Vol. XCVI No. 15

Fifty Cents

March 19, 1986

Students at DC Rally Question NOW Agenda

by Julie Abbruscato

On Sunday, March 9, over 400 Barnard and Columbia students gathered in Washington to participate in the March for Women's Lives. Organized by the National Organization for Women (NOW) and planned in conjunction with the National Abortion Rights Action League, the march drew a record crowd of 80,000. It culminated in a rally on Capitol Hill. where members of NOW and honored guests delivered their speeches. While Barnard students seemed unanimously pleased with the march-it turned out to be the biggest march for women's rights ever-reactions to the rally were mixed. The NOW agenda, as expressed by president Eleanor Smeal and others, was not altogether endorsed by the Barnard community. Rather, it was subject to much criticism.

"I think Smeal was trying to be sensitive to the student population," said Laura Weide, a member of the Barnard Abortion and Reproductive Rights Network (BARRN), "but I also think the speeches were very NOW oriented," Lexi Leban, a Barnard junior and a political activist, felt that the marchers were much more radical than the speakers, whose language she described as "often religious and conservative," Leban feels that adopting the rhetoric of the right—for example, the Right to Lifer's term "Pro-Life"—seriously undermines the central issue, which is women's lives, "The Pro Choice people



have been censoring themselves too much in their effort to be palatable to the American public," she said. "There were too many excommunicated nuns and mothers saying it was alright to be Pro Choice—as if that gives the issue legitimacy." Jenny Dubnau, a Barnard alumna who graduated last year and who marched alongside members of the Barnard/Columbia Pro Choice Coalition, doesn't agree. "Why should we allow the right to usurp the 'pro life' language? If anything, it's the left that's pro

life." Dubnau, an activist as well, was impressed by both the marchers ("There was an absence of posing—they were really everyday people") and the speakers, particularly Eleanor Smeal, whom she decontinued on page 7)

Credit Union At CU?

by Elisa B. Pollack

Barnard's Student Government Association is currently conducting a survey to gauge student responses to the proposed campus credit union. If student response is positive and all the requirements to obtain a charter are met, the credit union could open by fall.

A little less than a year ago, an alumnus of Columbia organized a meeting to discuss the possibility of a credit union. Steve Tuszynski, currently a senior in the Business School, immediately got involved. "I saw the outrageous minimum balances required at banks and I started thinking that there had to be a better way to do this." However, since the first meeting took place during final exams, minimal interest was generated.

Interest in starting a credit union was recently regenerated. A meeting was held on February 19th and about twenty people

showed up. The credit union was on its way to becoming a reality.

Organizer Chris Dwyer CC '86 explained that a credit union is "a financial institution like a savings bank." This institution is open to its members who are people with a common bond. Membership is determined by its charter.

One major advantage with a campus credit union would be with Guaranteed Student Loans (GSL). The government often gives lower rates on GSL's to credit unions because of the low rates of defaults on them. Dwyer reports that this is due to "the sense of community generated by members" of a credit union.

In addition, the credit union has no fees, is more loosely regulated than banks so it can get better interest rates, and can give interest on checking. By regulation, a credit union can only do investing busi
(continued on page 6)

Barnard Provides Forum For Women Poets

by Rachel Powell

On Thursday, February 27, Barnard inaugurated an exciting new poetry series. The first reading of the new series, Women Poets at Barnard, featured poet, novelist and essayist Margaret Atwood (author of the newly-published *The Hand Mainden's Tale*) and new poet April Bernard, with introductions by Mary Gordon (a BC alumna and author of *The Company of Women*, and most recently, *Men and Angels*).

In her introduction, Ms. Gordon spoke of the "tremendous role Barnard has played in creating women poets," While she expressed a reluctance to classify poetry written by women as possessing a uniquely feminine voice, she commented on a feminine "sense of menace" present in many works by women.

April Bernard read several selections from her collection entitled *The Way We*

Live Now, including "Gases," "Talk is Cheap," "Against Biography," and "Poverty and Poverty." Her poetry contained an entertaining mixture of wit and sarcasm, and was met with laughter and strong applause from the overflow crowd. Upon taking the podium after Ms. Bernard's reading, Margaret Atwood said "Take note, O publishers of New York!"

Margaret Atwood read a number of selections from her books Murder in the Dark, and Interlunar, including "Women's Novels," "Happy Endings," "Snake Woman," and "Bad Mouth." Many of her poems contain a great deal of dark, sarcastic humor. She reminisced about her own experiences as a new poet, saying it was "medium awful."

The idea to start a poetry reading series at Barnard was hatched over lunch (continued on page 6)

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The Bulletin Board

a weekly listing of club activities



Wednesday, March 19th

Mortarboard is on sale from now until March 31. Order yours now! McIntosh Room 102. Please note office hours.

"Central America Week Celebration—The Hope for Peace"

Rosario Murillo, member of the Nicaraguan National Assembly and published poet, will be speaking in Room 105 of Butler Library. 7:45–9:15. Sponsored by The Columbia National Lawyer's Guild and The Columbia International Law Society.

Musical Production of "Company" with music and lyrics by Stephen Sondheim, book by George Furth. Lower Level McIntosh 8:00 PM. Admission: \$4 with CUID. Sponsored by BC Musical Theatre. For information call x6028.

Thursday, March 20th

"Central America Week Celebration—The Hope for Peace"

Speakathon and Celebration including Jean Franco. Director of the Latin American Institute, Dan Greenberg. Rabbi Belfourt Brickner, Yadira Chacon, and Paul Robeson. Jr. Enjoy food and music. Watch "Witness to War", "Report from the Front" and "In the Name of Democracy." Earl Hall 6:00–12:00. \$1 Admission.

Euripides' *Alcestis* in ancient Greek. Minor Latham Playhouse 8:00 PM. Students, Senior Citizens S3. All others \$6. Sponsored by Greek Drama Club. For reservations call 865-3580.

Musical Production of "Company" Lower Level McIntosh 8:00 PM.

Friday, March 21st

Euripides' Alcestis in ancient Greek. Minor Latham Playhouse 8:00 PM.

Saturday, March 22nd

Euripides Alcestis in ancient Greek. Minor Latham Playhouse 8:00 PM.

Monday, March 24th

"Central America Week Celebration—The Hope for Peace"

Rally and speakers. Bread and Puppet Theater will enact the crucifixion and resurrection of Archbishop Romero of El Salvador. Sundial 12:00.

Brown Bag Lunch Seminar: Talk on Catholic Church in El Salvador Since the Assasination of Oscar Romero. IAB Room 802 12:15–2:00. Sponsored by Institute of Latin America and Iberian Studies.

Tuesday, March 25

Clubs Meeting. Lower Level McIntosh 5:45 PM.

Bear Essentials

SOPHOMORES By now you may have seen your class advisor to prepare your audit of degree progress. If you have not there is still time. MAR 24–28. This meeting is essential for taking inventory and helpful in declaring your major by FRI APR 11. (First semester sophomores need not file until November.)

SOPHOMORE WELK is underway with a class meeting today, the 19th on Lehman Auditorium. Altschal Hall, 4 p.m. Right afterward is the reception and Academic Fair in McIntosh Center upper level, 4.30 p.m. an opportunity to talk with representatives of major departments and programs. FRESIMEN also welcome. Check college, and departmental buffetin boards for notices is meetings with faculty members and struction majors who will be available to guide you in the selection of a major field.

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Letters to the Editor

Barnard



Bulletin

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No to Censorship

ISSN 0005-6014

Recently a Bulletin reporter was chastized by a Barnard College administrator for a news article that she had written. The administrator objected to the choice of facts cited by the reporter. We believe this incident is a subtle, yet blatantly clear, example of censorship.

At Barnard the administration and student publications have always shared a cordial and cooperative relationship. We believe this relationship exists because both the administration and student presses are committed to Barnard and its students. Therefore, if something is amiss, all of us would seek to change, correct, or improve it. This task cannot be accomplished if we remain blind or mute on a critical issue and situations, if we turn a deaf ear to outcries, if we insist on presenting immaculate images of Barnard, or if we restrict the only public forum of student communication.

Here at the Bulletin, we try to redress wrongs by acknowledging them and pointing them out, in hopes that someone in a position to do so will act. To do any less would deem us unworthy of our college.

Letters Policy

The Bulletin welcomes letters from readers. Letters should be typed double-spaced and should not exceed 300 words. We retain the right to edit letters for space, and they become the property of the Bulletin. Send opinions to 105 McIntosh. Letters and columns do not necessarily represent the views of the Bulletin.

Sisterhood Can Exist Between CC and BC

To the editor:

I was extremely disappointed with "Melanie Klein's" article, "Failure to Merge Creates Inferior BC Image" which Bulletin for several reasons. Firstly, Klein (the Barnard girls)." As a female member of Columbia College, I feel I must defend myself and my classmates by saying that I do not hold derogatory or condescending opinions of the women of Barnard College. In fact, in asserting that all CC women discriminate against BC women, Klein comes dangerously close to commiting the very prejudice she accuses us of. If one thinks about the situation rationally, one can't help but conclude that the women of both colleges probably hold many more similarities than differences. We have obviously chosen affiliation with Columbia University because we are attracted to the quality of education offered here, the opportunities that living in NYC provides.

Secondly, Klein's comment that Barnard is making a "false promise" to prospective students in describing itself as a feminist institution on the grounds that BC women do not have the opportunity "to

live with men and create an atmosphere where we are their equals" is inaccurate and a weak description of what constitutes appeared in the February 26th issue of the a feminist education. Believe me, in a college where we have to fight for the possimakes an erroneous and unfair generaliza- bility of a Women's Studies program or tion in claiming that the "Columbia girls" even to cover women authors in our core have such a horrible attitude toward us curriculum, the feminist education available at Barnard seems like liberalism at its most extreme. My intent is not to minimize the educational opportunities at Columbia, but simply to point out that Columbia College and Barnard College offer unique and quite diverse experiences and that students from both colleges should actively pursue these. In regard to the housing situation, to the best of my knowledge BC students can opt to live with men if they so choose, and in regard to the academic situation. I know that I have taken several BC courses and have found them a welcome change from my CC requirements. In other words, instead of feeling that BC students have been "adversely affected by a coed Columbia" I urge Klein to stop wallowing in needless self-pity and start interacting with all that surrounds her, including the women of Columbia College.

> Rebecca Smith CC 187

Barnard Students Are Not 2nd Class, Professor Says

To the Editor:

The column by Melanie Klein on the very impression. Ignore any specious arguumbia's women students is a sad one. Although there is probably only a minority of Columbia women whose feelings of insecurity require that they find someone else to look down on, and a minority of Barnard women whose similar feelings render them vulnerable, the hostility is nonetheless real in those cases and possibly quite deep. But while there is little that can be done to knock some sense into those Columbia women, there is every reason to knock down the nonsense on which that hostility, and any Barnard student's sense of inferiority, seem to feed. In this connection, the column contains statements both implied and explicit that need rebuttal.

First, anyone who thinks of Barnard students as inferior to those at Columbia is either not cognizent of the facts or is listening to too much propaganda put out, perhaps, with the intent of creating that

relationship between Barnard's and Col- ments about SAT scores or other data set down about entering students at one school or the other; they are subject to all sorts of manipulation (giving figures for all students offered admission rather than those enrolled, for example). What matters are the accomplishments of the students at Barnard and Columbia, both while they are here and afterwards. I can only speak with assurance about students taking courses in my own department, but Columbia students, men or women, are doing no better than the Barnard students, and in some cases noticeably worse.

> Second, there is the implication that Columbia's women students have what Ms. Klein says Barnard students are cut off from, a place where they are "learning to live with men and creating an atmosphere where we are their equals," Has Ms. Klein counted up the number of women

(continued on page 6)

Opinions

Uproar Should Shed Light On Animal Rights

by Shelley Weinstock

The issue of animal rights has been brought to our attention again with the uproar at Columbia over the treatment of laboratory animals. This controversy serves good and bad purposes. On one hand it reminds scientists that all animals deserve respect. On the other hand it risks stifling the pursuit of scientific knowledge. The confusion and emotion involved in the arguments also point out the need for further discussion of the value and limitation of the use of animals in experimental science.

The discussion as to the use of animals in research might be reduced to three main issues: the consideration given by researchers to the animals in their charge, the value of the research and the possibility of obtaining comparable knowledge through other means, and a comparison with the treatment which our society accords to animals in other circumstances.

Shelley Weinstock is Assistant Professor of the Barnard Chemistry Department.

Although some people seem to believe that any scientist can do as he or she pleases, in fact, several organizations, including the National Institute of Health, American Physiological Society and American Veternarian Medical Association publish guidelines for the care and use of animals in research. These

identified they should be severely dealt with.

As for society's benefit, the contribution which animal research has made to the care of patients, both animal and human, is recognized throughout the medical community. There are direct and dramatic examples of techniques de-

"... violations are rare and most scientists are sensitive to their laboratory animals."

guidelines, to which scientists are required to adhere, describe codes of practice designed to prevent suffering to animals. Although opponents of using animals quite rightly note that monitoring is not uniform or consistent, violations are rare and most scientists are sensitive to their laboratory animals. Of course, when violations are

veloped in animals first and then used successfully in humans. For example, heart transplants and cardiac bypass surgery were worked out in dogs before being tested in humans. Scientists strive to choose the species used in an experiment according to the particular anatomy and physiology of the animal. For example, the dog has been found to be the most appropriate species for research in mammalian cardiovascular and pulmonary physiology.

Much of what we know about immunology today stems from research done on chickens. Much of our knowledge about how nerves work has come from research on squid, and much of our understanding about circulation and function of the heart is based on experiments with dogs. It is impossible to predict which basic discoveries will assume clinical importance, and of course not all do. It is clear, however, that these basic studies contribute to our ability to protect and repair humans and animals.

On the other hand it is critical not to duplicate efforts or waste animal lives in unnecessary projects.

(continued on page 7)

BC Student Uncomfortable With Message Of Rally

by Lexi Leban

As long as a woman's right to obtain a safe, legal and affordable abortion is threatened by legislation, physical violence, and mental harassment, abortion is necessarily a political issue. Since the 1973 Supreme Court decision in which a woman was given the right to a legal abortion, justified by constitutional right to privacy, many restrictions have been put on that right by state and congressional legislation which halted Medicaid funding. This meant that a woman could exercise this right to privacy only if she could afford it. Poor women would not have this right because the state would not be party to the termination of a pregnancy. The problem is that the right to privacy in no way makes a positive statement in support of a woman's right to have an abortion. So now, in 1986, an anti-abortion rider was placed on the Civil Rights Restoration Act, prompting 100,000 women and men to march in protest against this action.

A cop at the rally told me that this was the largest march in Washington in two years, and one of the largest marches for a women's issue since the Supreme Court decision. I talked to women of all ages about why they came to the march and found them to be committed to and uncompromising in their support for abortion on demand. Unfortunately, the National Organization for Women that called the march was not as resolute in their determination to defend this necessary right of self-preservation.

I felt uncomfortable with the language and the tone of the message of the

rally. It was apparent that NOW was arguing the pro-choice position on the terms set by right-to-lifers, and in the language of anti-abortionists, instead of asserting positive reasons about why, in terms of a woman's life-cycle, we should have the right to choose. The rally consisted of too many excommunicated nuns saying it was alright to be Catholic and pro-choice, too many mothers of six children saying, "I'm a mother and I'm pro-choice," and too many people saying, "I'm pro-choice, but I'm pro-family." I felt that the message behind these speeches indicated that the pro-choice movement wants to claim for its own pro-life, and pro-family. This move, the defense of and the response to the small, but vocal, anti-abortion movement, is a tactic that I didn't feel comfortable with. The right to an abortion doesn't need to be made legitimate by the testimonies of mothers and nuns (the good people in society) who assert that they are pro-family. Some pro-choice people are pro-family but some would not like to claim that label for the movement. The fact of a woman's limited movement and restricted choices about her life in the face of illegal abortion stands as enough of a testimony for why abortion rights should be protected.

I talked to a woman at the rally who said that she had her first child at sixteen. She is now thirty six years old. She was recently separated from her husband, and both her kids are away at school. She told me, "This is the first time since I was sixteen that I have been without children to take care of, and literally the first time

in my life that I have been on my own. My life would have been different if abortion had been safe and legal when I was a teenager." She is grateful that her daughter will have more choices about her life today. She inspired me where the speakers at the rally could not. Her life is a reminder to me about why I was there. Because

abortion is legal, my right to choose to continue my education instead of raising a child is protected where hers was not. I came home and suddenly had the inspiration to do my schoolwork.

Lexi Leban BC '87 is a member of the Women's Alliance.

Look Beyond the Face, See the Power of Words

by Melanie Klein

We see figures of renown or authority on our television every day. Whether President Reagan is proselytizing his right wing values or J.R. Ewing is perpetrating another of his notorious schemes, the American audience is taken in not simply by the plot, but by the people themselves. If one likes the politics of the President or the cunning of J.R. one is drawn to the faces of these two men. Conversely, one who is somewhat moderate to liberal or one who has any scruples whatsoever is turned off immediately from the sight of either of these two men. This is a phenomenon of great interest. Are we too absorbed in faces?

In the middle ages a science was devoted to faces, that of physiognomy. A person's character, disposition, destiny, mind power, and even worth was determined by the form and contour of their face. This is of course a ridiculous notion

Melanie Klein is a pseudonym for a junior at Barnard College.

as a line on someone's face can by no means represent anything but a line on that person's face. However, in some places, people practiced this science and relied upon it for their judgements. They were not interested in a person's inner worth and mind capacity, but in their forehead's wrinkles.

We see how ridiculous physiognomy is, yet we practice it all the time. Perhaps we hear on the radio or read in the newspaper something distasteful about someone. If we then hear of or see that person again the majority of us will be guided by what we see and not by the idea that person is expounding. This is quite a shame and most probably, many people's ideas become wasted by these unavoidable labels of the mind. Let us face the fact that if we dislike President Reagan or J.R., when we see their faces, we will immediately express our distaste of these two men. It does not matter what they are saying or doing, they are instantly wrong. CBS could not make J.R. scrupulous if they (continued on page 7)

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Credit Union

(continued from page 1)

ness with the federal government since it is a non-profit organization. It just needs enough money to keep operations going. Any income goes to improvement of services. Another advantage is that it is run by a board of directors elected by its membership. Therefore, it is very responsive to its members. "There's more room for feedback," Dwver said. Deposits are insured by the FDIC up to 100,000 dollars. Other possibilities include cash cards and a tie into the New York Cash Exchange (NYCE) enabling its membership to use bank cash cards at member banks (such as Chemical Bank and Chase Manhattan).

To begin operations a credit union must receive a charter from the federal government. To receive a charter, there must be ample support from the prospective membership. A core group who is willing to work for the credit union must be organized. Place or operations must also be established. The credit union asks for pledges of money to start. Once the charter is granted, a cream union has three months in which to begin operations.

Duyer spoke of the alumni associa-16 % as a possible source of deposit money. Marian Rothman BC '87 Vice President or Student Activities of SGA, said that it would "help alumnue keep in touch with the school? If it was open to them as well.

The credit union has just been recognized as a student activity at MacIntosh under the name Campus Credit Union. It receives the privileges of any recognized club; a place out of which to work, a budget, and necessary supplies. Rothman said that right now. "we just have to explain to people that it would be incredibly worthwhile and could mean banks operating at night and cash machines on campus."

Organizer Chandler Rudd, a General Studies student, outlined some of the drawbacks of a credit union which are currently being worked out. Since it is run by students, there is a need to "develop leaders that can maintain a level of consistency across the board." However, the credit union does have the steady core of about twenty people that are involved and organized. Also, he said that since it is a student credit union, finances may fluctuate, since students, after graduation, may withdraw their money.

Georgetown has one of the most successful of the thirteen student credit unions currently existing. These have combined assets of approximately seven million dollars. On March 21-23, a credit union conference will be held at Georgetown and Columbia will send approximately ten representatives. Here, they will learn the basics of such an operation and meet people involved in the same kind of work.

In addition to the financial advantages of the credit union, are what Rudd calls the "vicarious benefits" of those working for it. The proposed credit union would probably only have one salaried employee for day to day management. This employee must be bonded by an insurance company. The rest of the positions would be filled by student volunteers. This can provide practical experience for future careers and community service to those involved in it.

If Columbia begins a credit union, it will be the first Ivy League school to have one. President Futter said that she is aware of the research into the possibility of the credit union and is "receptive to learning more about what benefits such an organization might provide for students, and how it would work." As Dwyer said, "It can be really big.

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Letter -

(continued from page 4)

faculty at Columbia? Their relative absence is hardly conducive to such an atmosphere and is indeed precisely one of the reasons why women at coeducational institutions have historically been underachievers after graduation. Barnard, by the way, has virtually a 50.50 ratio of men and women faculty at both tenured and non-tenured ranks.

Third, there is the plain misstatement that the "decision makers" did not think of the students when Barnard refused to merge with Columbia. There were many reasons why Barnard and Columbia did not merge, but the only ones that really should have mattered, and in my opinion did matter, were that the faculty, administration and trustees believed that Barnard provided its students with many things that a merged institution could not. Ms. Klein

asks whether she should have gone to Harvard/Radcliffe. Does she know that over the last decade three times as many Barmard students have majored in the chemistry department than have Harvard women in theirs (and there are as many undergraduate women at Harvard as there are at Barnard?! Does she know that during the last decade only four other colleges or universities in this country have had as many of its women students enter medical schools as has Barnard? I am sure that at least in the other supposedly non-traditional areas for women (but not for Barnard women!), similar figures could be cited by other departments. For all of this century, women's colleges have produced scholars and professionals far out of proportion to their numbers, and they continue to do so. Perhaps someday there will be no need for us to be separate. That time is a long way from now.

Women Poets

(continued from page 1)

last April, by Barnard English Professors Christopher Baswell and Celeste Schenck. thusiasm by the Barnard administration. "When I came to Barnard two years ago I was quite impressed with the Freshman English program, but I felt that students saw [the course material] as dead." remarked Baswell. His solution was to invite April Bernard to come to a session of his class and read some of her poetry. The class was a success. Professor Schenck teaches a number of works by women poets in her "Women and Poetry: Inscribing the Feminine" class. Their combined interest in poetry sparked the idea to invite women poets to read at Barnard, in part to bring alive the literary offerings of the college. Because of the difficulties inherent in becoming a poet, "new women poets need help from their more successful sisters" in order to be published, says. Prize, which consists of a substantial Schenck. The idea was to pair established poets with new, unpublished poets in order to give these new poets an audience.

The idea was met with great en-President Futter and Dean Charles Olton managed to provide limited funds to get the project off the ground. "We received nothing but encouragement from everyone we approached" said Baswell, "It was such a good idea that we couldn't believe we hadn't thought of it before." Two foundations. The Spencer T. and Ann W. Olin Foundation and The Axe-Houghton Foundation, quickly agreed on generous grants to make the project possible.

However, readings are not the sole objective of the series. There will be four readings per year, each featuring an established poet with a new poet. Each year, one of the new poets will be chosen to receive the Barnard New Women Poets amount of money and is believed to be the largest prize awarded to new poets in this country. Many believe that this prize will soon become the most prestigious prize a new woman poet can receive. In addition to the monetary prize, the recipient will have her first book published by the University Press as part of the Barnard New Woman Poets series.

The poets to be featured in the series and considered for the prize are chosen by a painstaking process involving much research. "We are looking for strong, new women's voices" said Professor Baswell. "We consciously left out the distinction 'young' because we felt that a woman poet did not have to be young to have a strong

There will be two more readings this semester. Sharon Olds will read with Patricia Storace (a Barnard alumna) on March 27, and Pamela White Hadas will read with Patricia Jones on April 22. All readings are open to the public and will take place at 8:00 p.m. in the James Room, Barnard Hall.

The friction between Barnard and Columbia students has probably been aggravated by hard feelings from another source: the long battle over merger has colored many of the comments to students by those faculty and administrators who went through it. No doubt also a sense of competition over admissions (largely unjustified, from the figures available on who applies to both schools) has affected it. I hope that this will eventually fade, but in the meantime, there is no reason for Barnard students to feel they are second class. We have a continuing record to be proud of. It will be interesting to see if the Columbia women can even match it.

Barry M. Jacobson Associate Professor and Chairman of the Barnard Chemistry Department

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DC Rally -

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scribes as "passionate."

What Leban and Dubnau do agree upon, however, is what everyone on the march sadly noticed: the overwhelmingly white, middle-class composition of the marchers as well as the predominantly middle-class concerns of the speakers. "There were hardly any black women there, and I think we could have had a lot more black women if NOW had bothered to contact black organizations and black churches," said Dubnau, "There should have been much more outreach into the black community." Leban agreed, adding that she wished there had been more of a focus on the crucial link between abortion and poverty. "Still," she concluded, "it was really encouraging that over 80,000 people were there. It proves that despite the fact that people think this is a dead issue, women are still willing to light for their rights."

Eleanor Smeal, the president of NOW, spoke in an impassioned voice about freedom of religion and the separation of church and state. Making fun of the suggestion that her position on abortion could lead to her excommunication or forced resignation from NOW. Smeal said. "My most grievous sin is that I support opinions for everyone in a pluralistic society." She went on to cite abortion as "a fundamental right that we will never give up." stating that "legal abortion is a fundamental necessity." Her closing remarks brought resounding applause and cheers. "Coast to coast," she said, "our nation stands for women's rights in the hearts of its people . . . the silent majority will be silent no longer." Smeal was followed by Mary Ann Sorrentino, a nun who was excommunicated from the Catholic Church because of her involvement with the Planned Parenthood network on Rhode Island. "We know that if Dr. King were here today. he would say, 'sit there and stand there and kneel there until they change their minds" she said. "We women, too, have a dream."

Also among the speakers were two members of the Vatican 24, a group of 24 nuns who openly support abortion and who are threatened with excommunication. Sisters Patricia Hussey and Barbara Ferraro both claim to fully support the spectrum of women's rights and a complete family planning system which would include contraception, abortion and natural child birth. "This past year, over threat of dismissal. I was told by the hierarchy to be silent," said Sister Patricia. "I will not be silent . . . as a woman of faith, I say to you that our nation, our churches and our synagogues need to affirm the right for women to make their own reproductive choices."

BARRN and the Columbia Women's Center distributed information, posted

signs and sold enough tickets to fill eight buses with demonstrators-perhaps the largest representation from a single university. It was the first official collaboration between Barnard and Columbia women's organizations, and according to BARRN member Laura Weide, "it worked out beautifully." "The Columbia Women's Center gave us access to everything they had," Weide said, "We often used their office, and when we had very large meetings, they found rooms in FBH for us. It couldn't have worked better." Weide also said she was pleased that so many Columbia men marched alongside Barnard and Columbia women. "I still haven't figured out why this was so, but our group was unexpectedly heterogeneous." It was one of the few groups which was.

College students comprised the largest single group, but despite the large turnout of Columbia men, the student population—like that of the entire body of demonstrators—was all female. Thousands of women from hundreds of colleges across the nation came to march together. To the front and back of the Barnard/Columbia Pro Choice Coalition were students from SUNY Oswego, Mount Holvoke, the University of Maryland, Hawaii State, NYU and the University of Iowa, Many Barnard and Columbia students carried signs which read, "Pro Choice is Pro Life" and "If men got pregnant abortion would be a sacrament." All marched energetically for three miles chanting, "What do we want? FREE CHOICE! When do we want it? NOW!" and "Not the church, not the statewomen must decide their fate!"

Face -

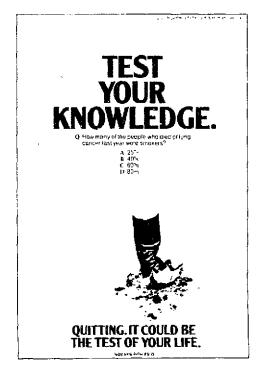
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tried and likewise with the President.

We are guided by the "what you see is what you get" type generalization of which none of us likes to be a part. We sometimes lose issues because they are clouded by the preconceived image of a person's previous words or their face. Why this is. I unfortunately do not know. Perhaps the best public profession is a political cartoonist; not someone like Gary Trudeau, but a man like Tony Auth. Few people have ever seen Mr. Auth in person but millions see his political cartoons each week in syndication. The readers of his cartoons must look at the image depicted and judge what is scrawled not by what they know of Mr. Auth, but by what they see on the printed page. He remains in blissful anonymity aware that his work provokes thought and his face is left out of the "so called" picture.

While we cannot be caught in vague, nebulous generalizations about people or

their personalities, the world is made up of such stereotypes and all human beings no matter how reasonable or rational are trapped by these in some way. Many people want to know who I am, but I think it is unimportant. I am a mirror on the wall. Yes, what I say is distasteful to some, while still others agree with my "Judy Blume-like ruminations." I, like Mr. Auth, shall remain in my blissful state of anonymity. Judge me on my words, for they are the issue. I shall go to CBGB—OMFUG... I promise.



Animal Rights

(continued from page 5)

It has been my experience that very few scientists actually *enjoy* using animals in experiments. Most feel that it would be much more pleasant to do all of the work in a test tube (*in vitro*) or by modeling on computers. Unfortunately, there are limitations to these techniques.

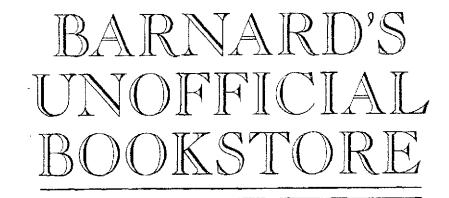
It becomes obvious that ultimately scientists can only address these compli-

cated biochemical and physiological interactions with experiments performed inside the body.

Lastly, let us look at society's treatment of animals in other circumstances. In the laboratory, few procedures may be performed which cause more discomfort than the fear instilled by preparation for anesthesia. This is an unfortunate and admittedly high price to pay for advancement of medical research. Yet animals raised for food production may receive much worse treatment. Cattle are often castrated or branded without the benefit of anesthesia: animals are often cooped up in horrible living conditions for months before slaughter. Small animals may suffer abuses in the search for new improved eye makeup and other cosmetics. Even worse, people give up their pets to the ASPCA because they are moving and cannot take their pets with them or just because the animal urinates on the furniture. In Boston, Massachusetts the ASPCA kills about 20,000 pound dogs per year.

As a scientist, I feel a responsibility to raise and discuss the issues involved in the use of animals in research. Whenever possible, experiments should be done using test tube techniques or computer modeling. The limitations of these techniques must be understood. Computer modeling is based on already available information. Fortunately, when animals are used for research, investigators are required to follow prescribed guidelines for their care.

The attention given this recurring controversy should be helpful in reminding researchers of their responsibilities to the care and use of animals in research. It should also, I hope, bring to light the rationale for using live animals for valuable scientific research.



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A Frustrating Serve, Set and Spike

by Eda Lerner

The Columbia Men's Volleyball Team with its 16-5 record, volunteer coach and crew of optimistic but frustrated players is facing a myriad of obstacles in becoming varsity. These obstacles threaten the team's reputation which stands as the best volleyball team Columbia ever had.

This season for the first time in Columbia Volleyball history they defeated University of Pennsylvania and Yale and last year. New York University and New Paltz. They also won the USMMA Invitational Tournament. While the team used to be associate members of the Eastern Intercollegiate Volleyball Association. they are now full members which allows them to play in the State finals. However, middle hitter Van Doussis states. "Because we aren't adequately funded and not varsity we can't travel far enough to play the teams at our level to help us improve further." The volleyball team is currently in Division II It is widely argued that they are misplaced and belong in Division I playing the varsity teams. Their current club standing caused varsity teams like Harvard and Princeton to refuse to spend the extra morey to travel to play a non-varsity team that they could risk losing to

The majority of the team is young with a starting line-up of 3 juniors, 2 sophomores, and one freshman. One setback was losing Darius Szwarcewicz, last year's captain, for the season due to a hand injury. Newer players such as Brent Forrester and Oscar Olmedo have helped to improve and strengthen the team.

During last year's volleyball conference, a new problem arose for the volleyball team after a decision was made to separate the playoffs for varsity teams and club teams. The team was facing growing needs to become a varsity team. However, when team captain Renan Pierre tried to organize this endeavor, the Athletic Department, led by Al Paul, answered him with many reasons why they could not become a varsity sport at Columbia. Among the obstacles included the following: lack of money: Columbia's priority of improving the women's sports which they feel are weak; and lastly, gym time. Currently, the men's team practices 3 hours 3 times a week and often practices will end as late as 12:00 or 1:00 a.m. There are also some other unclear reasons as to why the team may not attain varsity status. Renan added that "all we need is the title of varsity to get club-varsity status, but Al Paul doesn't want to say we're a Columbia Varsity Team unless we have all the benefits of a varsity team. We don't care about these things. It's very possible we could win our conference and not make the league playoffs." Although volleyball is one of the least expensive sports to finance, the players pay for their own uniforms and other expenses such as

travelling and officials.

Coach Douglas Cole has coached for Cortland State, N.Y.U., played in the Junior Olympics, works in a clinic at Hofstra University every summer and is a member of a Semi-Pro league. Cole firmly believes that "the team would benefit if they played in the NCAA, a league made of varsity teams which attracts better players rather than the Eastern collegiate Volleyball League which is made of weak clubs and some varsity but few and far between." With the change to varsity Cole

adds "that much better competition will translate into a better program—already potential recruits have called to ask when the team will become varsity." Cole stressed that the "main questions" are: where do we go from here? How do we plead a case and most importantly, when do we find out? "Time is a very important factor because schedules are made for each league early in September. The administration, stressed Cole, "doesn't respect this time constraint and my boys who are juniors and seniors will lose out." Cole

also said with determination that he "will definitely do everything in my power to coach them and I do it without pay because I enjoy these guys because of the calibre of the people here at Columbia. They are unique and talented individuals." The team is expected to post a final record of 30-5.

The last home game before the championships will be Monday, March 24 against Lehman College and on April 5th Columbia will be organizing the Ivy League Championships.

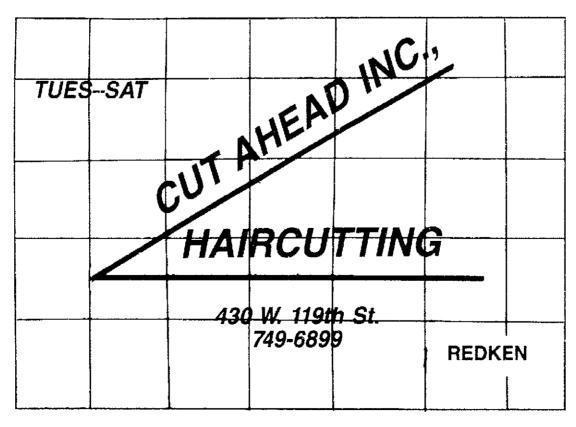


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