from Page 1)
relationship of Barnard students to the Johns Hopkins University Rules for the University community and to consider the appropriate judicial body or procedures for treating cases in which Barnard students are charged with violations of the C.U. Rules.

"2. and, pending recommendations by the above committee, the Executive Committee of Barnard College is to serve as the appropriate body to adjudicate cases, if any, of Barnard students charged with violations of the C.U. Rules on the C.U. campus or property."

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Rock Concert

Howard Stein, of the Capitol Theatre in Fort Chester is proud to announce John Mayall will be appearing at his rock palace on Friday and Saturday, May 21 and 22 at 8 and 11:30 p.m. Appearing with John Mayall will be Randall Island; also, Baldwin & Leps. Tickets are \$4.50 and \$3.50. Phone 914-939-5576 for further information.

Medical Librarian

If you like books and hospitals, you might become a medical librarian. Helping doctors and nurses find research and other reading matter, building a library, reserving up yourself on the latest developments in medicine, you'll be helping to build a better world and win the fight against disease and suffering. Information was announced by the Institute of International Education in this field, write to Health Careers, Box 206, Albany, N.Y. 12241.

Overseas Grant

The official opening of the 1972-73 competition for grants for graduate study or research abroad, and for professional training in the creative and performing arts was announced by the Institute of International Education.

Annually, IIE is responsible for the recruitment, screening of candidates for the U.S. Government Full and Travel Grants authorized under the Fulbright-Hays Act. For 1972-73, Full Grants are available in 105 countries and Travel Grants are available in 126 countries. Grants offered by governments, universities and private donors of 14 countries are also administered by IIE. Grants are available to every region of the world.

These awards are designed to promote mutual understanding between the people of the U.S. and other countries through the exchange of persons, knowledge and skills. It is expected that there will be at least 600 awards available for 1972-73.

Candidates must be U.S. citizens at the time of application, have a bachelor's degree or its equivalent before the beginning

date of the grant and, in most cases, be proficient in the language of the host country. Applicants for certain specific awards, applicants may not hold or expect to receive the Ph.D. before the beginning of the grant.

Selection is based on the academic and/or professional record of the applicant, the feasibility of his proposed study plan, his language preparation and personal qualifications.

Preference is given to candidates between the ages of 20 and 35 and to those who have not had prior opportunity for extended study or residence abroad, with the exception of those who have served in the armed forces.

Creative and performing artists are not required to have a bachelor's degree, but they must have four years of professional study or equivalent experience. Applicants in social work must have at least two years of professional experience after the Master of Social Work degree. Applicants in the field of medicine must have an M.D. at the time of application.

Carnegie Concerts

Events sponsored by the Carnegie Hall Corporation, May 5-12, 1971:

Wednesday, May 5 at 8:30 p.m. at Carnegie Hall — The Baltimore Symphony Orchestra, Sergiu Comissiona, Music Director, conducting. Soloist: Evelynne Crochet. The Rutgers University Choir. The final event in the International Festival of Visiting Orchestras series this season. Seats: \$6.00, \$5.50, \$4.50, \$3.50, \$2.50. Tickets available at Carnegie Hall box office.

Friday, May 7 at 8:30 p.m. at Carnegie Recital Hall — The Chico Hamilton Quartet. Final concert in the series, "Jazz: The Personal Dimension." 5 seats: \$3.00. Tickets available at Carnegie Hall box office or, on night of concert, at Carnegie Recital Hall box office.

Wednesday, May 12 at 8:30 p.m. — The Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra, William Steinberg, Musical Director, conducting. The Verdi "Requiem." Soloists: Marifina Arroyo, soprano; Victoria Cortez, mezzo-soprano; William Cochran, tenor; Boris Caron, bass. The Westminster Choir. Final concert in the Pittsburgh Symphony series. Seats: \$6.50, \$5.50, \$4.50, \$3.50, \$2.50.

Mediterranean Study

Berkeley, Calif. ... There is still time to apply for participation in either of the programs being sponsored by the Institute for Mediterranean Studies this summer. From Dan to Beer Sheba" (July 2-August 1) and "From the Acropolis to the Bosphorus" (July 30-August 30). Prof. Victor R. Gold, Executive Director, announced.

The first leg begins provides opportunity to visit all of the ma-

for historical and archaeological sites in Israel, from Dan to Beer Sheba, and from the Mediterranean to the Jordan, two weeks of field archeology at the site of ancient Beer Sheba. Director for this seminar and instructor in the History of Palestine will be Prof. J. Maxwell Miller of Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia—a noted specialist in Palestinian history and archeology. The seminar concludes with a few days in Greece enabling participants to begin associating events in "classical" lands with those about which they have become familiar in the Near East, especially Israel.

The second seminar provides the opportunity to visit nearly all of the major historical, archeological and cultural sites in southern Greece, the Peloponnese, Crete, Rhodes, Cyprus and western Turkey. Director for this seminar will be the Institute's Executive Director, Prof. Victor R. Gold, a Visiting Professor at Berkeley as well as a professor in Berkeley's famed Graduate Theological Union. The seminar program concludes with visits to Istanbul's famed mosques, and The Topkapı museum with its collection of china, jewels and other works of Turkish art, and a trip up the Bosphorus to the entrance of the Black Sea.

For additional details, write Prof. Victor R. Gold, Executive Director, 1533 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California 94708, or call (415) 524-5284.

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END GAME By SAMUEL BECKETT

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May 9th — 8:00 P.M.

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Bulletin in the interests of the college community

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"In the interest of society the mental culture of women should not be inferior in character to that of men..."-Frederick A.P. Barnard

"New York is intensely cosmopolitan and contact with its life for a short time during the impressionableness of youth is in itself a liberal education."-Nicholas Murray Butler

The authors of these two most famous remarks ever made concerning Barnard College are the educators who perhaps most devotedly guided Barnard toward the excellence to which the college has always aspired. Interpreted in perhaps a slightly different context these two statements provide the direction for Barnard's future some sixty years later.

For the next year the purpose of Barnard's existence will be considered seriously. Pressures to merge with Columbia College as well as difficulties in dealing with financial problems have prompted even some Barnard administrators to suggest that small women's colleges such as Barnard will not exist twenty years from now.

If any reason exists for Barnard to continue, then those ideas which make Barnard unique must be emphasized. Barnard's potential role as a leader in education for women as well as its advantages as a college in the city are more than sufficient reason to insure Barnard's future.

In connection with women's liberation Fran Taylor—a perhaps untypical Barnard senior—describes her experiences organizing the ladies of Tillamook, Oregon for the August 26 strike.

Two alumnae, Edith Rosenthal, Barnard '45 and Yvonne Groseil, B'58 discuss their ideas about Barnard. Mrs. Rosenthal makes some interesting proposals for closer contact between alumnae and students in "Notes From an 'Outside Agitator' ". Yvonne Groseil suggests better treatment of the commuters might solve some of Barnard's problems since day students provide an excellent liaison between the affairs of the college community and an exciting New York City.

The last two articles provide a little information about New York City primarily for new students for whom living in New York may be a new experience. Clearly the articles are not intended to provide an inclusive examination of the place of a college in the city, but I hope that the ideas expressed might provoke a good deal of "revolutionary" thinking about what the next few years can mean for Barnard.

-M.A.S.

The Future of Barnard

President Martha Peterson

Some maintain New York City is doomed and that no efforts should be wasted on saving it. The survival of the type of private higher education which Barnard shares in Columbia University is questioned by some intellectuals. Repeatedly in the past few years committees studying the future of a college have concluded that liberal arts colleges: colleges for men, colleges for women, are passe.

What can be said, then, of Barnard's future? For one thing it might be said that Barnard seems to have so many predictions of doom against its way of life that it will survive only from sheer stubbornness—"even the Mets won a Pennant."

I will not spend time here debating the imminent demise of either New York City or private higher education, nor will I base Barnard's future only on its stubbornness for survival. I simply do not believe that New York will stagnate or disappear despite its overwhelming problems of safety, governance, transportation and housekeeping. New York's people are too exciting, its culture too diverse, its capacity to create joy and sorrow too obvious to be lost in the mundane contingencies of daily life.

Nor will Columbia University as a private institution of higher education collapse despite financial difficulties, the attacks of the disenchanted, or the pressures for instant solutions of inherited difficulties. Columbia has a 216 year tradition of academic quality, a tradition of good teaching and learning, and a sense of its own purpose.

Now, let's talk about Barnard's future, for which we are responsible. Barnard, too, has a tradition now 80 years old. It has never been a finishing school, a haven for the weak or the apathetic, a trade school or merely an adjunct of Columbia. It has always been an excellent college for young women determined to learn and not afraid to run the risk of acquiring further knowledge, human dignity, social purpose and useful diversity. Can it continue to provide education of this high quality?

Barnard's first resource for a distinguished future is its tradition as a college for women. Students, faculty, staff and alumni have a continuing responsibility to define current issues in education which relate specifically to women. They must examine critically existing barriers which deny women full participation in the life of their time. Once the issues are defined and the barriers identified, members of the Barnard community should move to enlist the support of others in an unremitting attack on discrimination. Barnard

cannot be isolated from Columbia nor from the surrounding community in these efforts. Openness of academic and social exchange is essential if necessary improvements in the status of women, both in the University and in the larger community, are to be achieved. Barnard's future depends on the degree of conscious awareness it has of the responsibility it carries for the status of women. The college must operate with the conviction that fulfilling its responsibility to women's future life patterns will improve the quality of life for both men and women.

Another Barnard resource for the future is the quality of its liberal arts tradition. Liberal arts education at Barnard is not a prescribed set of requirements. Rather, it is liberal arts in the true sense of the term—an educational experience that frees the individual for lifelong learning by

. . . A continuing responsibility to define issues relating to women . . .

increasing knowledge and expanding the ability to think. This education depends for its existence upon flexible requirements, frequent and profitable exchange between teacher and learner, easy access to source material, and a willingness on the part of the learner to assume responsibility for herself. At Barnard these prerequisites for a liberal arts education exist and flourish.

I think that these two Barnard traditions are sufficient to guarantee a distinguished future for the college provided, of course, that we all care enough to take advantage of and to develop them. We must work out an agreement with Columbia that permits a natural and frequent exchange of people and ideas; we must learn to use our financial resources much more efficiently than we have in the past; we must continue to attract and to hold able faculty and students. Most of all we must work together diligently and with good will because we believe the future of Barnard is important to the kind of life we aspire to lead ourselves and the kind of life we wish to preserve for future members of Barnard's community.

Barnard: A College for Women of Columbia University in the city of New York.

Women's Liberation at Columbia

"Students, faculty, staff, and alumnae have a continuing responsibility to define current issues in education which relate specifically to women," writes Miss Peterson. The Columbia and Barnard Women's Liberation organizations have guided the development of a "feminist consciousness" in the center of a masculine academia. In this article, Columbia instructor explains why the Women's Liberation movement is so important for Barnard women.

The Women's Strike on August 26 may have been the beginning of a women's movement which will rather totally revolutionize society; particularly since we envision it as a non-violent revolution will it be revolutionary. The strike commemorated the winning of suffrage which of course was not the panacea many had hoped it would be. Crucial to the demise of feminism which eventually followed the winning of the 19th amendment was the willingness of educated young women to settle for what Betty Friedan aptly defined as a "feminine Mystique." Our colleges, particularly our women's colleges, have not accepted any responsibility for the task of helping women create a sense of themselves as individuals with the broadest potentials. All too often they consciously or unconsciously support their women students' acceptance of a traditional and rigid "femininity." Organizations of conscious feminists are vital to any university campus if women are to escape a repressive sexual stereotype created by men to satiate men's needs.

The possibility of co-education between Barnard and Columbia College makes it especially important that women at Barnard have a clear feminist consciousness. Otherwise common education, when and if it comes, will not be really CO-education. The university is such a sufficiently important and representative segment of American society that a concentrated attack on discrimination here is in no way "narrow." CWL does, however, organize activities that range beyond the campus.

Maintaining liaisons with many other feminist groups as well as with the city's Women's Center, Columbia Women's Liberation has been involved in an impressive number of activities. CWL has been active in the fight to repeal New York's abortion laws. (In the spring of 1968 CWL held its own abortion hearings.) On Valentine's Day this year CWL and the New University Conference held a well-attended teach-in on women's liberation. CWL members frequently go beyond Columbia to talk about women's liberation to various college and community groups. (We much prefer talking to formal

speaking.) The CWL curriculum committee is preparing a model women's studies syllabus for which we have a publisher's commitment. We hope that women and their history will finally become a legitimate subject of study and attention in curriculums which have too long reflected a one-sided and really non-existent "masculine world." A member of CWL recently testified before Representative Edith Green's House sub-committee on education in respect to her bill which would end discrimination against women in higher education. (CWL does have reservations regarding the approach to student dissent in other parts of the bill.) CWL's report on faculty discrimination was read into the *Congressional Record* on this occasion. CWL also leaflets for women's interests both on and off campus. At Barnard commencement exercises we pointed out to graduates and parents that four years of excellent college education did not necessarily qualify a woman for anything more than a typing job. The spring strike brought about leafletting at shopping centers in an attempt to show the connection between a society that oppresses women and one which fights wars—particularly those against so-called "inferior" peoples—thus attempting to formulate a dubious definition of how "masculinity" is involved in both war and sexism. The connection between war and the cost of living was also emphasized. Though arranging activities during the summer is difficult, CWL did address a national conference of school superintendents at Teacher's College. In their discussions about pre-school children the educators had not thought to consider the indoctrination into stereotyped and inhibiting sex roles which begins so soon after birth.

CWL's activities on the Columbia campus have been of considerable significance. CWL made its first impact during the summer of 1969 when it released a report on faculty discrimination. An article in the *New York Times* gave the report extensive publicity and elicited some revealing—if discouraging—opinions from University administrators on the "role of women." The paper has been widely cited in studies of women in the university community. Through the auspices of the University Senate a public hearing was held in the Spring of 1970 which revealed a good deal about the widespread nature of Columbia's discrimination against women. These hearings prompted a series of articles in the *Village Voice*. Such disclosures of discriminatory practices are of more than academic interest since we feel the university is ethically obligated to change matters. One definite achievement of CWL is the institution

Notes from an Outside Agitator

Edith Goldsmith Rosenthal

Miss Peterson recognized the important role that the alumnae should assume in undergraduate activities when she wrote, "Students, faculty, staff, and alumnae have a continuing responsibility to define current issues in education which relate specifically to women." Mrs. Edith Rosenthal B'45 explains how she thinks the alumnae are exploited at present and in what ways she feels the relationship between the college and its graduates might be improved—to the advantage of both.

The purpose of education is to equip one to see absurdity, not to participate in it.

It is time for a useful connection to be made between students at Barnard and persons who used to be students. The latter group is usually known as alumnae and thereby hangs a tale.

A degree from Barnard assures a woman of one thing above all else. This can be verified in the class notes at the back of the alumnae magazine. It insulates a woman against a precipitous fall in her economic and social fortunes, or—a more modern version of the same—it assures an improvement in her economic and social fortunes should she have begun her college career as an "underprivileged" person. I am talking here about class and mobility.

In terms of the arena with which this article deals, it provides a steady supply of money to the college.

Inherent here is a particular relation of graduates to the college, a relation based not upon the role they had when at college but on the privileged role which the Barnard credential has assisted them in achieving subsequently. Were I to be dunned by the Wellesley Alumnae Association it would make about as much sense with reference to the role in which I am being contacted by the college. However the dunning, though derived from the economic position of the alumna, is negotiated on the basis of nostalgia and I presumably have no nostalgia for Wellesley.

Please for money cite the need for scholarships, higher salaries and better facilities. It is difficult to fault these items as evident necessities if the college is to continue as a going concern. And it is reasonable to go to alumnae for money if they are an interested and well-heeled constituency.

Further, perhaps women's education is not meant to be taken seriously, a point not lost on the women's liberation movement. The banal sensibility of the Alumnae Association illustrates

this. The two-day program for our class reunion this spring consisted almost entirely of lectures and demonstrations about Japan—foreign policy, art, a tea ceremony, etc. The printed program appeared on folders bearing the name of a Japanese steamship company; it is hard to resist the idea that publicity for Expo '70, to be held in Japan, was at the bottom of this. Only through last-minute efforts of a few was the subject of Cambodia and related campus strikes squeezed inadequately onto the agenda.

This casting of Barnard graduates into such a trivial role raises a question for some of us. Is there not possibly a relevant connection between ex-students and students? Why can we not establish a direct substantive association between students and graduates through which graduates will know what is happening to Barnard students today and students will know what has been the

It is time a useful connection be made between students and persons who used to be students.

experience of persons who have lived as presumably educated women for ten or twenty years since graduation. Indeed what has our education been for?



There is another intervening factor here, in addition to the trivial role conventionally given to graduates. It is the administration. The interest of a college administration is not identical with that of either students or graduates. The basic form is bureaucratic. The organization tends to develop a life of its own, structured along hierarchical lines. Sociology students take note: Max Weber was talking about Barnard. The transience of the students reinforces the client-like quality they assume in the perception of administration. The structure, however, remains constant. The student-clients as student-clients are expected to recognize and abide by the procedures. They may even be invited to help formulate them, thereby becoming part of the administration. Alumnae are also pulled along in the maintenance orientation through the activities of the Alumnae Association and also recently by means of a newsletter.

In such a situation the connection between students and graduates is tenuous if it exists at all. It is possible that among graduates some desire exists for a vital connection with students. Also graduates are potentially capable of exercising considerable leverage on the administration. But our view of the college comes from the front office.

The alumnae magazine ought to serve the students as a channel through which they can regularly reach the alumnae. The magazine has over the years become increasingly reflective of what I would call a Barnard-in-the-larger-world view. The current editor is a serious woman who is not

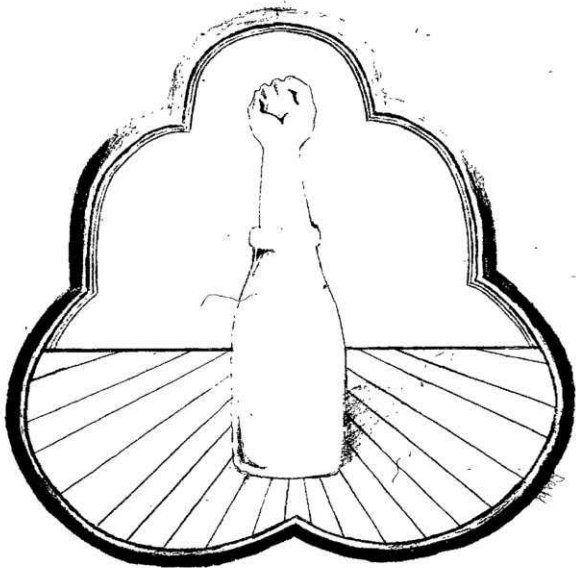
about to surrender to woman's club trivia. Nevertheless in the magazine the student comes through rather out of focus, and blended pleasingly in a pastiche composed also of faculty and administration. Something sharper and more defined is needed.

The newsletter is a new venture. Has the quality of all institutional newsletters, a certain positive cheery tone. It emanates from the public relations office of the college, reaches the "entire Barnard audience—alumnae, parents, students, trustees, faculty, staff and friends of the College". As currently designed it carries a controlled flow of information designed to enhance the image of the college in the eyes of its public—a traditional PR function. As in the case of the alumnae magazine, the newsletter ought to serve as a genuine channel for the students. It is abusive toward students to have their activities serve as grist for a public relations mill. Indeed as an expression of the college the newsletter needs a much more free-for-all spirit. Right now it is a collection of press releases.

Students are isolated. They are entitled to access to the channels through which the "entire Barnard audience" is reached. The administration has always had ready access to those channels.

Some of us are in dead earnest. We are concerned about the interplay between intellectual life and the "real" world. We are graduates and undergraduates. We can learn from one another. Alignments need to be re-drawn or new ones created. How about it?

**"Max Weber
is talking
about Barnard!"**



year's contestants had dared her to come and ask me what the demonstration was all about. I rapped briefly with her about reification, manipulation, and stereotyped sex roles. When she left a few moments later, she was still friendly, but also completely baffled. I was not busted, beaten, or even much noticed, but I thought that the demonstration had been a good beginning.

That week I wrote a long letter to the town paper, *The Headlight-Herald*, answering all the questions no one has asked. In the hope of arousing some interest in women's liberation I said that I had received many inquiries about the demonstration. I even signed my full name thinking that the newspaper would be better inclined to print subversion coming from a WASP (even one from the East) than criticism from some alien, pinko, commie, hippie. The letter was actually printed. I received two responses. The first was from a Tillamookian named Judy who was in her senior year at Stanford. She was appalled at the lack of political action in town; and together we decided to organize a women's lib chapter in Tillamook.

The editors of the Tillamook weekly also responded to my letter. I agreed to give them an interview. The editor-in-chief (whose editorial policy was strictly God, Mom and Nixon—in any order) swept me into the back room of the office where a cub reporter lurked waiting to interview the newest (and only) flaming political activist to hit town. I felt as if I was being co-opted by the Pig Press; but since I still had great hopes of organizing a Women's Lib group, I thought I needed all the publicity I could get.

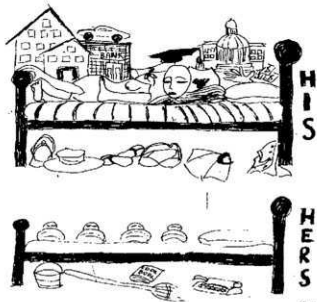
The editor was far more obsequious than the union leader. (He may have been expecting me to charge into the office and start beheading his staff with karate chops.) His reporter was equally incompetent. I told him, for example, that I had demonstrated at the office of the *Ladies Home Journal* and had helped write an article, "Your Daughter's Education," for the magazine's women's lib supplement. His version had me sitting-in at the *Woman's Home Journal* and writing an article on women's education sometime in the fuzzy future. The interview, complete with errors, typos, and a picture of me looking like the image of that mean, castrating witch that male chauvinists love to conjure up at the mention of the word "feminist," appeared in the next issue.

I thought the revolution was on its way; but from the moment the interview hit the stands, things went straight downhill in Tillamook. Judy

got no responses from her friends as far as forming a women's lib group was concerned, the clerk at the grocery store (Safeway is still on strike) told me I took a good picture which was not the right thing for him to have said, and my fan mail was less than overwhelming. I received exactly two letters. The first was from a gentleman who had been studying the educational system for fifty years and writing free-lance for twenty-five years. (He has sold nothing so far.) He also has collected a "library" of six books which he listed for my erudition. The second response was from a woman who said that she had found true liberation through Jesus Christ. She hoped I would attend

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**I, for one, think
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Kate, 1961/62

the Christian Women's Club luncheon and chat. I barely resisted the temptation to tell her my religious affiliation is Druid.

The paper also published a third letter from a woman who expressed this opinion.

"I think Miss Taylor came to the wrong town with her liberation movement. I, for one, think that Tillamook is the kind of place where men are men, and women are glad of it."

And although I hadn't expected her to be glad that the men were orangutans, she did have a point about my having come to the wrong town.

But around the same time that my first offensive was faltering badly, I was able to open a second front with the support of the Tillamook Hotel chamber maids.

(The remaining articles of the series will be published in the regular issues of *Bulletin*.)



It was hot and crowded in the subway, and the train stopped between stations just after Times Square. Panic ricocheted around the inside of my skull as the minutes passed. Think about something else.

Think about how much fun Reunion will be. For the first time since I had graduated from Barnard in 1958 I was going to an alumnae reunion. And it had to be the day the New York City subway system finally disintegrated.

We jolted forward two yards, stopped again. I resisted the impulse to get off at the very next stop, to run outside and reassure myself that aboveground still existed. When I did go upstairs, at 116th Street, my relief at seeing daylight was swept away by nostalgia.

Barnard was there, just across Broadway, and it looked as good as ever. A rainy mist hung over the street, muting traffic sounds, making the leaves glisten. Once inside the gate, the city was forgotten, a distant realm of disorder that was not worthy of serious attention.

Barnard was just as far removed from the city when I was an undergraduate, but the times press upon us now and it is not possible to keep one's distance in the midst of catastrophe. What was a pleasantly withdrawn sanctuary in the late 'fifties has become a seriously alienated anachronism.

It was I who felt somewhat "irrelevant" to Barnard when I was a student there. I found that my background, experiences, and commitments as a New Yorker had little meaning or value in the terms of a Barnard education. I had been active since high school in local political affairs and in community problems, but, despite the number of commuters at Barnard, these matters were not a part of our daily lives there. As a government major, I remember many debates about Congress, but none about the City Council. We often discussed the Supreme Court, but we never mentioned the Women's House of Detention. In sociology class, we considered, at length, the social and personal dislocations of the Industrial Revolution in England, but no one ever talked about the problems of Puerto Ricans in New York.

I am, frankly, not very sure about what should be the relationship between a college and the community. All the talk about "service" and "resources" smacks of paternalism and it sounds so difficult to implement that it probably never will be put into practice. I do know, however, that the college's re-

lationship to the community stops short of evicting people from their homes in order to build housing for students.

If Barnard wants to build dormitories, then build them on 92nd Street, or 18th Street, or anywhere else in New York. There are plenty of vacant lots and abandoned buildings all over the city that could be used as sites for student housing. Barnard students should be capable of finding their way around by bus and subway, and the college can provide all necessary supervision just as easily on an off-campus site as at a building on 116th Street and Broadway.

There is no need to create a whole new curriculum of "relevancy", to hire new faculty members who are considered experts in urban affairs, to have an orgy of self-criticism over past failures to "relate" to the community. All that is necessary for Barnard to move into the forefront of good modern education is for the college to begin taking the commuting students seriously.

One immediate advantage of letting New York permeate Barnard's sacred traditions would be the furtherance of some of the goals of the women's

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liberation movement. The average young woman of college age who has been raised in this city is probably more independent and capable than any other woman of her age in America. By the time a girl has gone through four years of high school here, achieved some degree of independence from parental authority, and become accustomed to traveling around the city by herself, there is very little that she can't cope with, nor does she retain very much patience with all the phony limitations placed upon women.

I do not mean to imply that all out-of-town students are helpless little bundles of femininity while all day students are sophisticated, liberated women. But I do believe that there is less opportunity for protecting and sheltering girls in New York, that there is a stronger tradition of female freedom here, and that the barriers to liberation are crumbling more quickly here than in many of the still pacified areas of this country. Barnard lags behind in this drive for liberation.

I remember vividly one sociology class at Barnard in which we were told, by the Professor, that all those hairy little men who whisper dirty things to you on the street are really trying to compliment us. It seems, according to the Professor, that this is approved behavior in their society, that it expresses their masculinity while praising our feminine charms, and that we should feel flattered.

I don't suppose anyone would try to teach such nonsense nowadays, but there is evidence that Barnard is still involved with the whole "ladylike" image, to an extent that surpasses any real concern with the civilized amenities of life. The whole area of full development of women's abilities and individuality could be greatly expanded by a willingness to take advantage of some of the opportunities available in New York City.

Commuting students should be encouraged to take dorm students home with them for a weekend. Commuters can show the out-of-town students what life in New York is like outside of the usual tourist stops and culture palaces. They can introduce them to the daily life of our many different neighborhoods. Perhaps this can be worked into the program of Freshman Sponsors, so that every two or three dorm students have a day student to show them the city.

An introduction to New York City should be part of the freshmen orientation program. This should not be limited to visits to museums and other places of general public interest, but it should also include opportunities to visit day care centers, community-

run nurseries, tenants' councils, all sorts of community improvement associations, open hearings of the Planning Commission, the City Council, visits to courts, etc. This type of program could easily run through the academic year. Commuting students could post notices of interesting projects or meetings taking place in their communities, and arrangements could be made for small groups of students to attend.

Barnard students may well feel a particular attraction to Morningside Heights and a strong desire to improve that community. There are many worthwhile projects in which students can become involved there, but it must be realized that their efforts may be met with a certain degree of hostility aimed at Barnard (and Columbia) and that the students may run the danger of dominating the community projects in which they take part. These problems can be avoided by students who become active in groups outside the immediate neighborhood of the campus.

Almost every small community in New York has several projects going on, and volunteers are always welcome. One or two Barnard students working in such a group would be more quickly accepted as individuals, and they could fit into the background of a community-run program.

Some central office or "clearing house" at Barnard—a place where all students who are active in any type of community project could get together, compare notes, discuss problems, and swap advice—would be of tremendous value. Students would have their own experience and knowledge increased, and they could take back to their groups valuable news of what is happening elsewhere in the city.

I doubt that the out-of-town students would resent having the atmosphere of Barnard set by the day students. After all, they chose to come to a college located in New York, and there is nothing to be gained by trying to maintain a campus atmosphere that might be anywhere or nowhere. Barnard is in the middle of New York City, which is a terrifically alive, creative, vibrant place in which to live and to work. The college's attitude of turning its back upon the city merely shuts out a lot of possibilities for education and growth.

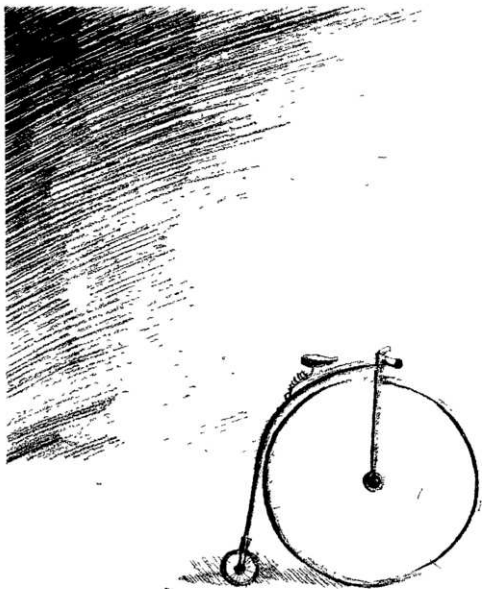
Barnard can encourage students to take up an attitude of active, participating citizenship. This concern should be focused on local problems as well as on national and international affairs.

It seems likely that eighteen-year olds will soon have the vote, and that right should be implement-

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ed by a special provision for students. Anyone who has attended a school for at least one year should be allowed to register and vote as a resident at the college's address. Many students, out-of-town or local, will prefer to vote from their home addresses so that they can take part in local contests. But many others may feel more concerned with events and problems in the area of the college, and they should be allowed to become full citizens of that community. In this way, students will be able to work for improvements in local conditions that affect them.

Transportation, drug addiction, public schools, health services, housing—New York has many problems and the vitality or decay of the city is of great significance to the welfare of the college. What can Barnard, as an institution, do to improve its relationship with New York? Just open the windows, and let the (somewhat polluted) air of reality flow through the hallowed halls. The students can do the rest.



Transportation Study

Louis J. Pignataro
and John C. Falcochio

I. Purpose of the Transportation Study

The spirit of the Model Cities program may be expressed as that of upgrading the life of the poor. This is to be accomplished through programs which will expand job opportunities for the unemployed and provide new opportunities for already employed persons, increase health services in the area, provide improved housing, develop the community's ability to retain and attract new businesses, and others.

In order to be effective, these programs must be so conceived that they give maximum benefit to the poor—since it is the poor who need to be helped most. Hence, it is important to insure that the public transportation system serving the community be of sound quality and provide the service which is conducive to bringing the programs developed in the CBMC area within easy reach of the poor. If the poor cannot easily get to these activities, then clearly there is little value in the existence of these programs since their utility would be significantly reduced.

Historically, sound community development has been strongly related to the quality of its transportation system. Since its early state of development, the Central Brooklyn Model Cities (CBMC) Program, under the leadership of Horace L. Morancie, Neighboring Director, recognized the importance of transportation in the realization of its objectives. The success of the Economic Development, and Multi-Services Programs, for example, is dependent on the availability of an efficient public transit system which could transport low-income residents to areas of employment, health centers, recreational sites, training centers having special SBMC programs, libraries and museums, shopping areas where bargains are usually offered.

On July 1, 1969, the Division of Transportation Planning of the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn was retained to conduct a study of the transport

needs of over 400,000 persons residing in Bedford-Stuyvesant, Brownsville, and East New York.

II. The Importance of Transportation in Human Interactions

Regardless of where a person lives—whether it be in an urban or rural area he needs certain basic contacts with the world around him. These contacts occur when one needs to buy food or clothing, goes to work, goes to visit a friend, goes to a movie, goes to the beach or park, goes to see a doctor or a dentist, and so on. Unless these activities are easily accessible on foot, then some form of mechanical transportation is required to provide the linkage between a person's origin and his desired destination.

It may be noted that some activities are more important than others. Also, different individuals may place dissimilar emphasis on a given activity. For example, a head of a household may place great importance on his ability to easily commute to work and to have the freedom to change jobs. He would, therefore, be primarily interested in a direct, convenient, fast, safe transportation system which would provide maximum mobility to job sites at the least possible cost. On the other hand, take an elderly couple who no longer are members of the labor force. Their activities are different from our head of the household and, therefore, they will place greater emphasis on the need for social contact, going to a medical doctor or clinic, or going shopping.

Broadly stated, the transportation system serving the people and businesses located in a region, should permit easy realization of the linkages demanded by an individual between a place of origin and a desired destination. These linkages could be of an economic or social nature and the transportation system should be designed to facilitate the desired linkages of urban activities by satisfying the requirements of those linkages, within a reasonable travel time or cost.



Caution: New York City Living May Be Hazardous to Your Health

Lynda Horhota

"New York is an extremely exciting place to live despite its many problems," Miss Peterson wrote in "The Future of Barnard. Lynda Horhota describes some of the more "alienating" problems of life in NYC. Dealing with the "average city dweller's" reactions to pollution, transportation problems, etc, etc, etc. Miss Horhota's article will prepare those who are new to the city for the problems to come as well as remind those who went to Europe for vacation that the summer—sadly—is over.

Many social commentators have noted that men in industrial societies lose sight of the elementary factors upon which their lives are based. Ignoring nature, they depend instead on the fruits of their own technology. They worry about their social status or material wealth but not about such things as breathing, finding shelter and a place to live, getting from one place to another, and disposing of their wastes. As a result they are alienated and insecure, ridden with existential terror, and they have screwed-up sex lives. In many ways New York seems to be such a society, and its inhabitants oftentimes exhibit such symptoms. On the other hand, though, New York gives evidence of having progressed (or regressed, perhaps) to an even later stage, for New Yorkers are (and must be) terribly concerned about even their most elemental needs. They must literally worry where their next breath will come from (and, more importantly, what it will be composed of). The MTA seems to be working to thwart fast and comfortable mass transportation, apartments are scarce and atrociously high-priced, and the garbage piles up. New York might be said to have reached the stage of uncivilized post-civilization.

Take, for example, the simplest commodity, the air we breathe. In earlier times the air was clean, clear and breathable, and gave rise to such poetic phrases as "a breath of fresh air," which present day New Yorkers must find puzzling at least, if not downright perverted: New York air is rarely clean. Occasionally it looks clean, but such appearances are deceiving. Out of the first seven and a half months of 1970, more than 60 days had official air pollution ratings of "unhealthy;" nearly all the rest were merely "unsatisfactory." And though occasionally it looks clean, the air always smells bad, so even without weather bureau ratings, New Yorkers are sure to know that breathing can be dangerous.

At times in certain places the air rating climbs even lower than unsatisfactory. One night last month, for example, I was awakened at 1 a.m. and driven out of my west side (110th Street and Riverside) apartment by an acrid, eye-watering, onion-like odor. Out on the street people were choking and stumbling about aimlessly (which isn't so rare on the west side in any case). Safe, finally, in the east side apartment of a friend, we heard on the radio that the origin of the smell was unknown, but leading theories suggested either a leaking, gas-carrying barge on the Hudson River, or a leaking gas line at 125th and 7th Avenue. (This, by the way, points to another quality of New York living: the degree of official incompetence when it comes to solving problems.)

Con Ed, of course, is a major villain (along with drivers of cars from New Jersey and Long Island) of the air pollution problem. Just recently, a deal was worked out between Con Ed and the city that would permit the utility company to wreak further reeking havoc with the atmosphere by building a new power plant in Astoria, Queens. The installation will be only half as large as Con Ed originally requested, to be sure, but as columnist Pete Hamill pointed out, that way we'll all lose only one lung a piece. The reason Con Ed must build a new plant is because it cannot now supply all the power that New Yorkers need. In the meantime, however, Con Ed continues to spend its money sponsoring Mets games and urging people to Use Electricity. Con Ed's easily seen through tactic is to wait until their policies lead to power emergencies, and then give New Yorkers the choice of no electricity or a rise in utility rates. (Note: the telephone company uses a similar method to turn incompetence to profit.)

Another major concern of New Yorkers is the subway system. The subways were originally conceived with the high-minded purpose of getting people from one point to another, while making for their owners a nice profit. Now the state owns the subways and the profit motive is presumably gone, but the other purpose ostensibly remains the same. However, New Yorkers must suffer innumerable delays, hot, dirty, over-crowded cars in the summer, cold, dirty, over-crowded cars in the winter, long waits for trains, not to mention the possibility of being involved in a subway crash. There have been three major subway accidents, two of them fatal, in the past five months, and the MTA has not yet seen fit to correct the conditions that caused them. A recent survey reported that New York has the least safe

subway system in the world. This would seem to contradict Governor Rockefeller's proclamation that New York's subways are the safest anywhere, a gesture rivaled only by his declaration that the Long Island Railroad is the best commuter railroad in the nation, (Rockefeller seems to have carried the fine art of political lying to new heights. He makes allegations whose falsity anyone can verify very easily, for instance, by taking a ride on a New York subway.)

Then there is the fabled Second Avenue subway line, which has been promised to New Yorkers since the early 1950's. Recently, there has again been talk of resurrecting the Second Avenue subway, but some sources have reported that, if constructed, it would make no stops between 59th Street and 86th Street. All this for 30 cents.

Another necessity many New Yorkers do without is adequate housing. Recent take-overs of buildings on 112th Street and 15th Street by people demanding better housing from the city and other powerful institutions have dramatized the situation. Even those people who can get housing pay rents far higher than the apartments would seem to be worth. For example, in my apartment, the walls need painting, the plumbing doesn't work and the roaches have won the Battle of the Kitchen. Furthermore, though on Riverside Drive, the view is not of the park or the river, or even the street, but of the air shaft. (It occurs to me that there are probably more windows per capita with views of the air shaft in New York than anywhere else.) However, we pay under \$200 a month for this gem (which would be worth \$50 in most other places) and consider ourselves lucky.

Other forces work to make life hard on the New Yorker. The telephone company, for instance, can provide picturephones for people in Pittsburgh, but seems unable to provide dial tones for people in New York. (Once I waited 15 minutes, count 'em, for a dial tone. Another favorite trick that telephones play on New Yorkers is responding to a call with a busy signal, even when no one is using the phone on the other end. And then there was the evening this past summer when all the telephones from Fifth Avenue to the East River Drive between 59th Street and 96th Street were out of service for six hours. Also, public telephones are notorious for their abilities not to function, and to devour handfuls of dimes without ever getting a call through.)

Even the weather conspires against New York-

ers. We have heat waves in the summer and snowstorms in the winter. The weather too, though it is a natural phenomenon and should be conquerable by modern technology, can be a crippling problem. In 1969 one large, famous snowstorm kept New York buried for three days.

Such conditions are only the day to day run of the mill facts of New York life. Besides these there are the crisis situations that make special demands on all New Yorkers. For instance, the great strikes of past years such as the school strike of '68, when school children were officially shut out of their classrooms for more than two months and the garbage strike of the same year when garbage remained uncollected for two weeks. There was the big blackout of '65, which proved that, like it or not, we really can't do without Con Ed (at least not yet), the water shortage of '64, the subway strike of '66, the milk strike, the newspaper strikes, and the dock workers strike. And there have been the policemen and firemen slow downs of recent years, actions called primarily because the firemen demanded wages equal to policemen's wages, while the policemen demanded to be paid more than the firemen. Of course, there are times in New York when there isn't a major strike. But then it only hits harder when one occurs.

Not only are problems more immediate and more severe than in other cities, but New York's way of coping with them is indeed strange. The basic method seems to be: don't try to solve the problem, try to adjust to getting along without whatever it is you're getting along without. During the water shortage for example, New Yorkers were cautioned not to shower too frequently during the subway strike we were told that walking is healthy, and when Con Ed cannot supply enough power on hot summer days we are asked to turn off our air conditioners. After all, we all have to sacrifice a little and think of the common good! What's more, New Yorkers have become accustomed to paying higher and higher prices for non-luxurious service, and being grateful for whatever they can get.

But New Yorkers do not seem to be too upset with their primitive mode of existence, and in many cases take a masochistic pride in complaining about the city's myriad problems. Where else they will ask you, can you live but in the country's, the world's, the universe's most glorious and grungiest city, and have the privilege of paying \$12.50 for a theatre ticket?