

BARNARD ALUMNAE WINTER, 1972

Editor's Notes

□ In the last few months there have been (incredibly, to those of us on campus) letters and questions from alumnae who have just realized that closer, more formal cooperation between Barnard and Columbia is imminent. It is impossible to urge too strongly that all alumnae should take note of the Columbia Senate Report on Cooperation, on page two of this issue. The editor's note there will guide those just tuning in to those back issues of Barnard Alumnae in which they will find more background on this question.

□ Much is being said today about woman's role, woman's place, woman's condition. Perhaps we have reached the point where something will be done, institutionally, legally, personally, about woman's position in our society. But the new feminism is not, of course, a movement which sprang from nothing. It has arisen not only from woman's oppression—however you care to define that—but also from her strengths, including the ability, over the centuries, to make do. Whether "making do," for the individual, has meant wiping endless babies' bottoms and looking toward more self-fulfilling days, running a business, or discovering radium, it is still, in a way, the central fact of our lives. As Irene-Mary Lang Howard '48 says in "Doing the Job" in this issue, "the great power of women is to accomodate."

More militant feminists may take issue with that. But for the transitional figures so many of us are, struggling for a glimpse of self amidst husband and family, striving toward recognition in what still remains a man's world, there is a lot of truth in those words.

This issue is partly about accomodation—Adrienne Aaron Rulnick's accomodation with her own resolves; Maryalice Long Adam's day-to-day accomodation with her children; Irene-Mary Lang Howard's choice of job rather than career. It is also partly about possibilities—the brave hopes of the Italian women Sheila Goldberg '63 talks about; the life of Buzzie Roberts, the new son of Ursula Price Roberts '44; the promise of international cooperation and assistance implicit in the French women's contribution to this issue; the promise of the Barnard Women's Center, and the intellectual and emotional excitement which lies in the books cited in the new feminist bibliography and in such magazines as *Aphra*, dedicated to a study of our own, women's, creative art. (The French essays, incidentally, were translated for us by Dorothy Flagg Leet '17, who did the articles by Mlle. Chaton and Mme. Devaud, and Roselle Riggins Davenport '35, who did Mme. De Lipkowski's.)

There is a lot to look forward to. Consider this magazine a kind of pause in the struggle in which we are all engaged; a reflection on what we have accomplished, rich with implications for the future.—JACQUELINE

ZELNIKER RADIN

Barnard Alumnae

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Credits

Cover and folio beginning on page 27 are by Victoria Barr, who teaches a painting course at the College. Miss Barr, who holds the B.F.A. from Yale, is now traveling in India. The photographs on pages eleven and twelve are by Isiah Cardwell.

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Report of the Senate Committee on the Relationship Between Columbia and Barnard College

In April, 1969, in response to a growing feeling in the Barnard and Columbia communities, that quality education, and economy, could best be served by restructuring the relationship between Barnard and Columbia Colleges, the Committees on Instruction of the two institutions re-established their Joint Committee on Cooperation. Its report was published in the Spring, 1970, issue of Barnard Alumnae. The committee recommended that the two undergraduate institutions maintain their identities, that Barnard continue to admit only women and Columbia College only men, but that students from both colleges could complete the academic program of either to earn the degree. In the summer of 1970, Barnard Alumnae presented some views of President Peterson and Columbia College Dean Carl Houde on possible changes in the relationships between the two schools. Student views pro and con coeducation were also presented in that summer issue. In Summer, 1971, Jamiene Studley '72, our campus correspondent, offered more of the students' side. Sometime this year, some decision about changes in the Barnard and Columbia relationship will be made. That decision is likely to follow along the lines of the University Senate report on cooperation, which is reprinted here. It is not a final or binding document on either Columbia or Barnard. The Senate has no power to act on the matter at hand; it can only recommend. Whatever action is taken will come from the trustees of Barnard College and Columbia University. Those Boards of Trustees have appointed a Joint Committee whose members have been meeting for. Barnard's members are Miss Peterson, Wallace Jones, Catherine Baldwin Woodbridge '27 and Laurie Bundy Auchincloss. University President William McGill and Harold McGuire, Benjamin Bittenwieser and Samuel R. Walker sit for Columbia. The committee's report will be subject to approval by both full Boards of Trustees. Whatever agreement is reached will encompass not only a resolution of the academic and administrative relationship of the two institutions, but also of Barnard's debt to Columbia (between \$200,000 and \$400,000 a year) for courses taken by our students over there. A Task Force from the Graduate School of Business is making recommendations to the Joint Trustee Committee on the fiscal arrangements. Before winter's end, Miss Peterson and President McGill are expected to hold a press conference to make a progress

September 22, 1971

The deliberations of this Committee have followed upon those of several other committees, including most recently, the Joint Committee on Cooperation of Columbia and Barnard Colleges, and the Joint Barnard-Columbia Trustee Committee.

We have studied the record of their discussions, the public hearings they have held, and the recommendations they have made. Without attempting to retrace all of the same ground ourselves, we have drawn certain conclusions from their work which serve as basic assumptions for our own recommendations. These assumptions are:

1. Increased coeducation will take place through the joint utilization of faculty, facilities, and course offerings in the two colleges.

2. Barnard and Columbia College will keep their separate identities and organizational integrity. Barnard will admit and give the A.B. degree to women and Columbia will admit and give the degree to men.

This report makes recommendations principally in regard to curriculum and faculty exchange between the two colleges. We do not here go into the administrative and fiscal arrangements that will be needed to implement that exchange. It is our assumption that proposals along this line will be made by the joint committees and task forces of the Columbia-Barnard trustees and administration. These arrangements should be such as to encourage co-education and joint utilization of faculty and facilities. They should work to maximize the freedom of students to select courses and should facilitate the assignment of instructional staff to appropriate courses in any division of the University. The procedures adopted here should be subject to revision and review in three years.

report; it is hoped that a full report will be made before the end of the academic year.

Meanwhile, alumnae who wish to keep abreast of the situation, would do well to study the Senate Report.—J.Z.R.

Curriculum Arrangements

A. Basic Principles:

1. Students of both colleges should have common access to the courses offered in each, subject only to normal pre-requisites and to such exceptions as may be designated by the respective committees on instruction in regard to courses designed specifically for men and women.

2. The degree requirements for students registered in each college shall be determined by the faculty of that college.

The implication of these two principles would be that, while a student may take any course for credit toward the total number of courses or points required for the degree, whether it can be used in satisfaction of the other degree requirements is to be determined by the policies of each faculty.

B. Recommended Actions

1. In order to prevent unnecessary conflicts in degree requirements of the two colleges, as well as to facilitate the maximum coordination of course offerings and instructional staff, there should be joint Columbia-Barnard subcommittees on the following levels:

- a. Department
- b. Faculty (Committees on Instruction)
- c. University Subcommittee on the Budget

These committees should inquire into, and work to eliminate any obstacles to, the achievement of maximum coordination, efficiency and equity in the exchange of the course offerings and instructional staff of both colleges. The joint subcommittee on the budget should work to achieve the same ends in regard to the sharing of Barnard staff with the other arts and science divisions, on a stable, long-term basis.

2. We recommend that the two faculties, through a joint subcommittee consider the desirability and practicability of an arrangement whereby students of either college would have a choice of programs satisfying either the Columbia College general education requirements, the Barnard College distribution requirements or some common set of requirements. Having adopted Basic Principle 2 above, we recognize the primacy of each faculty in these matters and the impropriety of either the Senate or the Trustees legislating for them in the first instance. Before a workable plan could be adopted, the faculties or their representatives

would no doubt feel the need to negotiate a solution of the many questions which immediately arise in connection with such a two-track system; for example, (1) how degrees so obtained would be identified; (2) whether Columbia courses would be acceptable in satisfaction of Barnard distribution requirements; (3) whether the present requirements should remain fixed or be modified in the light of the new situation. New possibilities would exist for combining some requirements and more clearly defining others.

Consultation on Appointments

Each institution should inform the other of any prospective fulltime opening in the arts and sciences departments. This should be done as early as possible and no later than the time budget clearance is given at the institution where the opening exists.

For the sake of uniform procedures and speed, the responsible deans and department chairmen should be charged with the exchange of this information.

The department informed of an opening in the other institution is thereby formally asked to join in the search for the candidate to be appointed, both through review of the other department's prospects and the provision of information it may have about other candidates.

It is assumed that wherever possible, this cooperation will not be limited to examination of written credentials, but will also extend to the interviews with candidates. Even when hiring is done under pressure of time, as is often the case at professional meetings, an effort should be made to have both institutions represented.

There should be in the materials on each candidate nominated a record of the consultation carried on, together with the judgment made by the department not itself making the appointment.

Tenure Procedures for Barnard Faculty

1. We recommend that the status of the Barnard faculty as a full University faculty be reaffirmed. The "standing" of its members as asserted by the 1900 and 1952 agreements and the University *Statutes* "shall be the same in all respects as other like officers of the University."

2. There should be provision for University level *ad hoc* review, subsequent

to Barnard's internal tenure procedures by an appropriately constituted *ad hoc* body perhaps on the professional school model.

3. The language concerning appointments that is contained in the present agreement and *Statutes* should remain unchanged. This reads:

"The Faculty of Barnard College shall consist of the President of the College and such officers of instruction as shall from time to time be appointed and reappointed by the University according to its custom upon the nomination of the President of the College, acting as Dean in the University with the approval of the Trustees of Barnard." (Art. IV)

4. Barnard would remain free to retain or establish whatever internal procedures it chooses for screening candidates before nomination for tenure appointment by the University. Presumably, the present arrangements would remain in effect whereby proposed appointments or promotions to associate or full professor go from the department chairman through the Dean of the Faculty to the President's advisory committee on Appointments, Tenure, and Promotions. This ATP consists of five full professors, elected from various divisions of the faculty by the entire faculty for three-year terms, and the Dean of the Faculty *ex officio*. The decision of the ATP committee is considered advice to Barnard's president, who may choose to accept or reject it. Almost invariably, it has been accepted. We should recommend to the Barnard Trustees that procedures on promotion at Barnard College should be coordinated with practices at Columbia University.

5. All proposed appointments or promotions the Barnard president chooses to support would continue to be taken, as at present, to the President of the University.

6. In the case of future nominations from Barnard for appointment or promotion to a tenured associate professorship or appointment to a full professorship, the Executive Vice President for Academic Affairs shall convene a five-person University-level *ad hoc* committee to review the nomination and render advice to the President of the University as to whether the promotion or appointment should be made. Two of the five members on the *ad hoc* committee

shall be members of the Barnard faculty. If the advice of the *ad hoc* committee is favorable, the President of the University accepts it, and the approval of the Barnard and Columbia Trustees is secured, the appointment is made and the letter goes out, as presently, from Low Library.

7. If the advice of the *ad hoc* committee is negative, three possible courses of action are open to Barnard:

A. The unfavorable decision can be accepted and the appointment or promotion not made.

B. The President of Barnard as Dean in the University can ask the President of the University to institute another *ad hoc* committee review if it is believed that there is evidence of some procedural defect or irregularity.

C. The President of Barnard can, as can any Dean in the University, ask the President of the University to disregard the *ad hoc* committee's advice and to recommend to the Trustees that the promotion or appointment be made. Presumably such a request would be rare and would be accompanied by some showing as to why Barnard has an exceptional and extraordinary need to add the nominee to its faculty.

8. Members of the Barnard Faculty should participate fully in the University *ad hoc* procedures and regularly take their places when called on to sit with University committees reviewing tenure proposals in the departments of arts and sciences and the schools of the University. Participation in the *ad hoc* process should signalize their full participation in the intellectual life of the University. What the Dean of the College has said concerning its participation in the University should also apply to Barnard. "Despite all of the headaches that come with membership in a large University," he writes, "Columbia College conceives of its special powers as stemming from its full articulation within Columbia University." It is that same articulation in the life of the University that is sought for the Barnard College faculty.

Is a Career a Cop-out?

By Norma Ketay Asnes '57

Recently, a college friend who is now the mother of three young children, complained to me that she was dissatisfied with her life as a housewife.

"Why not take a job?" I suggested.

"That would be too easy," she replied, "it's a cop-out."

I was shocked by her remark and decided to ask a group of Barnard alumnae in their early thirties to discuss the subject: "Is a Career a Cop-Out?" Because the issue is most crucial to women for whom a job or a career is an option rather than a necessity, the participants were selected accordingly. Seven working and non-working mothers of children ranging in age from six months to 12 years gathered at my home last spring to discuss this question of their responsibilities. The participants were:

Judy Greenbaum Campbell '59, who has two children, 6 and 4. When we got together, she was living in Mamaroneck, N.Y. and was a full-time systems analyst for IBM in Westchester. She has since moved to Willseyville, N.Y., where she still works for IBM.

Carol Murray Lane '60 has one daughter, 2½ and lives in New York City. She worked full-time as assistant director to the chairman of the High School for Professional Children for many years and recently has been doing the same job on a part-time basis.

Joan Feldman Hamburg '57 has two children, 6 years and 19 months, and lives in New York City. She works part-time in her own public relations and advertising firm and is co-author of *New York on \$5 a Day*.

Fran Dearden Bartlett '58 has two children, ages 3 and 5, and lives in Chappaqua, N.Y. She is a part-time editor at Holt Rinehart & Winston.

Sande Reisner Friedman '57 lives in New York City and has three children, 11, 9 and 7, and works at home as a writer. She is co-author of *No Experience Necessary*, a job guide for liberal-arts graduates, and is working on a book on pre-Columbian civilization.

Maryalice Long Adams '57 lives in New York City, has three children, 11, 7 and 5, and is, as she phrased it, "just a housewife."

Helene Dubrow Grossman '57 has three children, 12, 5 and 3½, and lives in New York City. She does not work, but is on the board of two schools and is president of the board of trustees of a camp for underprivileged children.

The conversation dealt with a wide variety of questions concerning the participants' attitudes towards working. The central question was whether a career could be considered a cop-out from one's responsibility as a mother. Also considered was the difference between a job and a career; between being paid or working as a volunteer, and whether the seven young women were satisfied with what they were doing. Those who worked talked about their husbands' reactions, what responsibilities a man assumes in a home of a working wife,



and the problems in family life that were caused by the fact that the wife works. The non-working women were asked if they envied or felt inferior to working women. The discussion ended with the participants expressing their views on how they would proceed with their education if they could start all over. The following is an edited version of several hours of discussion taped at my home. The comments have been distilled down to those primarily concerned with feelings toward working; much, therefore, about family relationships in particular, had to be eliminated.

Norma: Helene, do you feel that a career is a 'cop-out' from your responsibilities as a mother or from dealing with your leisure time in a creative way?

Helene: No, I don't think a *career* is a cop-out, but I think a *job* is a cop-out. I am 35 years old. I graduated in 1957, started a master's but never completed it. I taught for a year-and-a-half after I was out of school, but I don't have the background for a real career at this point. Now all three of my children are in school and I feel that with only a B.A., I'm not equipped to do very much. I feel that the resources I have are being wasted and that I have to go back to school and get further training before I can do interesting work.

Norma: But you do want to go back to work.

Helene: At least on a part-time basis, even as a volunteer, but in something more gratifying than the type of volunteer work I am doing now. And I would like to make a distinction between a "job" and a "career." If I were to work now it would be at a rather low-level job. I don't have the background for anything better.

Maryalice: I don't make the distinction Helene does about a "career" versus a "job." I think that many jobs can turn into careers; but she and I both left the job market before our jobs turned into careers, whereas if we hadn't, we would now have careers. We would have careers as opposed to professions in which we'd need advanced degrees. In answer to your first question; I definitely feel that keeping a job and working after you have children is a cop-out. I feel that I have more to offer my children than a nursemaid or governess. At this point in my life my children are in school so that I could consider going back to work. But, again, going back to work would just be getting a job unless I had picked up some particular training during the time when I was not working. My background is in editorial work, but I would want to switch fields. I think it would be the best thing for me and probably for Helene, and maybe for our children at this point if we went back to

Maryalice Adams
Long and family

Carol Murray Lane
with Susan

work. But in the early years, I think it is necessary to be home.

Norma: You don't feel at this point that it would be a cop-out?

Maryalice: Frankly, at this point I don't care whether it's a cop-out or not. Collectively, the children have had 25 years of my life and that's enough for anyone. But I do think they needed those 25 years.

Joan: I'd like to say something to both Helene and Maryalice. I think that you have to have a job, no matter what it is, before you can make something out of it, and I don't think it makes too much difference if it's in an area that you think is interesting or not. Once you get a job, you may be able to turn it, with a little bit of luck, into something that resembles what you want. I'm not talking about a job as a file clerk or something really uninteresting that you can't relate to at all. First you have to sit down and analyze what you want. But once you limit yourself to a few areas in which there are real possibilities you can start looking.

Norma: Sande, how do you feel about career versus staying home with the children?

Sande: I feel that raising children is terribly important, but I also feel that my own personal fulfillment is equally important. And that includes work and earning money and prestige and success.

Norma: Judy, do you feel that you were copping out when you made the decision to work?

Judy: I stayed home for a year after my daughter was born and then I went back to work. Then after my son was born I stayed home for another two years. When I went back to work full-time my daughter was 4 and my son was about 2½. I think that the time I do spend with them is spent far more productively now than before I worked. I do things with them that I probably would never get around to doing if I didn't work.

Joan: I don't think a career is a cop-out. I went back to work full-time when my daughter was 2 months old, but I had great guilt. I worked for 6 months and called home 12 times a day, but then I had to travel so I decided to stop. After 2 months I couldn't stand it so I went back again and worked full-time for several years until recently when I began to work only part-time. I think working causes a lot of pressure; that's why I don't think it could possibly be considered a cop-out. Every woman I know who works assumes the full responsibility for her home.

Carol: I started working when I got out of college. I worked for eight years before my daughter was born and I went back to work when she was 5½ weeks old. I never felt any guilt about leaving her, but I sometimes feel exhausted and guilty about myself—just wondering



when I'm going to read a book, make a dress, or do the things I want to do. All the working mothers I know assume full responsibility for their families and, far from being a cop-out, a career is about twice as much work.

To me, staying home is a cop-out. It would be physically easier for me to stay home. It would give me a chance to gratify myself and do some of the things I enjoy doing. But, by the time my daughter was born, I had reached a level in my career where I was successful. It never occurred to me to stop. I was doing something worthwhile. I think my work is especially gratifying because I deal with kids and I feel that I'm making a contribution to society.

Sande: In defense of not working, I think that if you are a solid, self-confident enough person to be able to really deal with raising a family and reading and going to museums and taking courses and doing whatever you want to do, then that's fine. I admire people who are fully gratified by raising kids and who feel that's enough to totally involve them. The problem is that it only lasts a short time.

Fran: I stopped working for five years. While I was at home I did free-lance editing, which was a hermit-like existence. I had thoroughly enjoyed my jobs in publishing and never had any intention of giving up working. But we adopted two sons and it was the agency's feeling in those days that no mother who adopts children dare leave the house. So I didn't. Finally when the last court proceedings were over and our youngest was adopted, I decided to go back to work in an office. I wouldn't have been able to do that though if I hadn't hung on during those five years with the kind of grubby stuff I was doing at home. Now I am back part-time and I'm very happy. It doesn't mean I like my boys any less; it's not a cop-out. And I'm not sure it makes a difference whether it's a cop-out or not. If somebody is using a job as a cop-out then it means she's not very happy at home in the first place and probably should have a cop-out.

Carol: I think some women use staying at home as a cop-out, too.

Norma: Helene Grossman is president of a camp for underprivileged children, which is as demanding as a part-time job and yet she does not find it fulfilling. I wonder if she would have a different feeling if she were paid for her work.

Helene: I don't know. I think the reason that I do not find it fulfilling is that although I am president of a board of trustees, which sounds very prestigious,

*Judy Greenbaum Campbell
with David and Sharon*

I'm not a professional and I'm not in the guts of it. I'm organizing the whole thing, but I feel that there's a lot of me that's untapped. Going to meetings and chairing them doesn't bring out the best of what I have in me.

Norma: I'd like to ask those of you who work, how your husbands feel about it?

Carol: I think he appreciates the respect and success I have earned in my job and is proud of me. I don't think he has suffered terribly by my working.

Norma: Fran, how does your husband feel about it?

Fran: He thinks it's great. He was very disappointed when I had to stop. During the time I wasn't working I complained a lot and now he's very glad that I'm back at work. He shares tremendously in the responsibility of running our home and helping with the children.

Norma: Do you feel there's a difference in a husband's feeling of responsibility in a home where the wife works from one in which she doesn't work? Do those of you who work think that your husband is more agreeable to pitching in than he would be if you were not working?

Fran: I think so.

Maryalice: Don't you think that depends on the husband? Some men assume responsibility whether you are working or not and others never do. My husband has assumed more responsibility with the children than most husbands I know, whether their wives work or not.

Norma: Sande, what do you think about the husband's role in the home?

Sande: For me it's been a long, bitter struggle but it produced good results. In the beginning he was proud of me, and respected me intellectually but I still had to cook elegant meals and make soufflés and collect the rent from the tenants in our townhouse and call the plumber and do everything else because working at home wasn't really working. But over the past few years I've even seen him clear the table, do the dishes and put the kids to bed. There has been an incredible though gradual change.

Judy: My husband pitches in and helps. If anything, I sometimes subvert it somewhat because I was raised in a home where it was the role of the wife to do everything herself, so I automatically assume that it is now my turn to shoulder the burdens. In the beginning I reacted rather peculiarly when I found that while I was putting the kids to bed, he had done the dishes. I didn't know quite how to cope with the situation.

Norma: Do you now expect him to do the dishes?

Judy: No, I think that if he ever felt I took it for granted the whole thing would come to a grinding halt.

Norma: Joan, how about your husband?



Joan: He's not a pitcher-inner but he's very proud of my work and is glad that I'm working. As far as responsibility in the home is concerned I literally used to do everything but now, since women's liberation, I don't want to do it anymore. My husband plays a great role with the children, but as far as anything in the house goes, no. Bills, yes, but no other responsibilities. He would never dream of going to the market. If I asked him, he might but it just wouldn't enter his mind to do anything around the house. It's my duty to be a wife first, a mother second, a maid third and go to work, fourth. And yet, my husband wouldn't want me to give up one single thing.

Norma: Do you encounter problems in your family life as a result of your job? Carol?

Carol: The main problem is fatigue. I'm tired most of the time. There are things my husband and I could do together that we don't do because I'm so tired.

Norma: How about you, Judy?

Judy: I agree that fatigue is the biggest problem. I don't really know what it would be like to live in a state of not being fatigued.

Norma: Joan, do you find any problems in your family life are caused by your work?

Joan: Yes, because part-time work for me is really like full-time. There are the two days that I'm supposed to be home, but I never quite make it because there is always something I've forgotten or I have to run in to see a client. I never feel tired so that isn't one of my problems.

When two strong-willed people have separate interests it creates certain tensions. You have to learn to accommodate the different personalities in your family and give a lot to your job at the same time. I do a great deal with my family. I give more to my children than most people I know. Because I work, I feel I owe them extra time. But in my work I feel that I'm never doing quite enough.

Norma: I'd like to ask you if each of you is doing what you want to be doing?

Carol: As far as my job is concerned I am doing what I want to do. I can't imagine working in any other field. But in my life at home there are lots of things that I would like to do. I would like to read a book longer than 50 pages, by someone other than Agatha Christie. I took an extra month last summer and this year I am working three days a week. But I was only able to do that because I stayed in my job long enough to write my own ticket. I don't mean to sound overconfident but they didn't want

me to leave, so they were willing to take me on my terms after I had plugged away for ten years.

Norma: Fran, you have just recently started working again. Do you miss anything of your old life?

Fran: Yes. There are lots of things that I hated giving up like playing tennis a few mornings a week. It really was a lot of fun, but then, there are things I didn't mind giving up, the other accoutrements of suburbia. In a way, I am copping out from those. New neighbors' lunches, working in the hospital, helping with the thrift shop, and many other activities that I can do without. There were some fun things too. I miss seeing my friends. You feel you're out of the mainstream of suburban life and people stop calling you to do things because they think you can't go.

Norma: Helene, You've told us how you feel about your life? Is there anything you want to add?

Helene: I think that I have reached a point where I'm in a state of flux, where things that previously gratified me no longer do. I think time-wise I'm as involved as most people who work full-time. But the things that I'm involved in are not satisfying me. I think this goes back to the original thought of job-career-cop-out. The question really is "can a woman who has some educational background, and a certain amount of intelligence use it to any depth without having a specific job?"

I don't think for me the difference between being paid or not being paid matters. I think it's a question of what I'm doing. The real question is "can we use ourselves constructively without having a job?" During the past ten years I felt that I did, but now I'm beginning to question it.

I did not have a job while my children were young because, though my mother was not a working mother, we were brought up by a governess. I was determined that my children would not be brought up by governesses, that I was going to be there when they were young. But now they are all in school.

Norma: Maryalice, how do you feel about your life?

Maryalice: I spent a lot of time in the last year or so thinking about whether or not, if I had the last ten years to do over, I would have done the same thing. I don't think I would have. I think I would have probably continued working. But in one way I'm glad that I didn't. I don't have to suffer through any of my children's psychological ups and downs and worry about whether it was because I was out working. Because I think I would blame myself for a lot of it. But nonetheless if I were 23 again and I knew what I know now I would continue working.

Norma: Sande, are you doing what you want to be doing?

Sande: What I wanted was recognition and success, and earning money was very much a sign of those things. I did years of volunteer work in civil rights and every other field imaginable but it was all equally unrewarding because of the view in which volunteer work is held. I also worked for money, sometimes with satisfaction and other times without. I don't think anybody, man or woman, is completely satisfied with what he or she does. When I started the book on jobs it was because I didn't know what I wanted to do and because I wished that I had had such a book when I got out of college. My way of finding the answer to something was to do five years of research and write a book about it. When I finished the book, I found out I didn't want any of the jobs I had described. I wanted to write another book, which is what I am doing.

There are times when I resent my kids coming home from school and interrupting me but there is never a moment that I am bored, and there is never a moment that I am sorry that I'm doing all the things I'm doing, although there are many more things that I would like to do. But I look at my life and I compare it to many men and women who I know would take half of what I do and still be satisfied. That doesn't mean that I am always content or happy. It means that I don't envy anybody else. I envy certain people's success perhaps, but I don't envy what anybody else is doing.

Norma: Maryalice and Helene, do you envy girls who work?

Maryalice: I do.

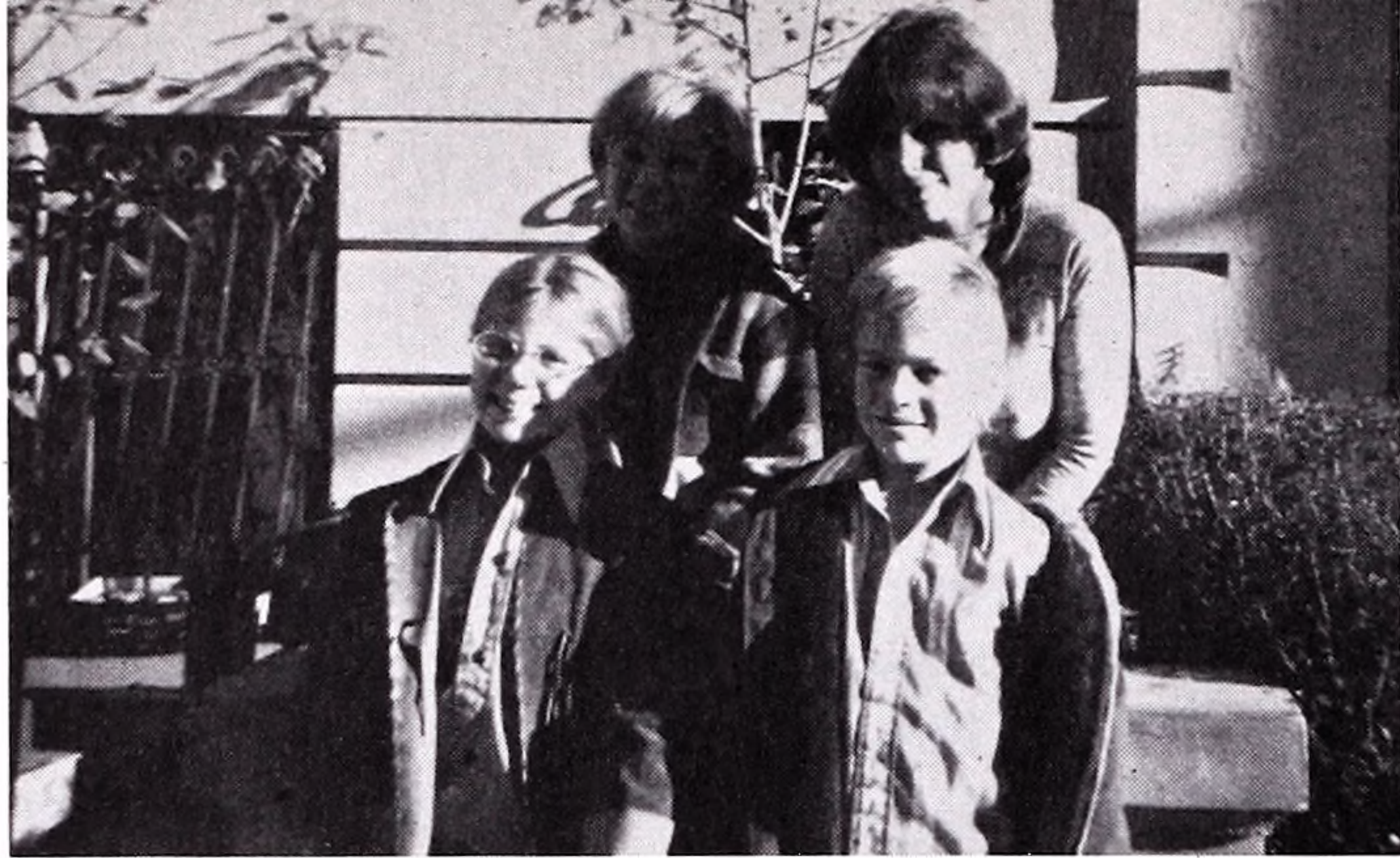
Norma: What do you envy?

Maryalice: The freedom from the children. If they are conditioned to seeing only a certain amount of you, that's all they expect.

Helene: I have a different problem. I am often not home when the kids get home. I am out at a meeting. And the children's constant questions are "do you have a meeting this afternoon?", "must you go to a meeting tonight?", "are you going to be home?" I am probably home less than Sande yet she is getting personal gratification in doing something that is self-fulfilling and still being there for her kids. Yes, I envy girls who are happy with their work.

Sande: No, it's not a question of time, because I am there when the kids come home from school. The typewriter is away. As far as they are concerned, I am as present at home as you are. It's just that I have something else in my life which doesn't get me as up-tight over them as you may get.

Maryalice: I think too that a lot of my dissatisfaction at this point is a kind of a lack of independence on my own part. Independence from the children, independence



*Sande Reisner Friedman
and family*

from my husband, independence from the house. Sometimes I think if I fell out the window tomorrow, they would get along without me. But right now, because I'm there, I'm somebody's mother, somebody's wife, I keep somebody's kitchen floor cleaned and that's about it. That's really my only claim to fame.

Norma: But that's important.

Maryalice: Well, your self-image is pretty important. It's more important to me than what anybody else thinks.

Sande: I know a woman who is bright, who is self-fulfilled, who does absolutely nothing with herself yet she earns everyone's respect because she has a self-image that is worthy of respect, and it has nothing to do with what she does. She is totally independent and self-sufficient without working and without doing any volunteer work. She's not boring to talk to, not boring to be with and not bored with herself.

Joan: When you have a low opinion of yourself, when you think in the back of your mind, "I'm going to escape, I'm going to do something and that's going to be the end of this feeling," it doesn't happen. You take yourself wherever you go and that's it. I hear myself described when I come into a party and I think, "God, if they only knew." I hear people say, "Oh is she fabulous. She has a career and kids and she's written a book and takes care of her husband." And I think, "if they really knew the story." I don't mean that my life is bad but—it's not the image people build up. We are all labelled. When somebody says, "What do you do?", why do they care, why can't we just be people?

Fran: Most people treat you as what you are. People treat you as a housewife if you are one. When I was "just a housewife" people didn't talk about politics with me, they didn't talk about anything interesting. My area was the family and the home and the children and that was it.

Maryalice: I don't find myself cut out of any conversations because, frankly, why should I be? I have more time to read than most people who work. I certainly have more time available to enhance my opinions about almost everything. And I do.

Joan: Most women I know look at a career or a job as their way out.

Helene: Not me. I think it just adds to what you already have.

Sande: There are moments when I'm sorry I don't have

a responsible job in an office with grownups. But I have learned to discipline myself and most of the time I'm inwardly fulfilled sitting at the typewriter. For the most part, I much prefer writing at home even though it's solitary and I have to set my own discipline. I don't have adult company; I don't have external responsibilities and I'm not earning a salary. But that's the choice I made. I made the choice of giving up the respect of the outside world, so to speak, in an office, of getting dressed up everyday and lunching with people. Which is what a career is.

Maryalice: That's the effect of not working that I miss more than anything. I could do freelance editorial work at home. But I have to be around people and get out. Working at home couldn't satisfy me for \$100,000 a year.

Norma: Judy, are you happy with what you are doing?

Judy: My work has no redeeming social value but I find it tremendously challenging. A lot of it is working with people and troubleshooting. I have certain short-range goals but no particular long-range ones. I don't want to get to the executive level. Maybe at some point my attitude will change. It's very prestigious for a woman just to be a systems analyst. But I would ultimately like to have a less rigid schedule. Having been out of the active field for five years, I lost an advantage which I hope to catch up on. A great many people in systems eventually do consulting and can make their own hours. My idea of success is not to work five days a week.

Norma: Recently, there was an article in the *New York Times* about three young mothers who had just completed medical training. One of them remarked that she felt sorry for her non-working sisters in suburbia who had to constantly drum up projects for themselves and who, she said, had no sense of future. How do you feel about that?

Fran: I've been in a consciousness-raising group in Chappaqua since last year. At one meeting, one girl said in all seriousness, "Do you know anybody who is even just a little bit happy in suburbia?" Everyone agreed with that. They are really not happy and they do drum up projects that become uninteresting. Everything is OK when it's new and exciting, but a point comes when there is really no meaning to it any more. Everyone is looking for some kind of meaning. A lot of them were married just out of college. They never had either jobs or careers and really wouldn't know where to start now. They are frustrated and scared, too, even though most of them are affluent enough and their husbands are agreeable enough that they could have jobs. They are just too scared. They don't know where to start.

Joan: People are constantly looking for something regardless of where they live or what they do. There

*Joan Feldman Hamburg
with son and daughter.*



seems to be a dimension missing in life for many people, particularly when they hit 30.

Norma: You said you feel that you are not doing enough.

Joan: That's what I'm trying to explain. We are all looking for something. I can't put my finger on what it is.

Carol: Most women fill their time with short-range projects, therefore they don't have a sense of future or continuity. A career or a job does have an on-going nature. I know that my school will be there for another 50 years and other schools will be too. I can see a continuum form outside of the home because my projects are not short-range.

Norma: Maryalice, do you feel a need to be productive in your leisure time to justify your staying home?

Maryalice: I'm compulsive. I can't spend an afternoon reading and feel as though I've produced anything. I have to do something with my hands. There has got to be a product. If there isn't any paycheck, there's got to be a product. I think it's the materialism that we all have ingrained in us.

Norma: How do you feel in relationship to working women? Do you feel embarrassed to say "I'm just a housewife"? Do you feel inferior?

Maryalice: No, the only reaction I have is sometimes one of jealousy if I meet someone who has a job I might like to have.

Helene: I don't feel inferior to working women at all. I think I do a lot of things that are just as meaningful as professionals and working people, it's just that I don't enjoy it as much as I'd like to.

Norma: Do any of you who work have a feeling of superiority in relation to women who don't work when you meet them socially?

Sande: Only when they themselves make you feel they're inferior. When they get terribly defensive about not working, they make you feel superior.

Judy: I feel very distressed when I encounter either college or high school friends who have never worked, people who were quite bright who turned into vegetables. I always think "there's got to be something better for them to do."

Norma: If you were starting college now, would you prepare for a specific profession?

Fran: I don't think I would. I'm really very happy with the education I got at Barnard. It was a wonderful liberal arts education and I just think if it had been more functional I wouldn't have the same background now. You can pick up anything toward your career as you are working, unless it's a profession like medicine. I think that the more classical and the more liberal an

education can be the more it is an education. I wouldn't change it.

Carol: The education Barnard gave me was a fine one. I didn't know what I wanted to do when I entered college and I didn't know when I got out either. I was the secretary to the president of a food-testing kitchen for one year and then went back to work at Barnard in one of the administrative offices. I liked it and realized that I could only advance in that field by getting a master's degree in educational administration. When I finally made a commitment to a career I began training for it.

Norma: If you had daughters, would you orient them towards a career?

Fran: I'm not sure I'd orient them consciously. I think that they might see by my example.

Sande: I think education is really irrelevant to a career in the sense that it's a question of knowing what you want to do and then going after it. I think liberal arts education as it is now is very bad and will probably not even exist 10 years from now. Kids today are not going to school because they don't want to sit through a lot of boring classes that have no meaning to them. A girl should think about what she wants to do whether it's leatherwork, macramé or carpentry or being an airplane pilot, a doctor or a lawyer. If it means being a doctor or a lawyer then you have to go to professional school and train for it. But graduate school is not an antidote to indecision. It does not help you decide what you want to do. It only helps you if you know what you want to do, and a graduate degree is required.

Maryalice: I took a battery of aptitude tests at NYU three years ago and found out something that somebody should have told me when I was fourteen. It was that I would have made a better engineer than anything else. I was then faced with five years of graduate school because I had had absolutely none of the prerequisites for engineering at Barnard. No math, no physics, no nothing. Half-way through Barnard before we chose our majors, somebody should have said, "You really ought to take a few of these aptitude tests. If you don't know what you want to do, maybe it will point you in the right direction." I think it really would have been worthwhile.

Resolves of a Rebbetzin

By Adrienne Aaron Rulnick '67



Leaving a Muscogee County school bus

When I arrived in the South with our five-week-old baby, my baggage was weighed down by two resolutions. First, that as the wife of a new rabbi, I was going to work very hard at being a good *rebbetzin*, although not at the expense of our daughter; second, that Southern politics were at worst hopeless and at best not susceptible to a young, liberal carpet-bagger-type like me. Ergo, my Barnard-sharpened desires for political or community activity would be postponed until Arthur's two-year contract was up and we were northward, homeward bound.

That was nearly two-and-a-half years ago and Arthur is still rabbi of a 150-family Conservative Jewish congregation in Columbus, Georgia. With my full agreement, he has recently signed a new two-year contract; we've both been busy and happy here.

How fare my resolves? As for the *rebbetzin* role, I'm on the board of the Hadassah and synagogue sisterhood organizations and on the program committee of a study club whose topics are wide-ranging but whose membership is all Jewish. My attendance at meetings is exemplary! I also advise our synagogue teen-age activities. As for our daughter, she is happy, energetic and outgoing with devoted friends from two to sixty. So if my goals in these areas haven't been met, it isn't for lack of trying.

Resolution two hasn't remained so pristine, which is the major reason for this article. I have become an active member of a local Human Relations Council, whose efforts, this year, are directed toward making school integration work. I hesitated getting involved because we have no children in the public schools. I knew I was inviting the appellation of "outside agitator," a label loosely and frequently applied. But I found myself seeing too many people working to defeat integration and busing, while too few "right-minded" people were speaking out. If not an arm-chair liberal, I was a checkbook-liberal, donating whatever we could afford to the NAACP Legal Defense Fund, ADA, Common Cause, *etc.* (but only our mailman and our accountant know for sure). It wasn't enough.

Many small incidents led from my activity in the Jewish community to civil rights advocacy in the larger community, a small step two long years in

the making.

I remember the high school junior in my youth group who interrupted a discussion on school integration to state, "but Mrs. Rulnick, there has been 'freedom of choice' ever since I've been in school. How can that be taken away from us?" She was just born in 1954—the year of *Brown v. the Board of Education*—and I realized then that another whole generation of children had been denied the opportunity to equal education in Columbus. ("Freedom of choice" is an open-enrollment system which has sustained segregated school systems in the South.)

There was the fact that the 50-year-old synagogue custodian was only "Bennie" or "the boy" but my five-week-old baby was immediately greeted respectfully as "Miss Debbie" by this gentleman. There was the incident I unwittingly provoked by paying an older woman \$1 an hour to babysit and wash dishes and to drive herself to our home. Her former employer, who had four children, called her "uppity" when she then asked for a raise from 50¢ an hour and finally ordered her to "drive yourself over here this minute and be happy with 75¢ and your job!". There was the hesitant, uncomprehending look on the face of our cleaning woman her first day at work when we innocently asked her to sit at the table with us (Arthur is home for lunch everyday).

Then a "friend" called to discuss a problem: how to explain to her third-grader that his black schoolfriend was not welcome at his birthday party. She resolved it by telling him that only children who would be his friends for life should be invited to something special like a birthday party (since they were in the process of building a new home in an all-white neighborhood the friendship obviously had no future). She also told me that since she was taking the children out to eat, she wanted to spare the black child any embarrassment if someone *else* became unpleasant. My advice was to invite the black friend; childhood friendships were not often eternal but at least she would not prejudice her son's view of his friend. She wasn't impressed.

Last spring, we entertained a black speaker at a synagogue adult-education program with dinner in our home preceding the program. He mentioned this in his talk, with the following telephone call the next day: "Adrienne, did you

really have a colored person to dinner?" I assured the caller that we had. She replied, "Well, at least I have improved over my own mother—she had separate dishes for our maids. I guess it doesn't bother you because you're from the North."

Then there was the congregant who assured us that Julian Bond was the "worst radical racist" he could think of, in the course of George Wallace's re-election campaign which featured warnings that if Wallace were defeated, black state troopers might pull your wife over some dark night on the highway. . . . This same congregant told us he had heard on good authority that two black children had emasculated a white boy in the men's room of a local discount store. Two days later the paper printed a flat denial of the rumor by the Chief of Police who said local store owners were being besieged with calls about the incident although *none* of them knew anything about it.

Arthur's sermons had dealt with racism, integration and busing and he finally wrote an article in our congregational bulletin about how racial stereotypes revealed prejudice. He was attacking the use in the Jewish community of the word *shvartze* which is Yiddish for black but has developed a derogatory connotation. Yes, he had written before "All in the Family" ever appeared.

So in August, one week before the scheduled opening of public schools under a court-approved busing plan, I arranged for a babysitter and accompanied Arthur to a meeting of the Columbus Human Relations Council, a biracial citizens group working generally toward creating better racial understanding, composed of several ministers, teachers and the some special types. Like the old-time civil rights advocate, president of the local NAACP, who responded to a mention that even some whites who favored integration rejected busing because of hardships to some children with "Well, suh, all I know is that you can't get a pig out of the mud without getting dirty yourself!" And the radicalized white reporter from the black *Columbus Times* with fresh bruises from a police-demonstrators confrontation; he was a former Navy career man. There were the black teachers, mostly old and female, while the white



At the rally to "Make Our School System Work This Fall"

teachers tended to be young and of either sex. There were also a few concerned, liberal individuals who remained undeterred by the rumor that the Human Relations Council was a Communist-front organization and on the FBI subversive list.

One of the two black city councilmen was present and told us that he had arranged for the use of a local auditorium if we could organize a pro-integration citizens' meeting for Thursday night. This was Tuesday night. Lester Maddox has just appeared at a large, well-organized, anti-busing rally and the newspapers were full of reports of court injunctions preventing the school opening. The summer had been explosive and hot; the black community was seething. The white community was scared, but not at all convinced that busing had any merits for solving either school or community problems. And President Nixon had just courageously declared himself against busing. (He ran second only to Wallace in Georgia in the last election.)

Overriding the initial objections that 48 hours was not enough time for an effective counteroffensive, the Council decided that it was imperative to show the community and the besieged school board that there was support for school integration and busing. To attract a wider audience than might respond to a Council-sponsored meeting, we adopted

the unwieldy title "Citizens to Make our Schools Work This Fall." We would have a group of speakers representing prominent citizens, the clergy, educators and, at my suggestion, students with school leadership positions. The councilman, who was in many respects the instigator of our meeting, declined any public appearance to avoid politicizing the meeting although he did make remarks from the audience Thursday night. The reward for my suggestion was a place on the planning committee, with the job of getting the students to speak. With no time to arrange for a sitter, I invited our committee to meet over lunch at my house the next day to draw up our final agenda and to arrange publicity.

By Wednesday noon I found myself hostessing the most interesting guests we had ever had. Arthur joined us for lunch and when he foolishly left the house for a few minutes, he was unanimously nominated keynote speaker. After a frantic hour on the phone, we completed our speakers' list and sat down to lunch (now I had had black guests to lunch as well as to dinner). I was appropriately ribbed about my china—brown on the outside and white inside—but the two hours we spent together that Wednesday resulted in about 150 people present Thursday night.

I was very proud of Arthur's address that night, which we listened to in excerpt the next day on the black radio station,

but we were all most impressed with the students, a black girl and a white boy. They eloquently stated their intentions to make integration work and defied their parents to stop them. The audience was enthusiastic and expressed confidence in Columbus and the potential for new black-white cooperation. We were enthused, even elated, after the meeting and the haggard committee members greeted one another like old friends.

Now it is three months later and I am still determined to allow the children of this community to learn and to live together fruitfully. But I am not elated anymore. I've talked to white teenagers who have been intimidated and roughed up by black schoolmates; more significant, I have heard enough to realize now that parents *can* frustrate the best intentions of their children. Elementary school children parrot their parents' many prejudices and the high school students I know are frustrated by such actions as the cancellation of all school social activities until after Christmas or later. When they requested the opportunity to prove that integrated school social activities could be successful, they were refused—there is too much fear of what *might* happen. The Human Relations Council request for an ESAP (a federal Emergency School Assistance Program) grant as a citizens group to aid integration has been delayed and now is supposedly lost in Atlanta. I had volunteered to work on this program and Arthur had been asked to serve on its advisory board. While red tape delays our action and good intentions, this first year of real school integration is nearing midway with small grievances and big problems developing unchecked. Although thus far, school is going on without incident, the anti-busing forces still besiege the courts and the media. But only the pitifully few Council members or members of other similar groups have, it seems to me, the potential to make integration successful. And the larger community doesn't know we exist. [Before we went to press, the request had been denied; the Council was muddling through.—Ed.]

To go back a moment, let me share some of the frustrations we encountered with the mass media and slanted news. The reporter on our planning committee for the citizens' meeting personally



carried a press release to the three local newspapers (one black, the other two jointly owned), two television and several radio stations on Wednesday, immediately after lunch. One television station never used a word of our release or covered the meeting at all despite two follow-up calls I know about (I made one myself when its noon news on Thursday was silent and was promised a spot on their 6 o'clock news). The other station had a one-line announcement of the meeting before it took place and no coverage afterwards. Only the black radio station played up the meeting or bothered to cover it in depth; the newspapers had a short announcement Thursday and no coverage. Yet, every gathering, march, protest and court action of the anti-integration forces was prominently featured, often with interviews and pictures. If one had any misgivings about busing, he would have to be totally uninformed to miss the opportunity for getting together with like-minded individuals. On the other hand, the "pro" people were unlikely to know about the Council or the meeting. None of the people I personally called had heard about the meeting in advance; dear souls, they nearly all came. This experience alone might have motivated me to continue to work for better race relations in our community. I certainly have more understanding of

the frustrations of the minority! I doubt that Columbus is unique.

The only lesson I can derive at this point is that sitting home waiting to be called to change the world is foolish. The opportunity for action already exists, but it must be sought out. At the very least, it is a sure way to meet new people and to squelch a nagging conscience.

Tenth Birthday

Floating years.
My grandmother,
Breathing cosmetics
And snapdragons,
Told her dream:
She would return
A ballerina.
Those garden shoes,
Straw white
Woven,
And her painted toes
Slipping through
As though it were
A surprise.
I tried to dress her feet
In toe slippers,
Ribbioned
And shining.
Later, She carried the Lazy Susan
As though a dictionary
Sat on her head.

The backyard was tinted
With the scent
Of paper Japanese fans.
I too folded
Delicately beside a friend
Posing for photos.
Mother had draped me
In petticoats.
Flickering
I thought
I will come back
As a fire fly.

Quick quick.
The candles blew out.
Pinching my eyes until
They felt the empty smoke.
Oh God, On my tenth birthday
When I would save the last candle
To stuff under my pillow,
I made my child's wish
For universal brotherhood.

I denied the prince, glass shoe,
And all.
Folding and wishing
For everyone else.

Frances Padorr '72

This poem, like all the others in the issue, was among a group by Barnard poets read at Alumnae Council.

Doing the Job

By Irene-Mary Lang Howard '48

This is not meant to be an impartial account of women in business, or a story of great triumph and valuable career. It is the subjective account of one woman's awareness of the business world; an account of compromise between what should be and what is, an evaluation of priorities and acceptance of limitations.

I think it is important that every woman, who returns to work, as I did, after a number of years as a wife and mother, knows that she plays an ambiguous role and that she must determine where her primary loyalties lie.

Before I started to write this evening, and I write when I should be sleeping, I memorized for the third time "Friends, Romans, Countrymen, lend me your ears . . ." with Dan my current high school freshman. My four-year-old wanted to know what that man would do with his ears if he lent them and my oldest son, a senior, ordered three bacon sandwiches as he turned on his stereo. My daughter called from Texas because she was depressed. My husband wanted me to get some cigarettes if I was going out. I wasn't, but I did.

Not one of these things was of major importance. If I had not been available, each member of my family would have survived without serious trauma. But the sum total of many such evenings gives relevance to my life. It is important that I am not too rushed, preoccupied or tired to help out. It is equally important that I consider these things interesting, humorous, dramatic or satisfying and that they continue to remain so. For these reasons I do not have a career, I have a job.

I have a good 40-hour, five-day job. It has many fringe benefits, including optional retirement at 55 (for women only), pleasant surroundings, interesting co-workers and an ever-changing group of customers. I make a yearly income in five figures. I sell advertising by phone. I enjoy it for a number of very specific reasons and recommend it to other women to consider.

Number one is money. I, in essence, write my own paycheck. I work on salary and commission and earn more than many college-educated men and most women. I do not feel that the salary difference between other professions and the professional salesperson is completely justified, but as long as it exists, if one is

working for money, it is well worth considering.

Secondly, selling uses to the highest degree those intangible skills that are among the most important products of a good education: the ability to analyze problems, suggest logical solutions, and present them in a clear, meaningful way. It is fun to think quickly and precisely on your feet. There is a tremendous exhilaration in matching mind against mind. You know and your customers know that there's been an open consideration, a valid evaluation and a reasoned decision.

Thirdly, you work with people—all kinds of people with varied motivations and backgrounds. You find out how they think and dream. What they want and what they are afraid of. What they believe and how good, cautious, imaginative, lazy, intelligent or spend thrifty they may be. When you talk to a man about his business, you are talking about his favorite subject and you feel involved in furniture making or oil well core drilling, or the teaching of the deaf, the profit and loss margin in restaurants, or the difficulties in getting good Indian jewelry.

Lastly, your success is immediately evident to both yourself and others. A big sale is like instant stardom with power and glory and money in one beautiful gilded package. Weeks of hard work and depression are redeemed in one moment. Once you have experienced this exaltation you never forget it and it's what keeps salesmen selling.

When I speak of selling I mean selling as a profession as opposed to "peddling." A professional sales person is chosen for integrity and intelligence to represent a dependable company; to sell a product that is worth its pride to selected customers. Such a sales person is not only taught everything about the product but also how to present it to solve customer needs. I am not speaking of door-to-door gimmickry; of high pressure brush and vacuum cleaner sales.

This is not to say that you cannot sell to a broad residential market. Many women are making between \$15,000 and \$20,000 as area distributors for cosmetics and cleaning compounds. I prefer to sell to businessmen who can profit from my product. Unfortunately, out West, the majority of firms in the business-to-business markets as yet do not employ women in sales.

Women are most readily accepted as equals to men in real estate and insurance. When women are willing to devote themselves to their jobs they have had outstanding performances, but there are many firms still reluctant to hire women because they have found that women lacked the urgency and work energy of being the prime support of their families, or they have been extremely competitive, and sometimes devious, taking advantage of many easy going, basically chivalrous, male associates.

Nevertheless, I feel that the number of women in insurance and real estate will increase and it is not hard to understand. As a retiring real estate broker in Tucson said, "You give a lady, bless her heart, \$1,200 commission on one house after she's been clearing \$38 after baby sitting, lunches and stockings, and you've got a tiger on your hands."

So far, I've referred to opportunities for women without specific professional training. Unfortunately, professional women here in the Southwest are poorly paid. Last year, the teachers of Scottsdale, one of the wealthier communities in America, went on strike to raise the starting wage above \$6,600 per year. On the other hand, though salaries are low, there is a need for all kinds of professionals simply because of the sudden and fantastic growth of this part of the country. Many professional men are very willing to work with women, but cannot find any to share their professional loads. Of course, in private practice, you command your own salary. If you work for another, your income once again drops on the salary scale.

As I consider professional opportunities, it seems to me more important that there are opportunities rather than what they pay. Women in the professions work for far more than money. In all types of work, there are millions of women who work primarily to satisfy emotional and intellectual needs. How important these other needs are, is, to me, the difference between a job and a career. One woman's job can be another's career, depending on her subjective view of it. I feel that a job demands my time, intelligence, interest and energy. A career demands a part of my soul.

A successful career becomes a number-one priority. Husband and family may have to "fit in"—albeit happily and harmoniously. Do you marry a man who

will accept your career or do you quit your job when your husband is transferred? There are a few women that can be completely successful both in their careers and in their families, but I fear there are as few universal women as there are universal men. For most of us it takes single-minded dedication to achieve real success. If we have success in both parts of our lives, I venture neither is as complete as possible. However, the great power of woman is to accommodate, and to compromise. It is the only way we have been able to survive in two worlds. But again I feel it terribly important that we are aware where we stand if we are ever compelled to make a choice and that we accept this fact without conflict even when we pray for "no contest."

To realize and accept a dual role is part of the power of the older woman who returns to work after her children are in school. Whether returning to a chosen profession or starting for the first time, she brings a wide view, an ability to adapt and an emotional maturity that makes her a valuable employee. The demand for her is growing.

My own problem in returning to work was not my age, but my lack of technical skills. It was difficult to convince anyone at first that the ability to think was marketable, especially without typing or specific background. The salary range for my abilities ten years ago in Albuquerque was about \$214 a month (today it would be about \$300). That didn't stretch very far. Although I had taught school privately, I did not have a teaching certificate. Although I majored in religion, the only religious-education people being paid were ministers. I turned to the University of New Mexico. Although I had never taken any courses there, the employment office was most interested in helping. They made suggestions, gave me confidence and also gave me an introduction to the company I now work for. I was engaged as a customer representative—a trouble shooter, order taker, good-will ambassador and a listening ear for all the faults and failings of big business. In my unit were graduate majors in English, Anthropology and Mathematics. From this beginning, I moved into sales and then into management and finally back to sales in Phoenix. If I had not gone into sales, I probably would earn \$7,000 a year now.

Well, there it is: My observations,

feelings and opinions of the business world. I have written many pages and rejected them because they sounded bitter to me. The business world is not fair to women but then we have not always been fair either. We have wanted to keep our privileges while seeking equality. We have used our female powers to manipulate men, just as they have stolen our mental capabilities for almost nothing. Some women have behaved stupidly and outrageously and made headlines. Thousands of others work daily with dignity, objectivity and brilliance, and these make it easier for all of us. From these will evolve more and more opportunities. I am not patient. I have only 10 or 20 years left. But every fiber of my being and every logical thought abhors revolution as destructive. I work to add momentum to evolution. In the meantime, I enjoy my privileges and mean to trade them in wisely. After all, privilege and equality are antonyms.

*Seventeen Warnings
in Search
of a Feminist Poem*

- 1 Beware of the man who denounces ambition;
his fingers itch under his gloves.
- 2 Beware of the man who denounces war
through clenched teeth.
- 3 Beware of the man who denounces women writers;
his penis is tiny & cannot spell.
- 4 Beware of the man who wants to protect you;
he will protect you from everything but himself.
- 5 Beware of the man who loves to cook;
he will fill your kitchen with greasy pots.
- 6 Beware of the man who loves your soul;
he is a bullshitter.
- 7 Beware of the man who denounces his mother;
he is a son of a bitch.
- 8 Beware of the man who spells son of a bitch as one word;
he is a hack.
- 9 Beware of the man who loves death too well;
he is taking out insurance.
- 10 Beware of the man who loves life too well;
he is a fool.
- 11 Beware of the man who denounces psychiatrists;
he is afraid.
- 12 Beware of the man who trusts psychiatrists;
he is in hock.
- 13 Beware of the man who picks your dresses;
he wants to wear them.
- 14 Beware of the man you think is harmless;
he will surprise you.
- 15 Beware of the man who cares for nothing but books;
he will run like a trickle of ink.
- 16 Beware of the man who writes flowery love letters;
he is preparing for years of silence.
- 17 Beware of the man who praises liberated women;
he is planning to quit his job.

Erica Mann Jong '63

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Women's Lib, Italian Style

By Sheila M. Goldberg '63

When you sneeze in Italy, someone might say, *Salute e figli maschi*, or "Health and male children."

Not long ago, a documentary film on the economic conditions in Sardegna was shown on Italian television. When a fisherman was interviewed about his personal situation and expectations he lamented that his greatest burden was the fact that he was childless, that no one would take care of him in his old age, that he had no one to help him in his work or to comfort him. His pathetic looks and woeful complaints were very effective until another fisherman spoke up and told the interviewer that the man had five children. "That is true," said the man, "but they are all female."

These are just two examples of the traditional Italian attitude toward the sexes. You don't have to probe very far into Italian social or legal life to find great disparities in the treatment of men and women. Until nearly two years ago women could be imprisoned for adultery. (Men were liable if they were discovered committing adultery in their own marriage beds.) Contraception and diffusion of birth control information was illegal until last year. The new Fortuna-Baslini divorce law is under unremitting attack by the Demochristian Party, *Il Movimento Sociale Italiano* party, which is the neo-fascist party, and quite vociferously by the Church itself. Although conservative forces were not able to defeat the Fortuna-Baslini divorce law in the legislature, the law was passed under the *referendum abrogativo* law, which was pushed through the legislature ahead of the divorce law, and as a condition to its passage. Though referendum as a means of abolishing some unjust law seems reasonable, at closer look it becomes clear that the law was passed only as a possible remedy to the new-born divorce law. The "referendum people" have already collected over a million signatures on petitions calling for the referendum on divorce (500,000 signatures are required to request a referendum), and if no new compromise is reached, the country will go to the ballot box to decide whether to confirm or reject the principle of divorce in Italy.

In Sicily, if a male suitor is rejected he can win the female of his choice by kidnapping and violating her. The girl and her family then have to accept the

unwanted marriage to restore their "honor." It was headline news all over Italy two years ago when a young girl named Viola denounced her rapist-would-be-husband to the police and had him put in jail instead of marrying him. Still the tradition of kidnap followed by marriage is respected and it is the rare case when the girl refuses to go along. Just recently, a 14-year-old girl refused to marry her abductor, and during an investigation which followed, it was discovered that the child's own mother had induced the man to kidnap her daughter.

Every visitor to Rome knows of the smartly dressed, beautiful prostitutes of Via Veneto, but the girls are actually part of the landscape every night and every day, for that matter, on all busy thoroughfares. The *case di tolleranza* were shut down in 1958 to cure the blight of prostitution (for the 1960 Olympic Games, it is said) but the only result of the closing was to throw the girls out into the street. Prostitution is not looked on by many as exploitation of women, or as corruption of the male-female relationship, but as a necessity to be tolerated and not examined too closely. Even when prostitutes are murdered, often by their "protectors" the event is looked upon as an occupational hazard. Prostitution is abhorred by the "nice" people and the Church. But there is very little understanding of the prostitutes' plight. She is utterly an outcast. The insult that rises most frequently to Italian lips is perhaps *figlio di puttana* or "son of a whore."

About a month ago an incident occurred which showed me just how the word "prostitute" is used as an insult in another context. The women of a feminist group called *Il Collettivo per la Lotta Femminista* (Collective for the Feminist Struggle) have recently rented an apartment in a residential section of Rome for their headquarters. In this empty apartment, devoid of either chairs or tables, the women meet once a week or whenever they feel it necessary. After a meeting of last year, the last three women to leave the headquarters were stopped by the police as they were going to their car. The police asked to see their documents (everyone in Italy is required to carry an identity card) and the information thereupon was recorded by the police. The police then informed the women that someone had called them to

"Prostitution is not looked on . . . as exploitation . . . but as a necessity to be tolerated. . . ."

". . . if a male suitor is rejected he can win the female of his choice by . . . violating her."

Sheila Goldberg, who has been living in Italy for several years, is involved in a variety of communications projects over there.

“There is no tradition of feminism in Italy. . . .”

denounce a “meeting place of prostitutes” in the building. The three women answered to the effect that no female could walk the street at night or even drive a car without being considered a prostitute by male standards of thinking. They were reprimanded by the police who told them to “watch what they say.” It was clear that the police knew that the women weren’t prostitutes, and that they had been attending some sort of left-wing political meeting and that women involved in left-wing politics were prostitutes or as good as.

There is no tradition of feminism in Italy; no women’s suffrage movement. Even Women’s Liberation here did not start with women. (In 1903, a split-off group of women of the Socialist Party wrote a document on women’s liberation calling for the very same things the feminists are agitating for today, child care centers, equal opportunity in education and work, equal salaries, etc., but this group was a small, splinter group and nothing came of their proposals.) Although women have always participated in the left-wing movements, they have been allied to and submerged into the larger, male revolutionary movements. It was Togliatti, the Communist leader, who, after the Second World War, fought for and obtained the vote for women in Italy.

Many wonder today if Togliatti suspected how much of a conservative force women would become. The majority of male voters have traditionally voted for the parties of the left, whereas the majority of female voters, who constitute an absolute majority, vote traditionally for the Christian Democrats, which, along with the other conservative parties, has chosen to do battle over divorce. The assumption is that the women, for the most part, can be convinced that divorce is damaging to them (and in Italy where there is hardly any alternative to marriage offered to women, this threat may be very real) and that the majority of women will carry the day for the conservative forces. If the law on divorce is abrogated, it will seem a mandate for the conservative parties and a reinforcement of the Catholic Church’s power in the sovereign state of Italy.

Women’s liberation started on the initiative of a small, articulate group of progressive socialists and leftists, who

call themselves the Radical Party. The Radical Party has no representation either in the Senate nor in the House of Deputies. Its strength lies in the citizen groups it forms to oppose or support government proposals. Thus the L.I.D., or the *Lega Italiana per il Divorzio* came into being when the Fortuna-Baslini divorce law was introduced and discussed in the House. The L.I.D. organized demonstrations in the Piazza Navona, filled petitions with thousands of signatures of supporters of the divorce law, and even held a long hunger strike vigil in Piazza Navona while the law was being discussed in the Senate. The theme chosen by the Radical Party for their October, 1971, congress was “Without the secular party one cannot build either a left-wing alternative or a liberal, socialist society.” The Radical Party is for separation of Church and State in Italian government, civil rights, and a wider participation of the public in political affairs. Another one of their citizen groups is called L.I.A.C., or *la Lega Italiana per l’Abrogazione del Concordato*—a group to press for breaking the ties between the government and the Vatican. In the early spring of 1970, when the divorce law had just been passed, the Radical Party turned its sights to a new area. When the Radical Party formed the M.L.D., or *Il Movimento per la Liberazione della Donna*, it seemed as if the move was merely one of keeping up with other new-left groups.

The Radicals invited women to seminars to discuss women’s problems. Initially, the meetings were mixed with both men and women taking part. The general feeling on the part of the women during this period was appreciation of the interest the men were taking in their problems, until it became clear that this new women’s liberation movement was to be subject to the overall aims of the male-dominated Radical Party. By October, men were generally excluded from the meetings. In February, 1971, the *Movimento per la Liberazione della Donna* held a congress on abortion in a local theater. The M.L.D. needed wider attendance than their own group could provide since their group consisted still largely of men, so they invited other women to participate. From the outset, the M.L.D. found itself in conflict with more militant groups. The militants resented that the meeting had been

“Men were curious and annoyed that they were not included. . . .”

organized formally, as a congress. They wanted an open meeting, an assembly. Their disruptions of the meeting won this initial goal. The organizing committee left the stage and joined the public. A newspaper reporter supplied a microphone and floor discussion was on its way. Even after the meeting had been changed to a free-form discussion, one young man was very anxious to read a paper he had prepared on prostitution. He was told flatly that the women were not interested in his findings, or his opinions. The general reaction of the men at the meeting to being told shut up was an eye-opener to the women. The men were perhaps some of the most radical, liberal, progressive thinkers and politicians of the day. Still, they swore and shouted and bullied for the right to run the meeting while the women listened or asked permission to speak. This congress-assembly was a point of departure for many smaller groups and gave women's liberation the first publicity it had ever received in the national press. (Needless to say the publicity was all of the negative kind, but at least somehow the press accepted that the women had met to discuss abortion—what they couldn't accept was how the women misbehaved.)

Since that meeting, the *Movimento per la Liberazione della Donna* has taken on as its political objective the legalizing of abortion in Italy. This campaign, naturally, complies with the overall policy of the Radical Party because it implies another head-on clash with the Catholic Church. Other feminist groups support the M.L.D. in its agitation for abortion but prefer to state their goal as the freedom either to have as well as to not have babies at any specific time. The M.L.D. has begun to seek and collect self-denunciations of women who have either undergone abortions or performed abortions on others, in a campaign similar to the one fought in France. The form to be signed and sent in to the M.L.D. headquarters (which is the same as the Radical Party headquarters) appeared in the Radical Party's newspaper, No. 132, July, 1971.

Besides the M.L.D., there are *Rivolta Femminista*, which grew out of the first seminars called by the Radical Party; *La Fronte Italiana per la Liberazione della Donna*, which fought for the acceptance of birth control; *La Federazione Italiana per la Lotta Femminista*, a split-off

group from the Communist Party and *La Compagna*, an orthodox, Marxist group, and *Il Collettivo per la Lotta Femminista*, about which I will go into further detail. I don't say this is a definitive list of the existing feminist groups but it is a good look at the range and diversities of the groups.

During the spring of 1971, the women of *Il Collettivo per la Lotta Femminista* decided on an "action," and presented a photographic exhibit in Piazza Navona on Mother's Day. The women passed out printed handbills entitled "Who are you really," set up the exhibit, mainly pictures and ads clipped out of local magazines and newspapers (the theme being modern advertising as it is aimed at women), met and talked with people in the piazza as they came up to look at the show and ask questions about it. One of the most revealing discoveries the women made at the exhibit was the reaction of men to the small, white paper on one of the tables. The paper asked those interested in learning more about the collective to sign here. Then came the punchline—"women only." Men were curious and annoyed that they were not included, and that their interest was not solicited by the women.

Il Collettivo has a base now, that empty apartment I mentioned earlier. I attended my first meeting in the fall. When I arrived at nine, the appointed hour, I found six women, sitting on the floor talking quietly. I was offered a cushion and sat down. A Turkish woman who works at the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization was telling the others of the unfair treatment women receive at the FAO. One woman secretary, she said, who suffered from a painful arthritis in her knee, asked permission from her male superior to wear pants in the office. The request was granted after the woman presented a note from her doctor. The other women then wanted to be allowed to wear pants to work and were told that they could only if they had valid medical reasons. One woman presented a note, from a doctor friend of the family, to her superior who tore the note up saying, "I don't believe it," and then asked the woman if she wanted to be transferred to another department. Slowly, as we listened to the Turkish woman, others filtered in and took places against the walls until the walls were lined with women, some young, some

not so young, some thin, some not so thin, some pretty, and others not so pretty. There were other Americans there, too, perhaps, five or six out of 40. After fits and starts, the discussion moved along the lines which define the main conflict within the movement now: between political involvement and contemplation-consciousness raising. The group is very diversified. Those who have had more contact with the communists and, perhaps, with the student movements, press for political action, whereas others would like to examine their internal problems, understand their personal oppression and conditioning better first before taking public action. The problem is not insoluble. A system of small groups was worked out—women would meet in small groups of seven or eight and discuss problems that come up within the group. The groups will work under the three general headings of work, school and sexuality. (I haven't gone into the problems in education; that's another story.)

Clearly this is new terrain for all of us, but we are beginning to explore it. Personally, I had some doubts about how much I could have in common with Italian girls of my age and of how much value an Italian women's liberation movement might have for me. I sometimes think it would be worthwhile to call some of my American girl friends over to thrash things out with them. I am at the beginning too and don't know what the answers are either. The questions, yes, the problems, yes, the pain, yes, but the solutions, no. Italian, American, Turkish, whatever, we are all in the same boat and our similarities are stronger than our differences. I recognize that women's liberation might not even be the answer, but it is worth a try. The Italian women are trying.

Sunday School Neurosis

Nine years old
and going to have a baby.

Guess I'll have to
tell somebody soon,
before they see it
happening.

I learned about it
just last month, that
Mary had a baby,
and they say
that she was doing nothing,
just like me, and then
it happened.

I know that when it happens
they won't believe
that it's a Jesus.
I'll have to wait
till he can talk,
and tell them who he is.

They'll think it's just another baby,
that I picked it up somewhere
like on a public toilet seat,
(they say it happens just that way.)
Everyone believed Mary back then
right from the beginning.
But I guess they didn't have so much
to worry them
in Bethlehem.

Carol Latham '72

Giving Up Work After 25 Years, or, Life Begins at 45

By Ursula Price Roberts '44

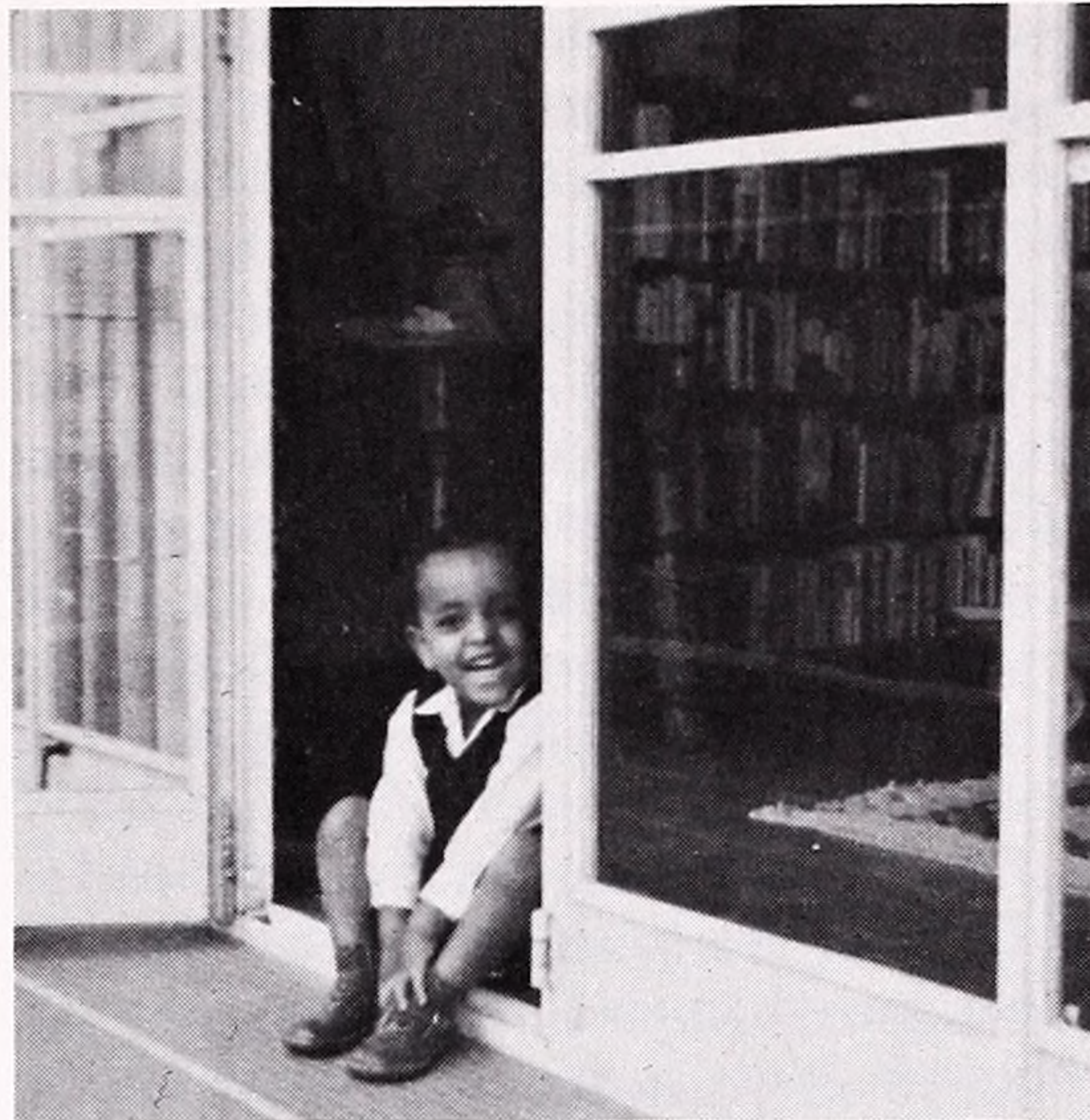
Our little boy was born August 18, 1967, two days before we arrived in Ethiopia; but at that time we had no idea that he was waiting for us there and that having come as a childless couple, we would be leaving in three years as a family of three.

A week after our arrival, while we in Addis Ababa were beginning to look for a house, furniture, a car, and other necessities, a tiny baby was abandoned in a town 30 miles south of the capital and taken to one of the orphanages run by the Haile Sellassie I Foundation. And that was where, 26 months later (after a two-year contract in the Central Medical Library for me) we finally met Yosef Haile Sellassie, who is now Joseph Haile Sellassie (Buzzie) Roberts.

We first seriously considered adopting a child during the second year of our stay in Ethiopia, when we got to know a couple who had adopted two small Ethiopian boys, and when other friends of ours became the parents of an 18-month-old orphan girl. Having previously investigated the ways and means of adoption in Britain we had discovered that the agencies there had an upper age limit of 40 or 45 so that at 45 and 49 we were too old, and besides, one of us would have had to be resident in the United Kingdom for at least six months during the probationary period while the social worker assessed the child's adjustment to the adoptive parents and vice versa.

During the second year of my contract, the idea grew in our minds and to have a child of our own became more and more important to us. All I had to do was to finish my contract, and, fortunately, my Ethiopian colleague was well able to take over when I left my office at the Medical Library for the last time September 30, 1969.

There are several orphanages in Addis Ababa run by different agencies: the Ethiopian Nutrition Institute (formerly the Ethio-Swedish Nutrition Unit) has a small one, also the Municipality of Addis Ababa, and the Haile Sellassie I Foundation. The Foundation is wealthy, and in addition to its orphanages, in which His Imperial Majesty takes special interest, it runs a school for the blind, a hospital for indigent patients, and helps in various ways to rehabilitate the handicapped. Our friends, however, had not found their children with the help



Buzzie Roberts in Hong Kong, 1970

of any of these agencies, and because of this the legal adoption procedure had been difficult and expensive for them (the orphanages have their own lawyers who will pilot adoptive parents through the courts).

At the beginning, we had a fairly definite idea that we wanted a girl between one and two, but at the first orphanage I visited (that run by the Ethiopian Nutrition Institute) the only available children were boys! The girls were already in process of adoption by Swedish families, or else their relatives did not want to give them up. The Ethiopian authorities have no upper-age limit, nor do they object to foreign nationals adopting, and many of the foreigners who take Ethiopian children into their families are Swedish. White Americans are the only foreigners who meet with any difficulty, and they have to try to make private adoption arrangements, because the agencies will not handle their applications.

Ever since we first defined our desire to adopt a child in Ethiopia we had examined our motives, dissected them, and suffered occasional misgivings. How was I, for example, middle-aged and for more than 20 years a career woman, going to adjust to a life of domesticity, devoted to the needs and upbringing of a small child? I realized I knew little about children—had, in fact, always been wary of them! We did not even know many young children, for our friends were middle-aged too, and their children were teenagers or grown up. What was it that made us look forward so much to having a child of our own that, to me,

each day spent at work was impatiently crossed off on the calendar as my "retirement" date drew nearer?

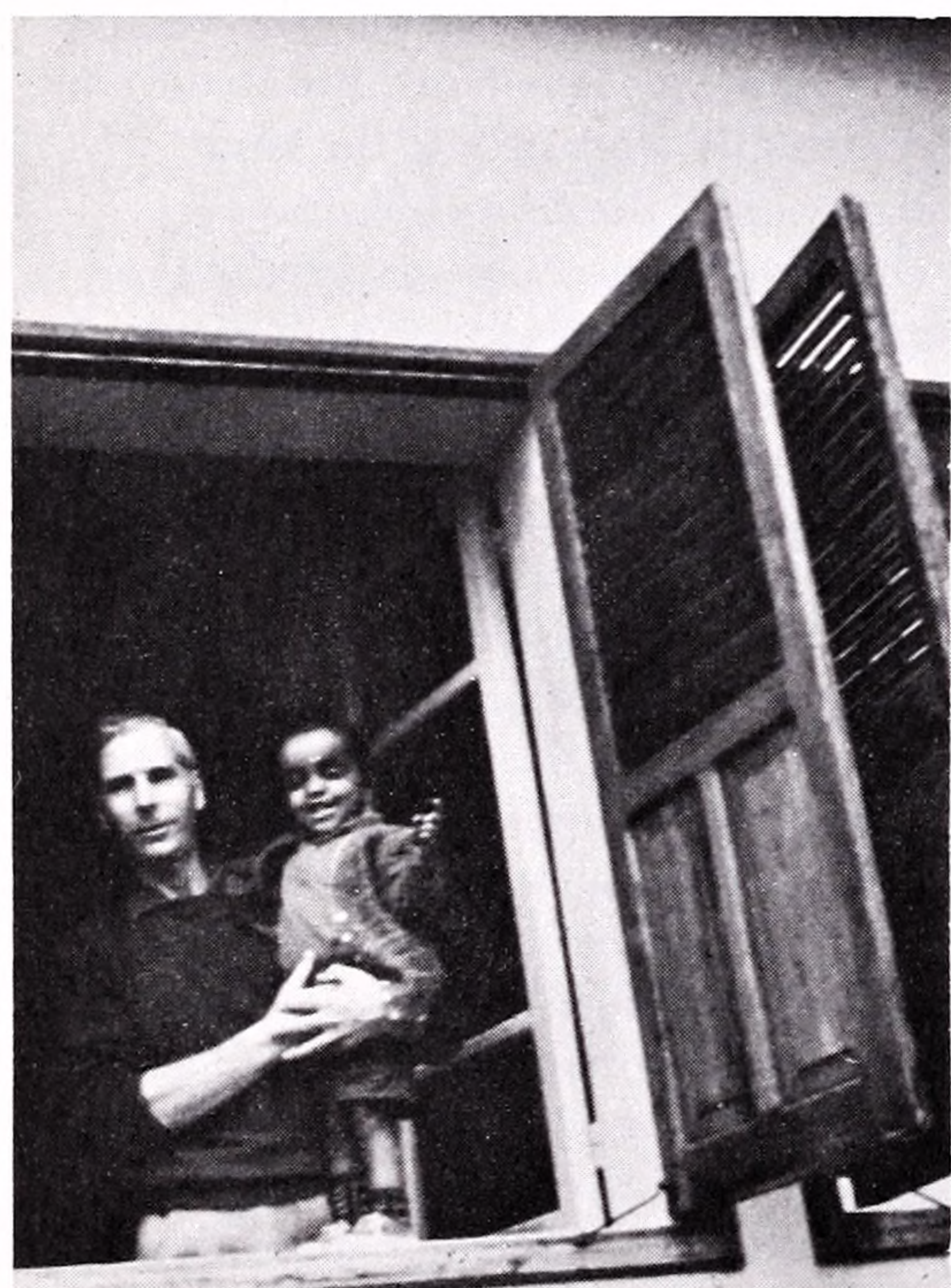
One of the reasons undoubtedly was that Ethiopian children are about the most beautiful we had ever seen, with their huge brown eyes and ready smiles (even though as the *ferenji* (foreigner) comes within earshot he can sometimes make out the words "Give me money"!). As the foreigner drives about the countryside, the children by the road usually wave, and in our case we had two dogs whose appearance in the car never failed to cause amusement. But, too, there are so many children, and some of them so poor, that we began to wish we could do something for just one child, and enable him to share in some of the benefits that we enjoyed.

And, thirdly, there was the fact that we could not have any children of our own, and, after six years of marriage, we had gradually reversed our original position of not wanting any. We now felt more and more that to adopt a child would complete our family.

Perhaps all middle-aged couples planning adoption question their motives before embarking on the venture. We certainly did. We asked ourselves, do we want a child because other married couples have families? or are we in need of an Interest, that having a child will satisfy? or do we feel excessive guilt because we belong to the Haves and Ethiopia as an underdeveloped country is among the Have-Nots? But in the end we usually came back to the same motivation: the desire to bring up a child for his own sake, to see him grow and develop, and give him educational and other opportunities that he might not have in one of the orphanages in Addis Ababa. I had my private misgivings, too, as the prospective mother whose responsibility the early upbringing would largely be: was I capable of the adjustment, or would I miss the support and identity supplied by a professional position?

Start looking we did, however, as soon as we could after my contract finished. Our search ended one bright October day at 5 o'clock when we visited the Haile Sellassie I Foundation Orphanage just as the youngest children were going to bed and Yosef Haile Sellassie caught my husband's eye and gave him an impish smile. Inquiry elicited the few facts known about him: that he had been

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Buzzie with his father at home in Addis Ababa, 1969.

found abandoned August 26, 1967, about eight days old, and had spent all two years of his life since then in the orphanage. He had a fine, well-shaped head, large brown eyes, and an appealing smile, when he allowed himself to react: for one characteristic which these very young children in the orphanage had was a certain lack of emotional reaction, caused no doubt by the absence of stimulus in even the best homes, because of staff shortage.

For the next two weeks, I visited Yosef daily so that we could get used to each other. I would arrive about 10:15 and would find him sitting with two of his little friends in a playpen in the shade of a tree, playing with stones lying around, or dozing. They had no toys because the older children took them away, so I would take along simple things such as advertising material from the various car manufacturers (this was a great success with the boys), and Ping-Pong balls. As time went on the 4 and 5-year olds would come rushing over to see what the *ferenja* had brought, but I let it be known that I was Yosef's friend and that it was he I came to see. At about 11 o'clock the youngest children all went inside to have their dinner, so I went in too, and after about a week Yosef allowed me to feed him, which was quite a landmark in our relationship, since before that he had objected most strongly to an unfamiliar hand wielding his spoon and cup.

After two weeks of this—discouraging at first, but once the ice was broken he smiled more often and finally let me not only feed him but also put him on the “po-po” afterwards, according to the orphanage routine—we all (social worker, matron, my husband and I) decided that the time had come for us to take him home. So on Wednesday, October 29, 1969, we dressed him in his new clothes and carried him (he could not walk yet, although he was 2 years and 2 months old) to the car. He sat on my lap, apathetic and very quiet, during the journey home, and when our two dogs ran out to welcome us he reacted with terror-stricken cries. We had to keep the dogs outside for the next two months until he got used to them; and about six weeks after his arrival the very first English word he said was “Doggy”!

The first few days were painful for all of us, for adjusting to life in a strange house with no other children and with

strange people talking a foreign language, and with different food, was hard for a small boy who had known only the orphanage. On the first day he was quiet and apparently compliant with the new regime until bedtime came, and then, realizing that he was not returning to the Home, he could not go to sleep in strange surroundings and cried so much that we gave him a mild sedative. This went on for several nights. During the days, he liked to be carried round the garden by the servants, for they were familiar and spoke his language. For about a week he cried a lot and had a poor appetite, but then, as he gradually got more used to us, he improved. As he could not walk, he spent much time during the first three weeks in the playpen, but soon learnt to walk by pushing the pen along, and we were able to put it away as he began to explore the house.

Toilet training was another task that we had to tackle together. After about six weeks he was nearly always dry during the day. A whole new world of toys and play had to be learnt, too, for he had not had toys at the orphanage and nothing much to stimulate his imagination. Small cars were the toys he liked best, and presently he would play happily with them for quite a long time. Another game which he enjoyed, and which helped him to gain confidence in walking, was to push a small basket table from his room into the other rooms of our house. He could not manage to fit plastic bricks together (a game we bought which was intended for two-year-olds), but this requires experience and manual dexterity which he did not have. After about five weeks, he lost his fear of the dogs and they became firm friends. Bedtime, too, lost its terrors, and he enjoyed his bath every night.

Another direction in which he progressed during those early weeks was in going out in the car for small expeditions to places he did not know. At first he refused to use the carseat and would only be held on my lap in the car, looking very apathetic and showing no interest in the many people and animals along the road. It was obvious that he was very apprehensive and afraid that we were taking him somewhere where we would leave him. However, he first began to use the carseat for meals, and finally after he had been with us about six weeks he went out in the car strapped into it and looking at the passing scene with some interest.

It was not until later, however, that he was willing to get out and walk in unfamiliar places, and our solution to this problem was to get him used to one or two places such as the gardens of a big tourist hotel in Addis Ababa, and also the airport, where he liked to see the airplanes. Then, gradually we went on longer trips. Three months after he came to us we spent a night away from home at a hot spring resort and this was a resounding success.

All this time he was making progress in talking, his physical condition improved, and he reacted more to us and to his toys. It wasn't until six or nine months after he came to us that he showed pleasure, or, indeed, any expression at all, at such familiar sights as one of us coming home or returning to the car.

Through all this period of initial adjustment we were supported and helped by the Foundation's social worker who visited us several times to ensure that all was going well with Yosef. When he had been with us about six months, she and the matron of his Home came to tea one day and gave us the news we had been waiting for, that in a few days our case was coming up in Court; and so early in April, 1970 we became the legal parents of Joseph Haile Sellassie Roberts.

Buzzie's progress since then has been pretty phenomenal, even though we may be unusually proud parents. In July, 1970, we left Addis Ababa, spent two months on leave in the U.K., and at the end of August 1970 came to Hong Kong to live in circumstances very different from those in Addis Ababa. His adjustment to life in Hong Kong has been as smooth as to life in Aberdeen, Scotland, during our leave, and to say that he enjoyed the long journeys by air would be an understatement, for he could not bear to miss a moment of either trip (Ethiopia-U.K. and U.K.-Hong Kong) and resolutely propped his eyelids open to keep sleep at bay. These travels by air, together with a trip to Los Angeles this past August, have supplied him with ample material for imaginary games. At four-and-a-half, last fall, a chunky 37 lbs., 41 inches tall, he does all the things that boys of his age with a normal family background from birth like to do: he rides his tricycle, enjoys playground activities, as well as working by himself. He enjoys nursery school, can count, writes quite well, and

can read a few words, especially the names of cars. Our days begin with Buzzie singing nursery rhymes, for which he has a prodigious memory, and ends with story time. A nonstop talker, he is always ready with advice: "Better not hit that car, Ma," when Ma is parking; or with appreciation: "That's not 'Baa, baa, black sheep'," when Ma is playing one of the Goldberg Variations.

And what will his future be? For he is Ethiopian, and must retain Ethiopian citizenship until he is 18, when he can choose British nationality if he prefers. He does not remember much about Addis Ababa, being at the age when there is so much to learn and so many new impressions crowding out the ones of a year or so ago. But we plan to visit Ethiopia on the way back to Hong Kong from our next leave in U.K. and to renew old friendships there, and to reintroduce Buzzie to his country. Some day we may go back there to work for a while; and perhaps Buzzie too may, when he grows up, decide to return and do what he can to help his beautiful, troubled land to emerge from isolation and feudalism into the rich future for which it has so much potential.

But whatever he does then and wherever he decides that his future lies—on the high plateau of central Ethiopia, or beside the gray North Sea in the north-east of Scotland, where our home is—he is our son now, and it is a delight to see him growing up and to share in the wonder and joy with which he greets each new discovery.



Buzzie in his god-parent's garden, near Aberdeen, Scotland, 1970.

The 'Mature Woman' Goes to School

By Barbara Perkel Bleemer '53

There were many similarities between my years at Barnard and my years at the NYU Graduate School of Social Work. Both took me four years. Both ended in a degree. I commuted to both schools and at both my fellow students were for the most part women. But there the similarities end. My Barnard degree came in 1953 and I graduated from the School of Social Work in 1970. In between lay a world of differences. Being a babe of the "Silent Generation" was small preparation for being thrust into the student activism of the late sixties. Surely I thought I understood and sympathized with the rebellion of the university students against depersonalization, regimentation, bureaucracy, and all the other easily acceptable criticisms of today's super-schools. Yet it was a detached sympathy. I believed that universities must re-evaluate themselves and, hopefully, that they would in the years before my kids are ready for college. Meanwhile, I would get my social work degree and help to change the world in my own small way. But getting that MSW provided me with more than the education for my profession. It proved to be a living experience in jumping that famous gap and furthermore it brought me from my "silent" frame of reference to one of active concern and eventually, involvement.

How I happened to be at the NYU School of Social Work for four years instead of the usual two and how I happened to be almost exclusively with women is a long story. Ever since Soc. 1 at Barnard I had wanted to earn an MSW. I managed one course before the first baby was born and then it was mostly a remote dream as babies two and three came swiftly along. In the early 1960's, the experimental Westchester Project for Mature Women was set up. It was a joint venture of Sarah Lawrence and NYU, located in White Plains and designed for women living in Westchester who had school-age children and who wished to pursue the MSW on a half-time basis. This was a radical departure from the usually rigid requirement of most schools that 54 of the 60 points be in residence and completed in two years. But, alas, I had just moved from Westchester to Connecticut and was thus not eligible.

In the next few years I joined, and ultimately was co-chairman of, a group called Operation Late Start, formed to

promote part-time social work education in Connecticut. Failing to inspire any schools in or around our area, we were finally successful in persuading NYU to admit Connecticut women to its project. Thus in 1966 nine of us joined 21 New York women in White Plains for three years of classes there, the fourth year to be spent "on campus" at Washington Sq.

It was not easy to make the transition. Most of the women had been away from school even longer than I had. We all had home responsibilities and two days a week of nine-to-five field work in addition to voluminous reading and 40-page term papers. However, we were a jolly group, very supportive of each other and well insulated from university life in our little building midway between Sak's Fifth and Altman's on Bloomingdale Road!

It was toward the end of our third year that we were suddenly drawn into university life. A delegation of "kids" from downtown came to White Plains to enlist our support in a strike about which we had heard only vague rumors. The issue was the procedure used by the school to drop a student. We listened politely to those impassioned young people and decided after further discussions that the process was indeed unjust and unfair to the student, and when a vote was called, the majority of our class voted to join the strike. This was a bit of a jolt to many members of the faculty who enjoyed teaching us but hardly saw us "mature" ladies as rabble rousers. I had never done anything more active than respect a picket line in my life and it took much soul searching to support this strike.

Complicating the situation was the fact that striking meant breaking appointments with clients in the field-work placements. Isn't there another way to resolve this?, I kept thinking. The answer, according to the downtown students, was no. The strike was successful where discussion had proved futile. The rules were changed to allow for more student participation in deciding on ousting an individual. Having been stirred to action by this issue we became more critical of our own situation in Westchester. The spirit of our program was to make it easier for women with young families to pursue the course of study. Yet in many instances women could not be reducible to woman, and individual needs more often ignored. To be sure, there were many understanding and humane professors but still there

were the frustrations: some field-work placements that were geographically unreasonable when others closer to home were available, and other problems of suitability of placements; the necessity of going through the jungle of NYU downtown registration when it could have been done in White Plains; the denial of shifting of courses so that less need be taken at Washington Square; a poor network of communication. And through it all a feeling that the success of the program was more important than the people in it.

Of course, all of this was magnified once we got to Washington Square in the fourth year. Despite our complaints, we had had excellent stimulating professors in White Plains. Then suddenly we were faced with an instructor who rarely showed up and said little when he was there.

Another course turned out to be a repetition of a previous one. The promise of being in classes with younger and male students was only partially carried out and in many classes there were the same familiar faces. By the time of the Cambodian crisis in the spring of 1970 none of us had to think twice about joining in the student protest. When one experiences the cold-shoulder from the establishment in one's own milieu, one easily transfers the resultant frustration to broader avenues. The Westchester ladies became involved in varying degrees. We all struck. Some went to Washington, some worked with the co-ordinating body, some prepared fact sheets and action suggestions for professional social workers, a few just "sat" for others while they participated.

We never formally finished our last year. Classes never officially resumed though we met in one of the student's home. Hardly any of us attended graduation. It was not a time to celebrate.

Yet the real celebration was, I think, in the true maturing of those of us who had already been classified as mature. We came with our own individual goals and became caught up in something much larger. No one can tell me now that kids rebel because things have come too easily to them. No one has to tell me what it feels like to be a cog in a wheel. But most important, I can no longer tell myself that things had better change soon, while I silently hope for the best. We all grew out of silence in our four-year experience. And we didn't just understand the rebellious students. We were they.

Is Teaching the Answer?

By Dorothy Reuther Schafer '46

Teach School? Never!

At least that was my reaction 25 years ago, when I was graduated from Barnard. My major was mathematics, I had a job in the financial district, and I was to be married shortly.

End of story? Not quite!

The role of the suburban housewife with two small children doing volunteer work for the church did not seem to be my thing, especially since the church work took me out of the house when my husband was home. About that time came the big hue and cry about the shortage of teachers and overabundance of pupils. My husband suggested that I look into the possibility of substitute teaching, as that would involve hours when the boys were occupied, but would keep our time at home in tact.

After what seemed like ages, the state of New Jersey declared that I needed 18 credits and practice teaching for a secondary certificate, or 30 credits plus practice teaching for an elementary certificate. Surveying the available institutions, and because of the baby-sitting problem, I began the 30 credits in 1955 at the Teaneck campus of Fairleigh Dickinson, not because I was convinced that I belonged in the elementary grades, but because they didn't have any secondary ed, and I couldn't reach any other campus in time for the courses. Would you believe that it took me four and a half years for 30 credits and practice teaching? And that, after going through Barnard in three winters and two summers!

Upon completion of the first two courses, I began to substitute in some of the area schools. In 1959, I completed my practice teaching in sixth grade, while I had one son in the same grade and a second in second grade. My plans were to get the first son settled in junior high, and then to try to pick up an opening later that year in a nearby elementary school, as such openings were often created by teacher pregnancy. Meanwhile, because my name was on the substitute's list, I received an invitation from the regional secondary school to sign up for a speed reading course. It looked impossible, but when my husband volunteered to go to the Cub Scout meetings and the school exhibit, and all the other trivia taking place on the same evenings, off I went

to take the preliminary test for speed reading. The following day I had a contract to teach 8th grade mathematics beginning in September. My son and I started junior high together, except that while he went from 7th grade to 8th, I went from 8th grade to 7th.

Both my sons were through junior high before I finally got out of 8th grade. My school days on the student side of the desk weren't over, either. I took one National Science Foundation course at Belfer Graduate School of Yeshiva, but being student, teacher, and homemaker at the same time was difficult. Upon the completion of my seventh teaching year I applied for, and received, a sabbatical year, at half salary. I became a student again, this time at Teachers College where, from July 1967 to June 1968, I took 36 credits and received an M.A. in Mathematical Education. The only sour note to the whole experience was that this was the year of the student uprising, a disillusioning and bitter experience.

Back on the teacher's side of the desk the following year, my schedule kept me commuting between the junior and senior high schools, still in four sections of grade 8. This was far from ideal and close to impossible, with four types of preparations and limited availability of student help. A year of that was enough. Since then, I have been full time in the high school, in a new team program for geometry. The emphasis is on team planning rather than on large group instruction. It has been both exciting and rewarding, and the results compared to the traditional assignments would be the subject of a paper in itself.

My husband is still waiting for my job to get easier. But I keep getting involved in "other things." I thought that I had left the committee work back in the junior high, but this year the administration was hard pressed to find a senior class adviser due to a personnel change, and I'm it. All that you have to do is to be available to the students as they plan for magazine drives, candle sales, soda sales, dinner dance, decorating student commons, prom, picnic, class day, cap and gown rentals, and whatever else comes along. By mid-February, they had collected almost \$8000 and paid out \$6000, signed in triplicate, etc. This the the first year

that both our sons have been away from home, but these 380 seniors have taken up the slack. I can hardly wait to see what next year brings. At least it will be different. I try not to repeat an involvement.

Meanwhile, back at the typewriter, I've had two articles published, one in *The New Jersey Mathematics Teacher*, and one in *The Arithmetic Teacher*, both on an aspect of number theory.

At this, the close of my eleventh year as a teacher, I could say a great deal more, and perhaps will someday, particularly about the problems created by the ways in which some parents raise (or don't raise) their children. A teacher is not a person who has some information to convey about a subject he has studied, but is a person who can communicate with, influence, and motivate another person with regard to many areas, academic and otherwise. The drug scene today is only a small indication of the mental health problems afflicting our youth. To any of you considering teaching—it never lacks a challenge. You cannot afford today to teach a subject; you must teach a person about himself and about a world, a world of yesterday, today, and tomorrow. It is the chance of a lifetime, and it will take more than a lifetime.

The *Gītagovinda* is dedicated in devotion to the Hindu god Krishna. Intensely sensual passion is the experience Jayadeva uses to express the complex relationship of love between Krishna and his devotee. The poem is set in luxuriant spring—fertile and lush with emotion. The emotional drama unfolds in 12 movements of songs, sung by Rādhā, Krishna, and her friend, who acts as the go-between. It begins when Krishna's stepfather, the cowherd Nanda, sends the boy home through dark woods with the beautiful cowmaid Rādhā. Krishna's love is graceful, and restless; Rādhā soon suffers the pain of longing for him, while Krishna plays elsewhere. Her longing makes Krishna suffer too. The major part of the poem elaborates variations on the theme of the separated lovers' passion. The drama finally culminates in the ecstatic reunion of Rādhā and Krishna. Interpretations of the *Gītagovinda* are numerous and varied, but none can convincingly divorce the meaning of the poem from the context of its songs.

The twenty-four *padāvalīs* (verse-series) or *aṣṭāpadīs* (eight-verse songs) as they are also known, sustain the emotional atmosphere of the poem. They are composed in rhymed, alliterative, moric metres and are linked together by recitative verses in classical Sanskrit metres. They are true lyrics, meant to be sung with appropriate *rāgas* (melodic patterns) and *tālas* (rhythmic cycles). Much of the power of the songs is in the hypnotic sonorities of the refrains. These have inspired the present attempt to intensify the sense of the poem through rich sounds in English, in imitation of Jayadeva's Sanskrit.—Barbara Stoler Miller '62

Profigate Krishna

In this section, from the Sixth movement, Rādhā's grief at separation is described to Krishna. The song is sung with goṇḍakirī rāga and rūpaka tāla.

She sees you everywhere in secret,
Drinking honeyed wine from someone else's lips.

Lord Krishna,
Rādhā pines in your place of love.

She rushes in her haste to meet your love.
Her footsteps waver, she falls faint.

Lord Krishna,
Rādhā pines in your place of love.

Wearing bracelets she weaves from tender lotus shoots,
She lives to enjoy the art of your love.

Lord Krishna,
Rādhā pines in your place of love.

Caught by the grace of her own ornaments,
She fancies, "I am Krishna, the demon's foe."

Lord Krishna,
Rādhā pines in your place of love.

"Why won't Krishna come quickly to meet my love?"
She asks her friend.

Lord Krishna,
Rādhā pines in your place of love.

She embraces, she kisses the cloud-like forms
Of the vast dark night. "Krishna has come," she says.

Lord Krishna,
Rādhā pines in your place of love.

While you idle here, she forgets her shame—
She laments, lies sobbing—dressed for her night of love.

Lord Krishna,
Rādhā pines in your place of love.

May poet Jayadeva's song
Bring joy to men who relish pure emotion.

Lord Krishna,
Rādhā pines in your place of love.

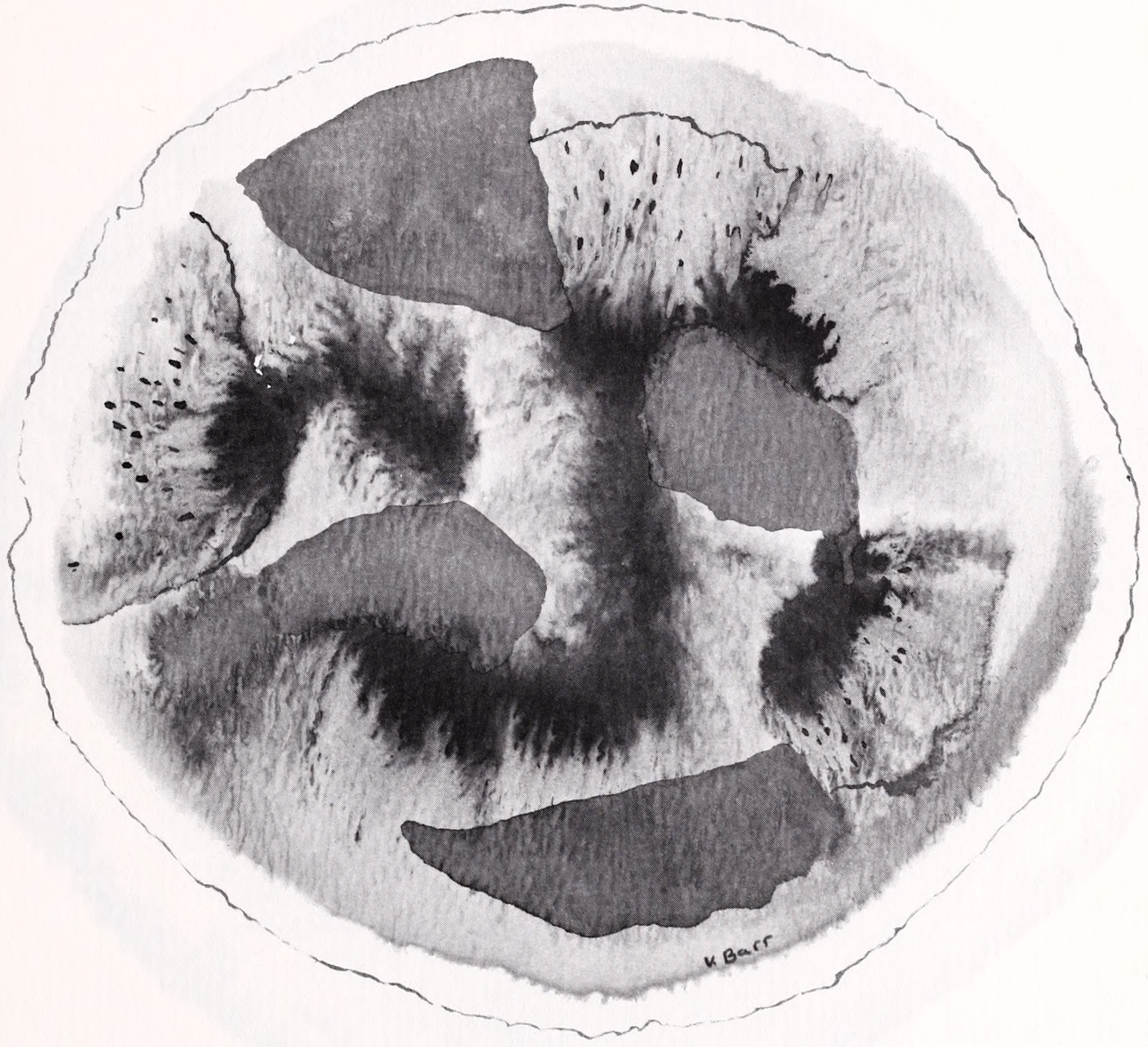
Translated by Barbara Stoler Miller '62

The translations are based on three editions of the *Gītagovinda*:
Lassen, Christianus. *Gīta Govinda: Jayadevae Poetae Indici
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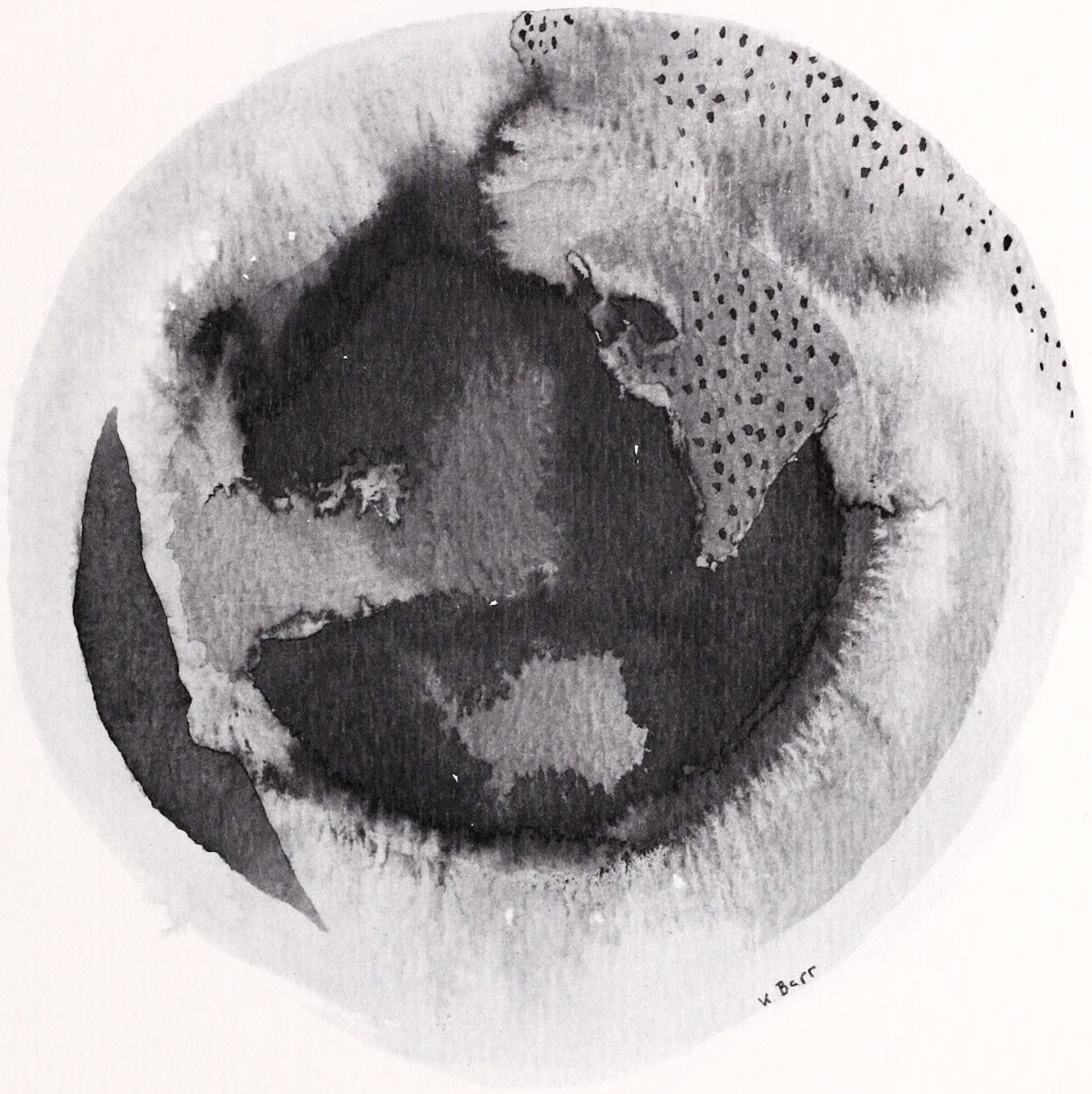
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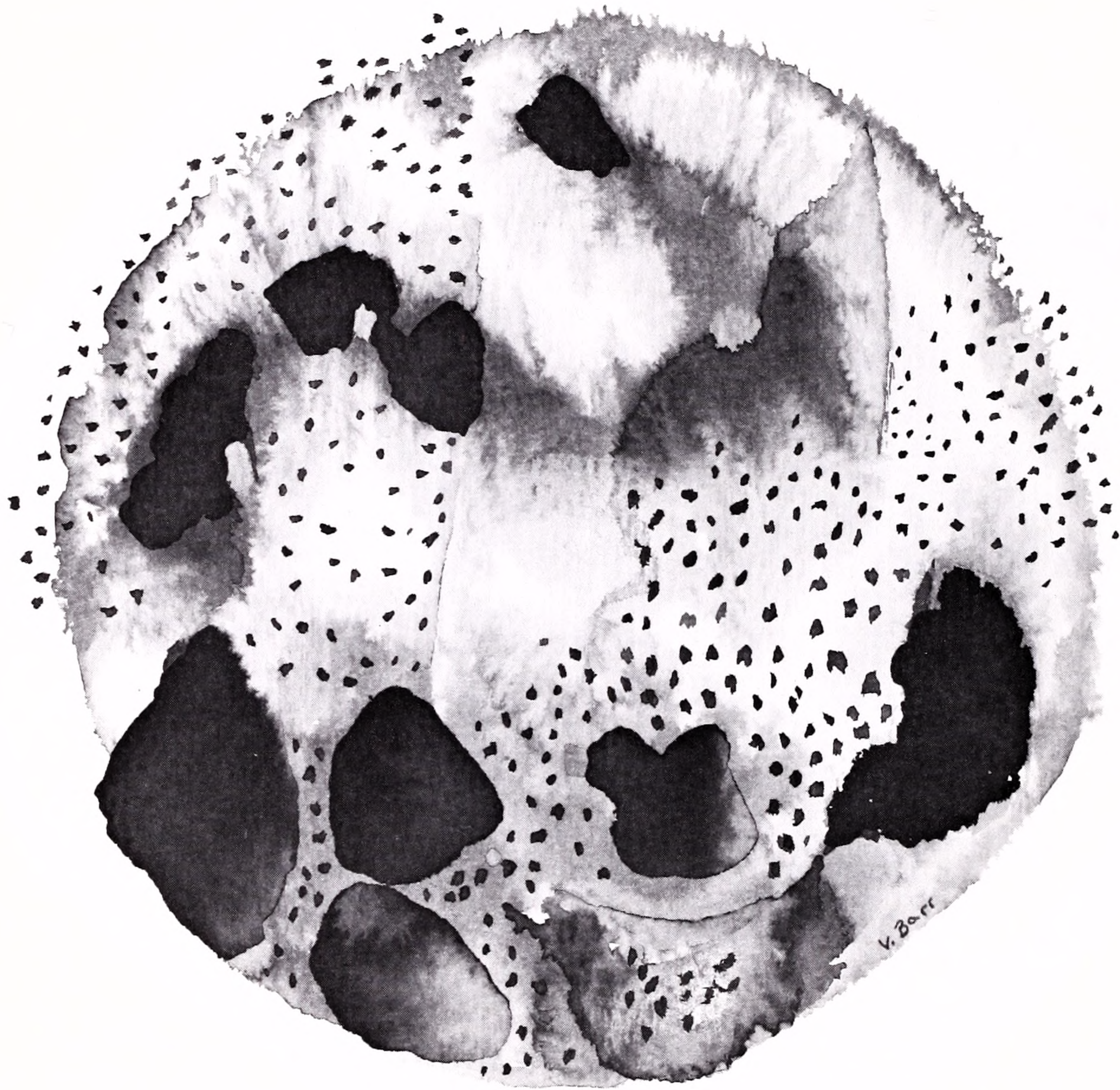
■ *A Folio of Paintings by Victoria Barr*







K. Barr



| *Parting Didactics: For Girls*

On up the mountain
the road narrows

Remember, not every frog suit
disguises a prince

Three quick children
and you're the dunce

Every year, two doors open
and twenty close

Go past the briers, higher than trees
map the horizon
before you choose.

Janice Farrar Thaddeus '55

Report from France:

Education

By Jeanne H. Chaton

There are several outstanding dates along the road which French women have followed which have given them access in 1971 to responsible positions in the nation, in ever increasing numbers. In 1881-1885, Jules Ferry proclaimed universal, free and obligatory primary education, he set up teacher training schools for primary education, secondary education for girls, and a teachers' training school for higher education. Then, 1925 marked the beginning of free secondary education.

Girls follow studies which are identical to those followed by boys either in separate schools—corresponding to the wishes of families who still maintain this tradition—or in primary and secondary schools with boys and girls, and all recently established schools are mixed.

The teaching staff, recruited according to identical standards, is attached to either mixed or separate schools, and prepares the students for the same examinations.

At the university level, men and women students have attended the same classes for many years, and women teachers and assistants are becoming more and more numerous. Women represent 46.7 per cent of the total student group in universities.

Of course there still exist certain vacant spots in opportunities open to girls, and it is well to note them: general education is open widely, but technical or professional schools have for many years undertaken only the professional training of men. Preparation for special fields of work for women has been given in certain schools, and preparation for fields of work not open to women in other schools. Changes in the technical side of work must finally make this division disappear, and government decisions have already been taken for mixed schools for professional education. One is up against lack of workrooms and of teachers, of hesitation on the part of parents, and of that, which is still more important, on the part of heads of industry.

In rural districts, there is a lack of schools for professional training in agriculture, which would be able to train girls in the new fields which could be practiced in rural communities. The schools now offer only education in household arts.

Since France spends 21.4 per cent of its

budget on education, research and cultural projects, we give particular attention to the benefit to society of this effort, and we can see how university women profit from it.

It is often noted that women choose the fields of literature and the humanities, and are less interested in the fields of pure science and applied science. Their success in examinations and competitions for admission is excellent, particularly in examinations concerning literature, but in the fields of law and economics women are rare, although many opportunities are open to them in the fields of business administration, international law, and magistrates' courts.

The various faculties and university institutes of technology have noted a steady increase in the number of women choosing careers in the medical and allied fields and in social service.

Although the engineering schools are open to women, there is only a small percentage, 3.4, of women in the profession.

There is now a very great effort to bring women back into an active life: professional qualifications and renewing studies are included in the educational experiments being tried, which one can compare with efforts made at the Radcliffe Institute or at similar institutions in the United States.

These efforts are not limited to women, naturally, but they are offered to women who have not finished their education before marriage or before the birth of their children, permitting them to follow university courses, through correspondence courses or courses on television, leading to diplomas; to women who have had a practical professional experience and who wish to take up this profession again with added training (higher education in interprofessional work); to women who wish to start late in a profession (Accelerated professional training); to women who have been part of a collective dismissal, and who then have the time for a plan of "vacation training."

In this case it has to do with an agreement in 1970 on the kind of training and professional ability which is to be applied gradually in certain sections of activity. These agreements can be applied in the training period to all who have completed more than two years in an industry and before the last five years of activity before the age of retirement.

Mlle. Chaton, an agrégée de l'université, was a French delegate to the Committee on the Status of Women at the United Nations.

The need to give French women a more important place in bringing forth the national resources, the obvious improvement in the general level of education after 90 years of compulsory education, the social changes which are due to many causes (marriage, early motherhood, lengthening of the life-span etc.) explain the obligation for reforms in education, some of which belong especially to women, but others are part of a general conception of a renovation of education. If we wish to characterize a general tendency in France in regard to the education of women we must acknowledge that equality of access to this fundamental right has been almost totally realized. Women were included effectively in the general obligation for education until 16 years of age, and it is in the evolution of the concept of permanent education, involving the harmonious development of the individual, with the different plans of her participation in the life of the community that the French women can assure the accomplishment of her potential qualities, using means of her own choice, and throughout her life.

Perhaps, as a conclusion, one can cite as an example the case of our Academy of Moral and Political Science, which has just elected the first woman as a regular member, breaking with a tradition which has always reserved this title and this function for men.

Employment

By Marcelle Stanislas Devaud

Invited on several occasions by the U.S. State Department, several heads of French associations of women as well as women members of Parliament had the opportunity of becoming acquainted with the Women's Bureau in Washington, and of seeing the excellent work which was accomplished there.

Inspired by this example, the French women asked their government, through the Ministry of Social Affairs, to plan such a Bureau.

Thus, on September 29, 1965, a Committee on Women's Work was created in the Ministry of Labor, Employment and Population. The committee's purpose: "to study all questions relating to the preparation for work, to the professional activity and to the development of women in the field of work."

Mme. Devaud, a former député and vice-president of the Senate is now a member of the Economic and Social Council. She is president of the Committee on Women's Work.

The women's work committee is consulted on projects for laws while they are being framed; on decrees giving procedures for application; on new action for bettering the condition of women who work or who wish to work. In addition, the committee can itself initiate study of problems which it considers particularly important or urgent.

The Committee on Women's Work is made up of representatives of the large labor unions, of employers and of associations of women and of families. Individuals—lawyers, teachers, sociologists, economists—whose work on the question of women's work and its allied fields is well-known, are also members. The Director-General of Labor and of Employment is vice-president and represents the administration. A permanent Secretariat, at the Ministry of Labor, provides the administrative connection with this Ministry and with other ministerial departments (especially Health, National Education, and Agriculture and Industry), and carries out the committee's research.

The committee meets about every six weeks in full session, and whenever else needed. Its studies are developed by six special divisions. The Commission on Employment studies employment by sections and regions to determine the possibilities for employment for women. The Commission on Conditions of Work looks into positions, hours, etc. and tries to fight discrimination in hiring and pay scales. The Commission on Professional Training is interested in all problems which concern fundamental education, the professional training of girls, permanent training, the re-training of adults, and especially the professional training of women over 35 who are returning to work. The Commission called Development of Harmony is concerned with professional life and family life. The group's objective is to advise household equipment firms of ways working women may be spared household tasks, and to facilitate the care of the children. The Commission on Labor Laws and on Social Security, goes over all legislative or rules' texts which interest women, and if necessary makes new texts to propose to the government. The Commission on Information provides information about the Committee not only for specialized organizations but also

Mme. de Lipkowski, is a former mayor, député to the Assemblée Nationale and president of the Amicale Internationale des Elues Municipales.

for the general public. These working groups can call on experts as well as bringing their information and assistance to outside organizations (for example, the Commissions on the Government Plan).

Numerous studies have already been made on professional training, aid to women workers who have family responsibilities, the woman worker's arrangement of her times of working, family allocations, certain rules of financial concepts, and retirement.

An important study relating to differences in salaries of men and women was published recently in the "Revue of Social Questions."

After a quiet beginning, the Committee on Women's Work is now becoming known, and public officials as well as the general public are now aware that its work can be very useful and helpful.

Politics

By Irene de Lipkowski

When General de Gaulle gave women the vote after the liberation of France, it was in recognition of the terrible responsibilities they had assumed during the war with such courage.

At that time, when our women's clubs in Paris were entertaining a prominent American woman, Mrs. Quincy Wright, President of the League of Women Voters, we asked her to tell us about her experience, much older than ours, of the role of women in public life. She quoted one of her articles which I have always kept: "We have noticed that a woman has more influence than a man in the neighborhood in which she lives, for she can know the situation more exactly and can take the home as her point of departure in community work. A local government is a housewife on a larger scale. If women in cities want pure milk for their children, unadulterated foods, good schools, if they want to avoid the danger of epidemics, to keep the streets clean, they have to turn to local authorities. Keeping her own house clean is not enough, if the wind brings in dust, disease, prejudice. Proper measures must be taken for the entire community."

This is what this great American woman told us at the dawn of our activities as citizens, responsible for our

These reports on three phases of French women's involvement in their society were prepared by distinguished French women at the request of Barnard's Paris Club.

vote and our actions.

How right she was to point out this road to us!

Local government, city administration, proved to offer the best apprenticeship for women for civic and public life. The working of city governments, the machinery of public affairs in local city halls, enable women to understand politics in its more concrete and human form.

A woman can take her first step in public life in city government because she can thus participate in community political life without leaving her family or abandoning the home to which men would like to relegate her.

Municipal councils adapt themselves easily to the notion of harmony rather than rivalry between the sexes; equal sharing of responsibilities develops a real team spirit. Twenty years in a city hall, first as assistant mayor, then as mayor of a town of 5,000 inhabitants have convinced me of this.

What could be more exiting for a woman than to create schools, a maternity hospital, a swimming pool, a port, and to be responsible for the life and well-being of the community she represents?

In addition, the absorbing duties of a mayor require a great deal of free time, and more and more, young men busy with their jobs do not have the time to dedicate to a Mayor's functions.

That is why it is logical in modern times to call on women in the city councils where feminine qualities: intuition, devotion, a feeling for people, are precious.

We realized in France that we had to awaken women's interest and help them conquer the timidity they had about being in politics, and encourage them to participate in the political life of their country.

That is why Madame Marcelle Devaud and I formed in 1959 the A.I.E.M. (Amicale Internationale des Elues Municipales et des Collectivites Locales), a society of women municipal delegates. Its aim is to group together the women who are assistant mayors or counselors as well as former elected officials or those who are candidates for office. Thus we can create among these women bonds of solidarity and exchanges of information and viewpoint that will help them fulfill their functions more efficiently.

On the Literary Front

Among the numerous magazines which appeared with the growth of the women's liberation movement is *Aphra*, the feminist literary magazine.

Aphra's slant on the women's movement is not primarily a political one. It is a literary magazine, whose aim is to provide a place where women can publish criticism, poetry, fiction, nonfiction, in woman's context. Whatever politics there are in the magazine result from such a position. Take the "Preamble to *Aphra*," the statement of position in the magazine's first issue, in the fall of 1969, for example:

"Tired of Bellowing and Rothing, Mailering and Malamuding, we looked around at the current literary scene and decided that, for whatever reasons of history and economics, it is still, or perhaps more than ever, dominated by the Judeo-Christian patriarchal ethos. Women have more to give the world than babies. Whole areas of life, of consciousness and feeling are crying for recording and interpretation from afar. Too long have we been brainwashed with male stereotypes of what they are like and what we are like. The view from the bottom may not be wide, but it is deep and upward, and for centuries women have had unique opportunities for practicing observation.

"Works of art are bigger than these, subject to multiple plans of interpretation. We propose a magazine that will give outlet to the feminine consciousness, a magazine free of ulterior motives, interested only in giving women a chance to express themselves and to see

themselves. In these days of artistic confusion when the words avant-garde and arriere-garde have lost meaning, leaving fashion as the dominator, we shall seek work that will speak to women on an esthetic level. . . . We shall meet on paper, offering work in which women can see themselves, offering them the identification and shock of recognition which art traditionally gives, but which is clearly underexpressed in the current scene. . . ."

Some Barnard alumnae—Erica Mann Jong '63, Rosellen Brown Hoffman '60, Carol Bergman Lopate '63—have published in *Aphra*, which is named after Aphra Benn, (1640-89) believed to be the first woman to have earned her living by writing. The magazine's guiding spirit is a Smith alumna, Elizabeth Fisher, who now shares the magazine's editorship with Ellen Harold, Vivien Leone and Gerry Sachs. They operate out of offices at 4 Jones Street in Greenwich Village in a building which is dignified by the description "run-down tenement." Editors and contributors are not paid for their efforts.

For alumnae who may be interested in reading, or writing for, *Aphra*, the magazine's mailing address is Box 273, Village Station, New York 10014. Subscriptions are \$4.50 a year.—JZR

Embarras de Richesses

We have had a wonderful response to our request in the fall issue for a panel of book reviewers. Please be patient; we will ultimately contact all of you.

New Books

Aline B(uchman) Auerbach '19 and Sandra Roche, *Creating a Preschool Center: Parent Development in an Integrated Neighborhood Project*, John Wiley & Sons, October, 1971.

Arline (Rosenberg) Chambers '54 and Sue Taylor, *The Anybody Can Make It, Everybody Will Love It Cookbook*, Nash Publishing, 1971.

Mary (Carson) Bass Gibson '26, *The Family Circle Book of Careers at Home*, Cowles Book Company, 1971.

June Jordan '57, *His Own Where*, Thomas Y. Crowell, 1971.

Miriam R(ohr) Resnick '36 and Phyllis B. Dolloff, *Patterns of Life: Human Growth and Development*, Charles E. Merrill, 1972.

Madeleine B. Stern '32, *Heads & Headlines*, The Phrenological Fowlers, University of Oklahoma Press, 1971.

The spirit behind this group is essentially to permit isolated women with no contacts with women in similar elected offices to know each other and to work together realistically, outside the divisions of political parties and ideological dissensions, on the problems of ameliorating town life. The A.I.E.M. proposes to help women elected to office to study more and more complex problems requiring more and more skills, and to provide them with the documentation necessary to solve these problems.

Since the A.I.E.M. is international, it has members in many foreign countries: West Germany, Belgium, Finland, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Lebanon, The Ivory Coast, Mali, The Netherlands, Poland, Tunisia, Turkey.

In the United States, I was entertained magnificently by a colleague who was the mayor of Red Bank, N.J., Mrs. Katharine White, who has since been named, to my delight, Ambassador to Denmark.

The activities of the A.I.E.M. consist of informative meetings, courses and lectures concerning administrative municipal problems, the publication of bulletins, and study sessions in the Senate.

During the last city elections in France in 1970, women elected to city councils doubled in number, from 11,250 to 20,684. This represents 4.43 percent of the vote, with 466,682 male city counselors. Women mayors increased from 285 to 677, which is 1.8 percent of the total.

Thus this reveals a real progress, a more important role for the woman elected to public office, more possibilities for her, more influence on daily life and on the future of her children. Should we not then hold out our hands to one another, know one another, meet together to face the problems of municipal life which are common to all countries?

A town or a nation needs the talents of all its members in order to make progress, and we must never forget that a civilization can be measured by the importance of the role women play in it.

Our world, built by men, is a dangerous world. Let us awaken in women their conscience and taste for civic life and the sense of their responsibilities toward humanity.

What's the Women's Center Up To?

By Catharine R. Stimpson

The Women's Center at Barnard both reaffirms the College's traditional commitment to women and hopefully represents a way in which a college may make women more ready for the world and the world more ready for women.

It grew out of a concern about women on the part of many people in all parts of the college. Some would describe themselves as active participants in the New Feminist Movement, but many would not. During 1970-71 a series of meetings was held, which made us aware of the need for a central office to respond to that concern and to initiate programs for and about women.

The Center, now Room 101 in Barnard Hall, officially opened Monday, September 27. Its staff consists of me, a part-time Acting Director; a full-time administrative coordinator, Mary Wexford Scotti '66, and a part-time work/study student, Fanette Pollack '74.

However, one of the most exciting things about the Center is that so many people other than the official staff have contributed so much of their time, good will, and energy: students, alumnae, trustees, faculty, staff, administration, and people outside the College itself. (A list of the members of the Executive Committee, the Advisory Board, the Library Policy Committee, the Alumnae Vocational Advisory Committee, and of the four alumnae who formed the nucleus of the Barnard Lawyers' Committee is at the end of this report.)

The financing of the Center has come primarily from a generous bequest of \$300,000 made by the late Helen Rogers Reid, but others have also given to make our first year possible.

The Center has several groups of people whom it would like to serve: the Barnard community itself; persons interested in Women's Studies (in fact, the Barnard faculty now offers one of the most solid, most varied collections of courses about women in the country); the educated woman; women in the community. We wish to do two things at once: to find projects which will be of interest to as many women as possible, and yet to remember that we are an office in its first year of operation, and to do things, no matter how modest, which we can do well with our resources. We are convinced, too, that projects for women, which help women, ultimately help the members of both sexes.

At the last listing, we had 20 projects: some under way; some being planned which will be under way, barring acts of an unfriendly god; and some in need of massive funding before they can come about. Let me give samples of each:

1. Now under way is the Barnard Lawyers' Committee, a group of Barnard graduates who are either lawyers or law students. A meeting to discuss the feasibility of such a group was held November 16 at the Columbia Club in New York.

The group felt that it should offer its legal services, whatever they might be, to any woman, regardless of her connection or lack of one with Barnard. It thought it should take referrals in an area which was at once easily identifiable and practical. Employment discrimination cases seemed the logical choice. The Lawyers' Committee is now establishing its membership and procedures, and copies of the report on the feasibility meeting are going out to the Barnard alumnae who are lawyers.

2. Under way, too, is an attempt to bring a variety of women to the campus, women who may be feminists, who may be working on some special project about women, or who may embody a way of living out a woman's life. In November, we sponsored, with the Thursday Noon Meeting series, an informal talk with Sharon Avery, one of the founders of the Women's Prison Committee, who talked about the Women's House of Detention in New York in particular and conditions of women in jails in general.

3. Now being planned is a newsletter, which will publish the year's work in Women's Studies, research, publications, and projects. We want the newsletter to describe, if possible, not only scholarly work, but also innovative programs in, for example, day-care or health.

4. Among the things we would like to do, if we had a good deal of money, is to create a fellowship program for women: for post-doctoral women, who have, of all academics, the fewest sources to which to turn for support; and for non-academic women, who have done serious work for women, and who may wish to take some time off in a college to talk to undergraduates, to think, to write.

Barnard already has programs which are models for other colleges: the Placement Office is one. The Women's Center distributes information about them to those who may wish to learn from us. We are also exploring projects—such as a roster of women scholars—which we may not execute ourselves, but which we may help other groups to establish.

We believe that there is a place for a women's college in the modern world; we also believe that a women's college must work for the dignity, autonomy, and equality of women. The Women's Center reflects our beliefs.

Executive Committee—
Annette Kar Baxter '47
Eleanor Thomas Elliott '48
Jane Auerbach Gould '40
Patricia Albjerg Graham
Iola Stetson Haverstick '46
Barbara Valentine Hertz '43

Advisory Board—
Laurie Bundy Auchincloss
Patricia Farnsworth
Jacqueline Dryfoos Greenspon '65
Danielle Haase-Dubosc '59
Virginia Haggerty '47
Elizabeth Hardwick
Lydia Hernandez '72
Lynda Horhota '72
Elizabeth Hall Janeway '35
Minna Kotkin '72
Darlene Shapiro Levy '60
Ruth Mathewson
Micki Matthews '73
Elizabeth Meyers
Jeannette Mirsky '24
Jane Moorman
Mary Mothersill
Nancy Newill '72
Robert Palmer
Nora Lourie Percival '36
Winifred Price
Mary Louise Stewart Reid '46
Ruth Simon Ritterband '57
John Sanders
Domna Stanton
Barry Ulanov
Jane E. Weidlund '46
Anne Grant West '68

Library Policy Committee—
Charlotte Boynton '75
Marilyn Harris '74
Iola Stetson Haverstick '46, chairwoman
Julie Marsteller '66
Robert Palmer
Eleanor M. Tilton
Suzanne Wemple

Lawyers' Committee—
Mary Vincent Bernson '27
Margrit Stolz Bernstein '66—temporary co-chairwoman
Helene Finkelstein Kaplan '53—temporary co-chairwoman
Paula Aronowitz Ryan '58

Alumnae Advisory Vocational Committee—
Jacqueline Dryfoos Greenspon '65, chairwoman
Vicki Wolf Cobb '58
Lois Beekman Ehrenkranz '66
Barbara Kahn Gaba '55
Abby Gilmore Pagano '67
Nancy Meth Sklar '58

A General Bibliography About the New Feminism

Prepared by the Women's Center

General Books

- Born Female*, Caroline Bird, Pocket Books, 1969.
The Second Sex, Simone De Beauvoir, Bantam Books, 1968. (First published in 1949: Librairie Gallimard.)
Century of Struggle: The Woman's Rights Movement in the United States, Eleanor Flexner, Atheneum, 1970. (First published in 1959; Belknap Press of Harvard University Press.)
Sexual Politics, Kate Millett, Avon Equinox, 1971.
Man's World, Woman's Place: A Study in Social Mythology, Elizabeth Janeway, William Morrow, 1971.
Tomorrow's Tomorrow: The Black Woman, Joyce A. Ladner, Doubleday, 1971.
Patriarchal Attitudes, Eva Figs, Fawcett, 1970.
Women's Liberation and Literature, Elaine Showalter, Harcourt, Brace & Jovanovich, 1971.
Women and the Law, Leo Kanowitz, University of New Mexico, 1968.
Little Miss Muffet Fights Back: Recommended Non-Sexist Books About Girls for Young Readers, Feminists on Children's Media, Box 4315, New York, N. Y. 10017, 1971.

Selected Guide to Current Anthologies

Woman in Sexist Society: Studies in Power and Powerlessness, Vivian Gornick and Barbara K. Moral, (ed.) Basic Books, Inc., 1971.

Of Particular Interest:

- "Woman as Outsider," Vivian Gornick.
"The Paradox of the Happy Marriage," Jessie Bernard.
"Psychology Constructs the Female," Naomi Weisstein.
"Ambivalence: The Socialization of Women," Judith M. Bardwick and Elizabeth Douvan.
"Women and Creativity: The Demise of the Dancing Dog," Cynthia Ozick.
"Thy Neighbor's Wife, Thy Neighbor's Servants: Women's Liberation and Black Civil Rights," Catharine R. Stimpson.
"On American Feminism," Shulamith Firestone.

The Professional Woman, Athena Theodore, (ed.), Schenkman Publishing Co., 1971.

Of Particular Interest:

- "Encountering the Male Establishment: Sex-Status Limits on Woman's Careers in the Professions," Cynthia F. Epstein.
"Fail: Bright Women," Matina Horner.
"Factors Associated with the Participation of Women Doctorates in the Labor Force," Helen S. Astin.
"Career and Family Orientations of Husbands and Wives in Relation to Marital Happiness," Lotte Bailyn.
"Women in Science: Why So Few?," Alice Rossi.
"Women Lawyers and Their Profession: Inconsistency of Social Controls and Their Consequences for Professional Performance," Cynthia F. Epstein.
"Women in Academe," Patricia Graham.

From Feminism to Liberation, collected by Edith Hoshino Altbach, Schenkman Publishing Co., 1971.

Of Particular Interest:

- "Women: The Longest Revolution," Juliet Mitchell.
"On Abortion and Abortion Law," Lucinda Cisler.
"From Feminism to Liberation," Edith Hoshino Altbach.

Voices from Women's Liberation, Leslie B. Tanner (ed.), Signet Books, the New American Library, 1971.

Of Particular Interest:

- "A Historical and Critical Essay for Black Women," Patricia Haden, Donna Middleton and Patricia Robinson.
"The Political Economy of Women's Liberation," Margaret Benston.
"The Myth of the Vaginal Orgasm," Anne Koedt.
"Women's Place in the Work Force," *Issues in Industrial Society*, Vol. 2, No. 1 (1971), (New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.).
Entire Issue. Includes:
"Changing Family Lifestyles: One Role, Two Roles, Shared Roles," Jessie Bernard.
"The Progress of the Woman Worker: An Unfinished Story," Elizabeth Duncan Koontz.
"Feminism vs. the Feds," Ann Scott.
"Household Employment: Restructuring the Occupation," Ethlyn Christensen.
"State Protective Legislation: An Anachronism Under Title VII?" Barbara Yaffe and Byron Yaffe.
"Adding 'Kenntnis' to 'Kirche, Kuche and Kinder' ", Marcia Greenbaum.
"Psychological Barriers to Increased Employment of Women," Ellen Bay Schwartz.

The Women's Center is dependent on you. Please let us know if you have any suggestions for what the Center ought to be doing, and if you would like to work with us on any of our projects. If you have any friends interested in our work, please let us know, and we will be glad to send them materials about the Center.

The Deanery: Legend and Landmark

*By Jean T. Palmer,
General Secretary Emeritus*

The first time I saw the Deanery, I was a Captain in the United States Naval Reserve and head of the WAVES. Miss Gildersleeve was on the Advisory Committee of the WAVES and after V-J Day, she asked me if I would be interested in a job at Barnard College as Director of Admissions or Director of Residence. I came to New York to see Barnard and to apply for the position of Director of Admissions.

Miss Gildersleeve lived on the second floor of the Deanery in a spacious suite of living room, bedroom and bath. Her office away from her formal Milbank Hall headquarters was in the small room at the south end of the Deanery living room, which I later called the "Trustees Corner," because late arrivals at trustee meetings would creep in and try to catch up on the part of the agenda they had missed. This room contained books from the bequest of Lily Murray Jones '05 and occasionally nodding trustees found them more entertaining than the agenda. The Persian rug in the living room was donated by Jane Fraser Coleman '29, and caused a major decorating problem because there were never enough funds to do the whole room over at once. Pictures were selected by the staff of the Art Department. Jane Gaston-Mahler was doing it when I first came. She did a superb job of finding colors that went with the rug. The curtains, lamps and chair covers were always a problem. The furniture consisted of donations beautiful in themselves, but with little relation to the rest of the decor. The few funds available in the McIntosh "Operation Boot-Strap," went for faculty salaries. The ornate gold candlesticks and clock over the fireplace were given by Sara Straus Hess '00. The mahogany clock in the hall was also her gift but its bells had to be turned off because they disturbed the many meetings that were held in the room by faculty, students and trustees.

Iola Stetson Haverstick '46 gave a collection of her prints to the Fine Arts Department to be used as teaching aids. Marion Lawrence and Julius Held could not devise a way to use this tasteful collection in the teaching process, so we hung many of the pictures in the Deanery study, living room and dining room. Julius Held contributed an original Picasso print which was hung at the north end of the dining room.

Miss Park was particularly interested

in having good works of art where students could see them. An architect who was a friend of her father asked her to come to see some portraits he wanted to give to Barnard. We went to his office in Gramercy Park in a blizzard and carried the two portraits back. They were by an unknown Dutch painter and are hanging over the sofa in the Deanery living room. Mr. Held persuaded a friend of his to give the lovely portrait by an English artist which hangs on the east wall of the living room.

The John Sloan seascape over the mantle in the living room was given by Mrs. J. M. Kaplan, who had taken Julius Held's art course at General Studies.

The rich red-toned Persian rug which was in the dining room for many years was given by Sam Milbank when he was chairman of the Board of Trustees. The dark red rug now in the dining room was given by the same Mrs. J. M. Kaplan who gave the Sloan work.

The first time I dined in the Deanery with Miss Gildersleeve the atmosphere was very formal. It was her habit to eat very quickly before engaging in any business discussion. I frequently found my mouth full of food I had scarcely begun to eat when she had finished and was ready to devote time to the business at hand.

Food played an important part in all fund-raising activities. I salute both Miss Currier and Miss Smith for the parts they played in the raising of Barnard's millions. Most "potential large donors" were entertained in the Deanery before we "popped the question".

One memorable lunch was on the day Mrs. Benjamin Bittenwieser brought her mother, Adele Lewisohn Lehman, to talk to Mrs. McIntosh who had known both ladies in her Brearley days. I knew Mrs. Bittenwieser had a son at Columbia and a daughter-in-law who had transferred to Barnard from Swarthmore. Mrs. Bittenwieser's husband was a Columbia trustee and she was much interested in closer collaboration between Columbia and Barnard. I went to the Deanery early because the door was often locked and I found the two ladies on the doorstep. I knew Mrs. McIntosh was at a meeting and would be late, so I ushered them to the Hewitt door and through the kitchen. In my confusion at this unceremonious welcome I said: "You can't imagine how delightful it is for me to

lunch with such charming ladies when I have no business to transact and can just relax." At that point, Mrs. McIntosh arrived. Quite casually during the lunch, Mrs. Lehman said: "I understand Barnard wants to build a new library and I think I'd like to make a contribution. How much do you need?" We hastened to fill her in on the figures. After lunch, Millicent asked me how much I thought Mrs. Lehman intended to give. I had no idea, so we asked Mrs. Altschul, who was Mrs. Lehman's niece. The next day, Mrs. Altschul asked us to tea with Mrs. Lehman, who said she was giving \$750,000.

The Deanery dining room was the scene of Miss Park's parties for alumnae from different decades, for students and trustees. I remember when Orah Saltzman '69, then an undergraduate officer, told Frank Altschul about her summer job burping clams. She was a biology major and it seems clams die if air gets in their shells so the students were paid to de-air them!

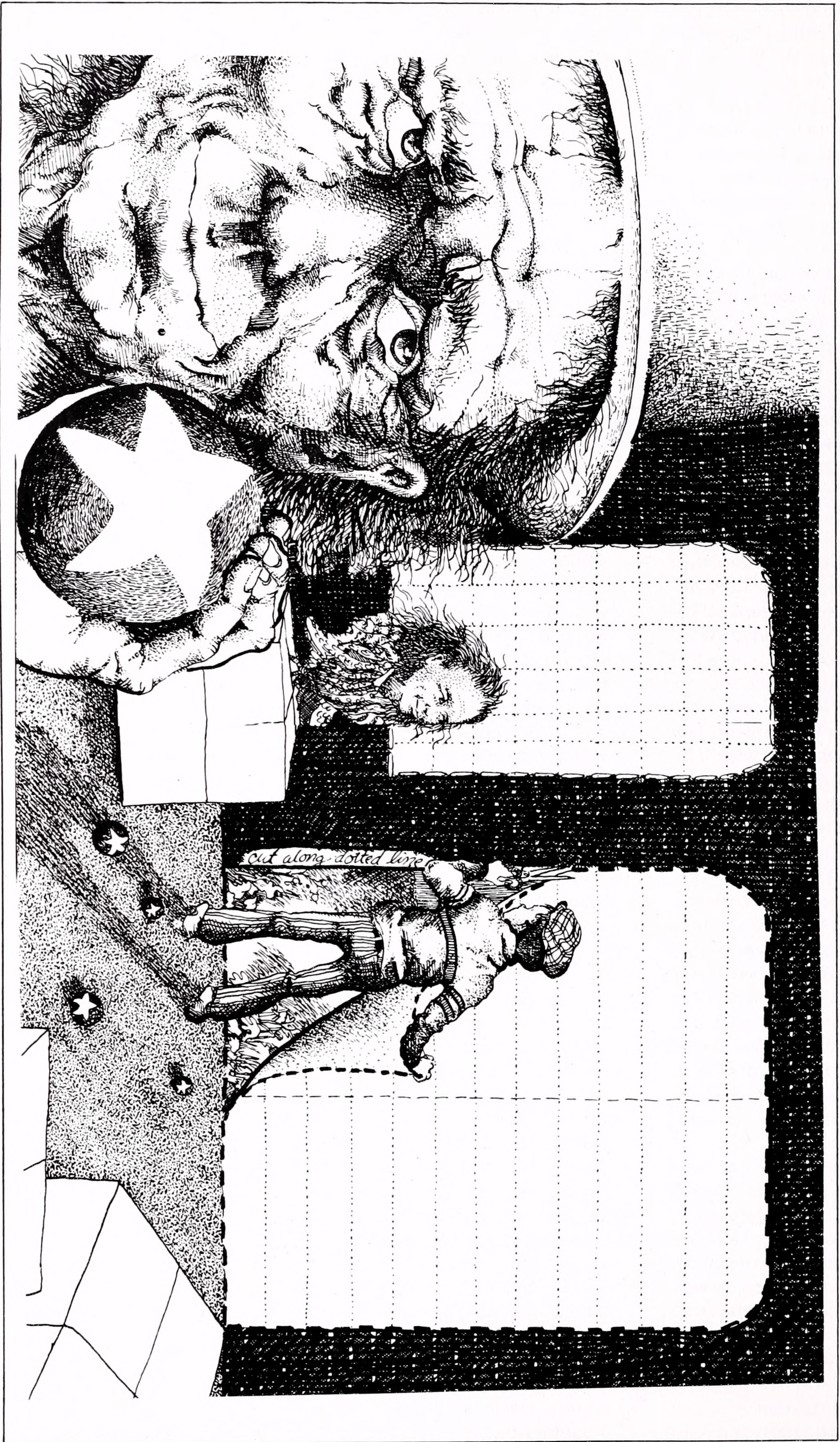
The Deanery living room was the place where we used to have the union officials for cocktails AFTER contract negotiations were completed. I remember one porter sitting in Miss Gildersleeve's chair and telling us what a wonderful woman she had been and how much he enjoyed working for her.

My last Deanery memory is of the day when all the Trustees were assembled to vote on the candidacy of Martha Peterson. I was to relay the vote to Public Relations before noon in order to get the notice in the New York papers. One man who came to the meeting very late asked whether the University of Wisconsin was any good and what about the University of Kansas. Mrs. Sulzberger replied briskly that she had visited the University of Wisconsin and in her opinion it was as good if not better than Harvard, Yale and other eastern colleges. The affirmative decision was made at five minutes of twelve!

I only wish the Deanery walls could tell all they saw and heard. The whole area is indeed a "Barnard landmark!"

The first floor of the Deanery is being refurbished to recapture the era of Dean Virginia C. Gildersleeve, whose residence it was and for whom it will be named.

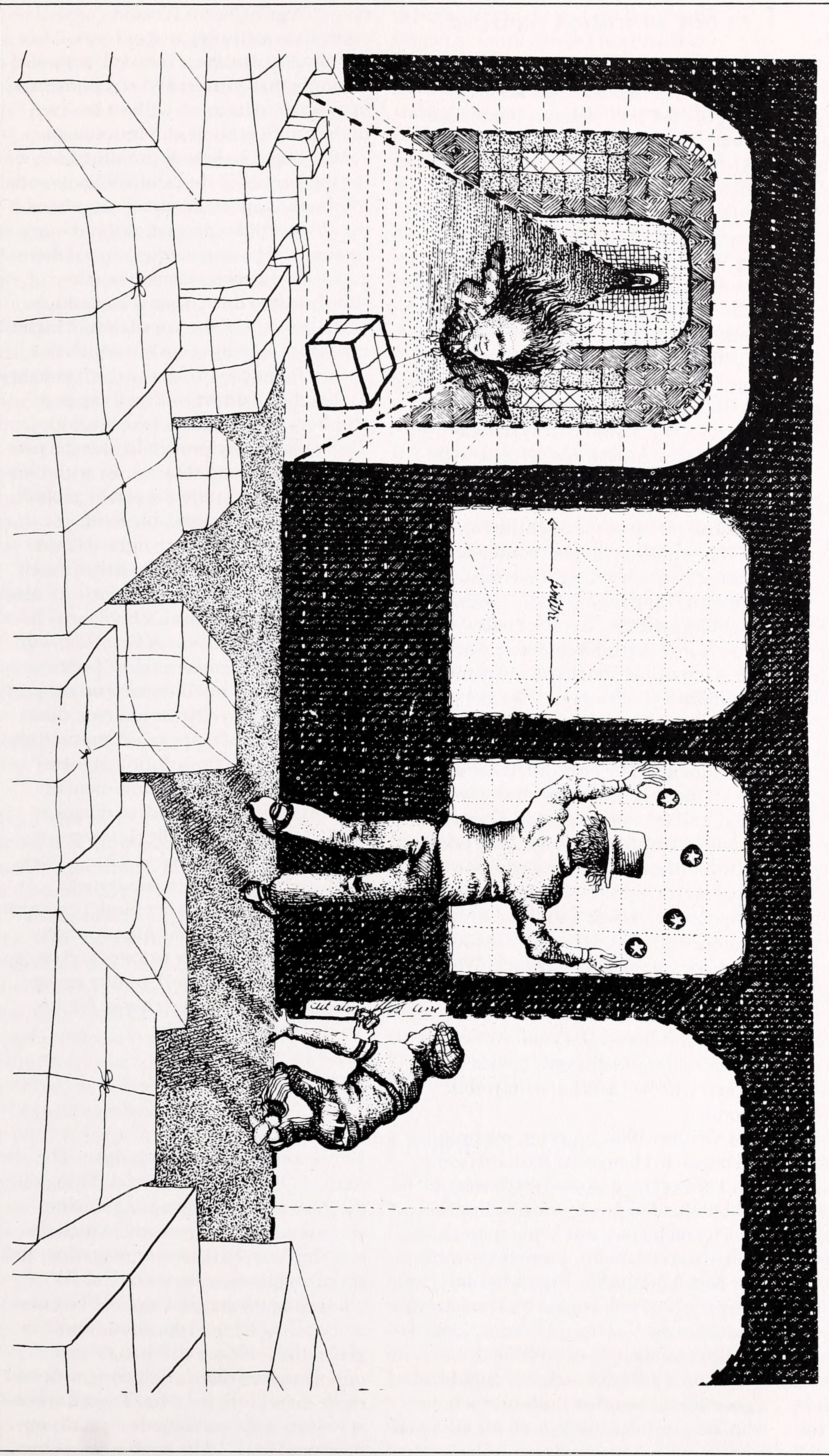
Gifts may be made to the Barnard Fund, earmarked for the Gildersleeve Deanery, Barnard College, New York 10027.



From *The Package*, a mystery

By Laurie Anderson '69

Although she's illustrated other people's work before, *The Package* is Laurie Anderson's first book. It's a mystery, told entirely in her drawings. The book was published last year by *The Bobbs-Merill Company*. Laurie explains *The Package* thus: "One day my five-year-old sister asked, 'Laurie, which one of us is dreaming?' This is what *The Package* is about."



Letters, which will be excerpted as space requires, may be sent to Barnard Alumnae, Barnard College, New York, N.Y., 10027. The deadline for the spring issue is March 1.

Which comes first . . .

To the Editor: *Barnard Alumnae* issues of late have contained information on a changing, growing Barnard. News of the Barnard Women's Center is particularly exciting. It is gratifying to see one's Alma Mater in the thick of the Women's Movement.

However, a careful reading of the Fall issue's Class Notes belies Barnard's activism in this area. Class Notes read like a Who's Who for husbands and children of alumnae. It seems as though women who spent four expensive years at Barnard College are limited in their lives to the roles of mother and wife. The first item in almost every younger class' notes is "Married: . . ." The second is "Born: . . ." The Ph.D.'s and M.D.'s earned by graduates are placed at the end of each class' notes as some kind of "Miscellaneous."

Class correspondents, of course, are limited to the news they receive from classmates. Evidently, marriage and motherhood are the main ways in which Barnard alumnae define themselves. A reading of the class notes of any men's school of Barnard's caliber yields almost no mention of domestic activity. Yet in one of the older class' notes, the jobs of husbands and sons were the only news! (I personally know a member of that class who, at the age of 58, has entered law school. Where was she?)

In "Clubs, Officers and Events" (p. 34) almost every woman is listed by her husband's first and last name. Her maiden name and own first name are pitifully enclosed in parentheses—so we'll know who she really is! The rest of the women are unmarried and have the dubious privilege of retaining both of their own names.

One has every right to be proud of the accomplishments of one's husband and children. But until women, particularly women who graduate from college, begin defining themselves as individual people, in terms other than "wife of" and "mother of," the notion that females are secondary and subordinate creatures will thrive.

Deborah Rosenberg Roach '66
Nashville, Tenn.

Sincere thanks to Ms. Roach for her comments. *Barnard Alumnae* is re-examining its style on these matters. Look for changes in the next issue.—JZR.

Public education revisited

To the Editor: . . . Judith Rosenkrantz Tager's article "Public Education: A Thing of the Past?" deserves immediate answer.

The part of her article which describes current conditions in the Charlotte, North Carolina public schools sounds like something I might have written in May 1962, when I graduated from high school in Greensboro, a city comparable to Charlotte in most respects. I was brought up there and attended public schools there from 1951 to 1962. Mrs. Tager's description of her children's schools sounds very familiar to me: the overcrowded classrooms (my school-teachers, who usually had to cope with 35 to 40 children of widely differing abilities, would have been overjoyed at a class load of "close to 30" children), the social promotions and the consequent presence of non-reading students in junior high and high school classes, the long rides on decrepit school buses (few if any North Carolina communities have sufficient population density to assure neighborhood schools even for elementary school children; those who don't ride buses must be driven long distances by their parents). The only difference is that all the students in my classes were white, and the non-readers and poor students were almost always from poor white families. Ability groupings in classes were controversial then as now; then, however, it was the school administrators who objected to them as too expensive or even undemocratic. Where there were such groups, the students in them came almost exclusively from upper-middle-class homes. I was sure my education was substandard, and I envied New Yorkers who had access to elite public schools.

By October 1962, however, my opinion had begun to change. At Barnard (somehow I *did* get in, despite the schools), I realized that my preparation in English, French and history was better than that of most of my classmates, even those from elite New York public high schools. . . .

In October 1966, I again had cause to reconsider my low regard for the North Carolina public schools. While in France on a Fulbright scholarship, I had a good friend, another Fulbright scholar, who, despite her education in the all-black schools of Charlotte and an all-black

state college in North Carolina, was every bit as well-prepared as I was. I do not mean to denigrate Barnard; my point is simply that a student who is interested in a quality education will get it—even in the public schools of North Carolina.

Mrs. Tager is right in pointing out the weaknesses of the public schools—the low level of public financial support and the absence of kindergartens—but integration and busing neither created these problems nor aggravated them: they simply forced them upon the attention of the segment of the population which is capable of solving them but which has chosen in the past to ignore them as long as they didn't directly affect their own children. Technically, of course, Mrs. Tager bears no responsibility for the past existence of these problems. By withdrawing her children from the public schools, however, she is responsible for their continuation. Her short-sighted desire for a "better" education for her children (and one questions the superiority of most of the makeshift private schools which have sprung up in North Carolina) will lead to a lack of interest in the public schools and an unwillingness on the part of the well-to-do citizens to invest their tax money or (perhaps more importantly) their thought in the solution of these problems and in the improvement of schools which their children do not attend. If the upper middle class retreats into anomic selfishness, as it has in New York and as Mrs. Tager has done in North Carolina, then her bleak pessimism will become a self-fulfilling prophecy; the schools will really worsen, and those of us who cannot afford quality private education will have no chance for any kind of education at all.

Rhea Jacobs '66
New Haven, Conn.

To the Editor: You were so right. The story of "Public Education: A Thing of the Past?" was agonizing. Agonizing because you felt it necessary to include it in the *Barnard Alumnae* magazine, and agonizing because we are obviously witnessing the continuance of "business as usual" in school education. Another generation of black children denied opportunities, discriminated against and made to feel inferior. Mrs. Tager's article is written with unrelieved emphasis on "me" and "my." Although it seems her

grandparents came out of a ghetto to escape discrimination, she is quite willing to perpetuate another one since they aren't her people. Where do black people flee? And apparently, though she "truly hopes that the public schools will emerge from this turmoil unharmed," it is obvious it will be without help from her.

When I attended public school we were integrated with immigrant children. Many of our parents were extremely upset, but there was no money to attend private school if we had wanted. The influence of these children could not have been very beneficial as they came from families that were penniless, ignorant and brutal in their attempts (legal and otherwise) to climb the ladder of "success." But we survived and it apparently provided an opportunity for these children. *How long must black children wait for an opportunity to participate fully in the American way of life?*

"Reaching Out" was an interesting article. It seems hard to believe no one could be found to carry on the program. Many of us tutor city children in reading through the Volunteers of the Shelters, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York 10017. We could always use more volunteers. Carol Lushear Chinnery '47
New York

Mrs. Tager replies: I agree with Rhea Jacobs that those who really desire a quality education will acquire one, regardless of what schools they attend, or prevailing educational standards in that area. Miss Jacobs, her black friend, and others I know who attended Southern schools in cities much smaller than Greensboro and Charlotte (and educational systems very much inferior) attest to the theory that superior intelligence, combined with determination, ambition, and encouragement, will usually surface despite mediocre or even inferior conditions. The credit should go more to the abilities of the outstanding student, than to the quality of the schools she attended. These students, however, are the exception rather than the rule. My article refers to the plight of the average student and those below average, who are caught in the midst of the current educational and political turmoil in the schools.

I deeply regret the former apathy of the white majority to the injustices of segregated education, but it seems apparent to me that there are also injustices

to both races in the present integrated system, some of which I have tried to point out in my article. If "white flight" from the Public Schools is not to become widespread, and public interest and support dwindle increasingly each year, a better solution than forced busing and lowered academic standards must be found.

In reply to Mrs. Chinnery's letter, discrimination is in the eye of the beholder. I feel discriminated against because I am white, middle class, and live in a prosperous suburb. For these reasons, my children must sacrifice quality education in payment for the sins of their fathers and forefathers (slavery)—is this not in itself a form of discrimination? You may be interested to know that last year while my child was being bused to a school in a black area, my Negro maid sent her daughter to live in New Jersey with a relative, in order to avoid having her bused to a white neighborhood school in Charlotte. Is that not discrimination against the white race? You speak of the "brutality" of immigrant families in attempting to achieve success in America by any means possible—it seems that you have a few prejudices of your own. The immigrant children of whom you speak had to meet the existing academic standards of our public schools, which were not lowered to suit their abilities at the expense of the non-immigrant children. Therefore the objections of the parents were not based on educational factors, but were pure prejudice against "non-Americans" who were not "their people" as you phrase it.

I do not dispute the urgency or right of black Americans to take their place in the mainstream of American life. I simply regard forced busing as the wrong approach, and the sacrifice of quality education too high a price to pay.

Praise for living

To the Editor: We, the Barnard women of Livingston Hall, feel the time has come for us to voice our enthusiastic praise of co-educational living. Those of us who braved the move across Broadway were warned that we might be sacrificing many comforts. These fears have proved to be unfounded. Security in Livingston has been increased for the benefit of the women, adjustments were easily made to the loss of the food plan, and the use of bathrooms has been worked out

satisfactorily.

Most important, however, is our impression that the co-ed floors of Livingston probably have the most relaxed, unpretentious atmosphere on campus. The prejudices, the fears, and the resulting loneliness too often found among members of the university community have been significantly reduced. Men and women here treat each other as people, and as friends.

Thus, we would like to urge that co-ed living be expanded so that all who desire it may be able to live in the atmosphere which has proved so successful at Livingston Hall.

the 51 women of Livingston

Coeducational living is yet a small, but growing, part of campus life. In exchange for women's quarters in Livingston, Columbia men occupy one suite on each floor of Barnard's apartment-dormitory, 616 West 116th Street. In addition, both Columbia and Barnard students live in the Experimental College, a brownstone on West 113th Street.—JZR.

Coeducation?

To the Editor: It has come to my attention that Barnard and the University are in the throes of negotiating an agreement that could substantially alter the character of Barnard. My purpose in writing this letter is to focus on the accidental nature of my acquisition of this information.

After the initial "discovery," further inquiry has uncovered that the total loss of Barnard as a distinct institution within the University community is possible, i.e., Dean Hovde's proposal to merge Barnard with Columbia College. If this odious option is not the one to be finally agreed upon, the probability is that the distinct nature of Barnard's commitment to the undergraduate education of women will be the casualty.

Why is it that despite the fact that these discussions have been ongoing since April 1969, alumnae have not been informed of even the existence of the problem? Surely, we who are in a position to attest to the degree of success of Barnard's unusual approach to col-

Miscellany

Gildersleeve Professors

legiate education, should be kept informed of the progress of these discussions.

It is understood that the issues are complex: students want greater opportunity to enroll in University courses; the cost to the University of these increasing numbers of Barnard students has become burdensome; the educational policies of Barnard and Columbia College differ considerably; the Graduate Faculties dominate undergraduate instruction at Columbia College; the Barnard Faculty is concerned about its status and future role in a cooperative venture, etc. It is precisely because Barnard's future is at stake that alumnae must be given the opportunity to voice opinions before a decision is reached.

Francine Forte Abeles '57
Associate Professor, Mathematics
Newark State College

I am astounded at the writer's sudden discovery of the coeducation question. I urge her, and all alumnae, to consult pages two and three for the latest available news on a subject we have been presenting, with fervent pleas for alumnae response, in articles and Editor's Notes, since Summer, 1970.—JZR.

Heartfelt Response

To the Editor: May I take this opportunity to express through the Alumnae Association my deep concern about the current plans that may lead to the gradual merging of the curricula and faculty of Barnard and Columbia College.

It is my belief that by keeping Barnard autonomous as a relatively small women's college we help to provide a necessary diversity in educational institutions and also preserve the standards and the quality of education maintained by Barnard.

The brevity of the above statement scarcely reflects how strongly I feel that further erosion of Barnard's independence would be a grave disservice to the College.

Miriam Schild Bunim '32
Katonah, N.Y.

Four internationally known scholars share this year's Virginia Gildersleeve Professorship. First to visit the campus was Irish poet Brendan Kennelly, who spoke in November on "Simplicity in Poetry—W.B. Yeats".

Ruth Patrick, distinguished ecologist, will be at Barnard from February 28 to March 3. Her February 29 public lecture on "The Structure of Aquatic Communities and How Pollution Affects Them" will be given at 4 p.m. in Lehman Auditorium, Altschul Hall. Mrs. Patrick, a limnologist, has a special interest in fresh-water algae.

Anthropologist Claude Lévi-Strauss will be on campus from March 27 to April 2. "Structuralism and Ecology" will be the topic of his public lecture on March 28 at 4 p.m. in the Barnard gymnasium. Lévi-Strauss' structuralist theories have had a profound effect on the study of languages, literature and poetry.

Peter Mathias, Chichele Professor of History at Oxford, will be at Barnard from May 8 to 12. His May 9 public lecture at 4 p.m. in Lehman auditorium will be "Technological Advance and Economic Change in the 18th-Century Anglo-Saxon World."

Spring Series

This year's Spring Lecture Series will be given by Carolyn Kizer, distinguished American poet, from March 6 to 20 at the College. A member of the English Department of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Miss Kizer has written three books, *Midnight Was My Cry*, *Knock Upon Silence* and *The Ungrateful Garden*. Her first poem was published in the *New Yorker* when she was seventeen.

The overall topic for the Series will be "Poetry and the Modern Mind." The first lecture, "Poetry and Identity," will be given Monday, March 6. Subsequent topics and dates are: "Poetry and Its Audience," Wednesday, March 8; "Poetry and Translation," Monday, March 13; "Poetry, Sex and Pornography," Wednesday, March 15; "The Woman Poet and the Problem of the Muse," Monday, March 20. All lectures will be given at 4 p.m. in Lehman Auditorium, Altschul Hall.

Miss Kizer describes herself as "a premature Women's Liberationist: I was writing poems on the subject ten years before it was fashionable, and a great many people, then, didn't understand

what the hell the fuss was all about." The Barnard Spring Lectures were established in 1970 with the help of Elizabeth Hall Janeway '35.

In Minor Latham

The Minor Latham Playhouse will be a very active place this spring. We hope many alumnae will want to take advantage of the fine offerings there.

"Hadleyburg," a new musical based on a story by Mark Twain, and written by Columbia alumni Lew Gardner and Dan Paget, will be presented in the Playhouse on February 17 and 19 and 22 through 26.

"Margaret of Anjou," adapted by Playhouse Director Kenneth Janes from Shakespeare's "Henry VI," will run back-to-back with Toller's "Man and the Masses," directed by Donald Pace, March 10 and 11 and 14 through 17. Check with the box office, 280-2079, for details on time and ticket prices for these productions.

"Dance Uptown," Janet Soares, director, will again present an outstanding dance experience at the Playhouse on May 11, 12, 13, 18, 19, 20, 25, 26 and 27. And in May and June, Luz Castanos of the Barnard Spanish Department will direct a children's theatre presentation in Spanish and English.

More on the AAUW Forum

The 24th Annual AAUW Forum will take place Saturday, February 26 at 12:45 p.m. in the Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Participants in the discussion of the topic "Change, Challenge, and Choice" will be novelist and author Elizabeth Hall Janeway '35; President William J. McGill of Columbia; Marian Sulzberger Heiskell, co-chairman of the NYC Council on the Environment and director of special activities of the *New York Times*; author, lecturer and scientist Emily Hahn, and Dr. Margery Somers Foster, Dean of Douglass College.

The Forum will begin with luncheon at 12:45 p.m.; the program will start at 2:00 p.m. Tickets for the luncheon and program are \$10.50, and for the program alone, \$2.00. Reservations may be obtained by writing to the University Women's Forum, 111 East 37th St., N.Y. 10016, or by calling MU 4-6068. Alumnae will not be mailed individual invitations this year.

8th Annual New York Art Tour

The eighth annual Art and Home Tour of the New York Club will take place on Saturday, April 15 from 1 to 5 p.m. Among the homes to be visited are:

Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Cummings' Waldorf Towers apartment. Their world-famous collection of Impressionist and Post-impressionist paintings, includes works by Manet, Monet, Pissarro, Cezanne and Renoir, in a setting of Louis XV and XVI furniture.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Reed's East Side townhouse-gallery. Rooms of 18th-century French and Italian furniture and decorative pieces contrast strikingly with works of Dubuffet, Leger, Nevelson, Chagall, Henry Moore, Vasarely and several younger painters and sculptors.

Mr. Charles Evans' bachelor apartment. Its dark walls and clever lighting set off art works by Calder, Vasarely, Trova, Robert Dash, Ruth Gikow, Robert Beauchamp and several others. Pre-Columbian sculpture adds another accent.

Mrs. Dene Ulin's apartment-gallery that abounds with the kinetic sculpture Mrs. Ulin has pioneered. Furniture is traditional; a vast sculpture terrace opens new vistas outdoors. Works by Mary Bauermeister, Ronald Mallery, Chuck Prentice, Jimmy Ernst, Marina Sterne and Marian Jacob will be seen.

The tax-deductible admission is \$15 to benefit the Barnard College Scholarship Fund. All alumnae in the New York metropolitan area will receive invitations. Others may order tickets from the Barnard College Club of New York, 140 East 63rd St., New York 10021. Checks should be made payable to the Barnard College Club of New York. Sales will be limited to the first 500 ticket requests.

Elise Alberts Pustilnik '53 and Eileen Weiss '57 are co-chairmen of this year's art tour. Joy Lattman Wouk '40, president of the New York Club, serves ex officio. Barnard President Martha Peterson is honorary chairman.

Class News

06

Dorothy Brewster
310 Riverside Drive
New York, N.Y. 10025

Edyth Fredericks, after spending last Easter in Seville, Spain, writes from California that she continues her membership in the Pioneer Society, which organizes trips to places associated with California pioneers. "One of our projects is keeping the past alive," she says. Florence Lilienthal Gitterman, perpetual student of music, art and literature, did not travel as usual last summer, having now seen all of the places she most wished to visit. She observes Central Park from her windows, listens to the "happenings" that go on, and writes letters of disapproval to the *Times*. Edna Stitt Robinson has a special interest in the Old Ladies' Methodist Church Home in Riverdale, NYC, of which she is president emeritus. Bess Evans Easton, who lives in Scarborough, N.Y. with her son, sends her greetings and enjoys hearing what her classmates are doing. So your class correspondent urges you all to send me news.

From New Jersey comes news of 3 of our classmates. Eleanor Holden Stoddard, in Madison, is on the committee planning to celebrate the 225th anniversary of the local Presbyterian Church, and is expected to give reminiscences of her own as well as items gleaned from her grandmother's diary. Olive Purdue has an interest in an antique shop in East Hanover. She spent a happy summer in Maine. Jessie Condit, our president, is not as active as she used to be in the East Orange chapter of the League of Women Voters, but she is enthusiastic about the work they are doing. She is more active in the Orange Women's Club where "we are trying to get legislative support for a more effective service for abused, neglected, handicapped and delinquent children." Edith Somborn Isaacs, our honorary president, takes an active part in everything connected with the Stanley M. Isaacs Neighborhood Center, at 415 East 93rd Street, NYC. She says the center is doing a beautiful job, and not just in the neighborhood. This is her chief, but by no means her only con-

cern in the life of New York City.

07

Alumnae Office

REMEMBER REUNION
JUNE 9 AND 10

08

Forence Wolff Klaber (Mrs. W.)
425 Riverside Drive
New York, N.Y. 10025

09

Lucy Thompson
1000 Pelham Parkway
Bronx, N.Y. 10461

Margaret H. Frink escaped the snow deluge in Syracuse by spending last spring in Black Mountain, N.C., not far from Asheville. Returning to normalcy, she now has 2 new jobs. She is a member of the Republican Citizens Committee and also works at the Upstate Medical Center.

Elsie Smith Bard has joined the trailer dwellers in Florida. She has a large trailer with a garden, shrubbery and all the comforts of home. With friendly neighbors, she feels that she will enjoy the great change in her life.

Emma Bugbee writes that she is well-located in Warwick, R.I., an easy distance from her niece. Oil painting was always Emma's hobby, but the equipment is now difficult to manage so she has taken to working in still life with oil crayons.

10

Marion Monteser Miller
160 East 48 Street, Apt. 7-R
New York, N.Y. 10017

11

Stella Bloch Hanau
360 West 22 Street
New York, N.Y. 10011

For its first gathering since its 60th reunion, 1911 met for tea at the Barnard College Club on October 21, 1971. Letters from far-away classmates were read

Distinguished Alumna Award

Nominations for the next award should be received at the Alumnae Office by March 15th. To be considered, a living alumna should exemplify the ideals of a liberal arts education, have achieved distinction in her field or have rendered outstanding service to the community or the College. Letters of recommendation should include documentation of all these points as well as your own reasons for your choice, and should be addressed to the Awards Committee Chairman.

Obituaries

Extending deepest sympathy to their families, friends and classmates, the Associate Alumnae announce with regret the following deaths:

- 00 Florence Miller Sill, December 4, 1971
- 02 Mary Budd Skinner, October 7, 1971
- 03 Ida Hope Mackenzie, November 30, 1971
- 08 Aminta Casseres, December, 1971
Rose Beekman Sittenfield, November 11, 1971
- 09 Hazel Davies, January 12, 1971
- 13 Anna Salzman Cohn, December 11, 1971
- 14 Charlotte Lewine Sapinsley, December 26, 1971
- 15 Henrietta Krinsky Buchman, December, 1971
- 16 Eleanor Elliott Carroll, September 25, 1971
Gladys Pearson Feer, November, 1971
Alice Franklin, December 17, 1971
- 17 Eleanor Wilkens Graefenecker, October 19, 1971
Evelyn Salzman Lerner, December 6, 1971
- 19 Joyce Borden Balokovic, October 18, 1971
Elizabeth Gatewood Pietsch, November 25, 1971
- 21 Marie Mayer Tachau, October 5, 1971
- 26 Mae Graziano Pepino, July, 1970
- 27 Clarita Lobo Collins, August 4, 1971
- 29 Althea Dreyer Borden, September 16, 1971
- 30 Mildred Ketola McKay, May 31, 1971
Virginia Vanderlip Schoales, October 10, 1971
- 31 Ruth Jacobus Frey, November 11, 1971
- 33 Mary Emily Dienes, June 29, 1971
- 35 Martha Green, October 1, 1971
- 40 Deborah Allen Augenblick, November 9, 1971
- 47 Glory Schwantes, September 30, 1971
- 57 Ruth Jezer Teitelbaum, November 29, 1971

aloud, and get-well notes were written to the few members who were housebound because of illness. Present were: *Dorothy Salwen Ackerman, Marie Maschmedt Fuhrmann, Florrie Holzwasser, Ida Beck Karlin, Mary Polhemus Olyphant, Augustina Hess Solomon, Elisabeth Thomson* and *Shirley Gleason Church '12*, an honorary member of 1911.

Rose Smolin and *Tina Hess Solomon* attended the Alpha Epsilon Phi National Convention at Mont Tremblant, Canada last summer. They were two of the original founders of the sorority.

12

Lucile Mordecai Lehair (Mrs. H.)
180 West 58 Street
New York, N.Y. 10019

REMEMBER REUNION JUNE 9 AND 10

Edith Valet Cook received a tribute from the Connecticut Child Welfare Association in their publication "Connecticut's Child" upon her retirement as their associate director and editor last August.

13

Sallie Pero Grant (Mrs. C.)
5900 Arlington Avenue
Bronx, N.Y. 10471

Twenty-five of our classmates met again last November for a fall reunion and luncheon at the invitation of our class president, *Joan Lewinson*. The party was held in what was named in the lobby as the "Lewinson Suite." Those present were: *Joan Sperling Lewinson, Edith Halfpenny, May Hessberg Weis, Louise Bartling Wiedhopf, Marguerite Neugass Katzenstein, Jeannette van Raalte Levison, Naomi Harris Wolfson, Hazel Martin Spicer, Irma von Glahn, Margaret Kelley Walsh, Mary Voyse, Mary Stewart Colley, Gladys Slade Thompson, Harriet Seibert, Jean Shaw Horn, Beulah Bishop Pond, Anna Salzman Cohn, Ann Surut Cohen, Irma Unti Paganelli, Grace Brown Manning, Eleanor Oerzen Sperry, Alice G. Brown, Priscilla Lockwood Loomis, Sallie Pero Grant* and *Ethel Webb Faulkner*.

After luncheon Edith reminded us that we have a small bank account of about \$200. This money may be useful for something special in '73—our 60th reunion year. We were playing games, trying to match the "faces with the names," and some amusing mistakes were made. On the other hand, a rather large number have changed very little over the years.

Doris Fleischman Bernays and husband *Edward* were honored at a gala dinner at the Harvard Club of Boston last November for "their public service in many fields and their innovating work in public relations and communications."

The Class extends its sympathy to *Louise Bartling Wiedhopf* on the loss of her husband last summer.

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Edith Mulhall Achilles
417 Park Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10022

Luisa Ros White was in NYC during the spring of '71. She lives in the state of Washington. *Helen Downes* has retired

to Pennsylvania. During last summer she traveled to the Canadian Rockies and up the coast of Alaska to Skagway. *Alice V.D. Clingen* lives in Clearwater Beach, Fla.

Winifred Boegehold has exhibited her paintings at the annual shows of the Catharine Lorillard Wolfe Art Club, the Hudson Valley Art Association and won third prize at the Westchester Women's Club show in Mt. Vernon, N.Y. She has been elected to the art division of the National League of American Pen Women. *Edith Mulhall Achilles'* embroidery was exhibited in conjunction with the English Speaking Union Commonwealth-America week at Dartmouth House, London in October '71.

The St. Agatha Alumnae Association honored the memory of *Muriel Bowden* at its spring '71 meeting by raising a memorial fund of \$1,600 for a prize to be awarded annually for outstanding scholarship in Chaucer and/or medieval literature. The check was presented to Professor Barry Ulanov of the Barnard English Department. Professor Bowden was headmistress of the St. Agatha School from 1930 to 1940.

15

Margaret F. Carr
142 Hicks Street, Apt. 5-D
Brooklyn, N.Y. 11201

Ella Louria Blum has had a successful operation for cataracts on one eye and will have the other eye operated on later. *Margaret Fryer Carr* had lunch with *Lucy Morgenthau Heineman* in November and doubled for Lucy at Alumnae Council soon after that. *Alma Jamison* lost her sister and close pal *Pauline Clard Jamison* in the fall. Sympathy to Alma.

16

Emma Seipp
140 West 57 Street
New York, N.Y. 10019

Class President *Helen Rosenstein Shapiro*, happy with a full life—eleven grandchildren, many community activities, volunteer hospital work—was unable to attend Alumnae Council last November because she was in the throes of moving the accumulations of 54 years of married life to a new apartment. *Ruth Cohen* and I were privileged to attend some of the events in her stead and to learn of *Barnard's* response to all the changes affecting education. I took notes for *Eleanor Wallace Herbert* at the fund representatives meeting. Eleanor will continue in that role with the help of *Edith Rowland Fisher*.

Ruth then went off for several weeks in St. Croix, Virgin Islands.

Gertrude Ross Davis had the honor of being appointed by Governor Rockefeller as delegate to the late fall White House Conference on Aging in Washington, D.C. Evelyn van Duyn writes of driving a thousand miles last summer on visits to Newfound Lake in N.H., Martha's Vineyard, White Plains and Shenocock.

Some of us have enjoyed the dynamic meetings of the Phi Beta Kappa graduates in New York. If any have overlooked their affiliation I shall be glad to put them in touch with the organization.

One classmate who never attends reunions tells me that there is a poem of Robert Louis Stevenson's which speaks for her and perhaps others who do not send us news of themselves. Look it up; it is entitled "To N.V. De G.S."

The Class mourns the loss of Gladys Pearson Feer, who died last November. Gallant to the end, she served as our class president from 1966-1971.

17

Freda Wobber Marden (Mrs. C.F.)
Highwood-Easton Avenue
Somerset, N.J. 08873

REMEMBER REUNION JUNE 9 AND 10

The Barnard College Club tea given for the classes '05-'40 at the Hotel Barbizon was the occasion for the gathering of a group of classmates. Attending were Sara Lewin Diska, Anita Frenzel, Mildred Heyman Herman, Florence Oppenheimer Greenberg, Ruth Wheeler Lewis and Elizabeth Man Sarcka. Reportedly, they had "a lot of fun." From the chatter the following news items were garnered. Sara had just returned from a trip to southern France where she visited her daughter, the sculptress, and her 4-year old granddaughter. Ruth takes a vigorous part in the very active Women's Club of Ridge-wood. Mildred is busy writing a script for the 55th Reunion. Elizabeth recently drove to Stamford, Conn. to visit Cornelia Geer Le Boutillier and Hilda Rau Slauson who is recuperating.

Gertrude Adelstein has traveled in many parts of the world. A recent journey took her to the archaeological sites in Mexico in the vicinity of Oaxaca and in Yucatan, and then on to the Isle of Cozumel to relax. From Babette Deutsch we learned that Columbia "allowed" her to continue giving her course in 20th century poetry until she achieved the venerable age of 75. Even then she was permitted to give 3 public lectures under the auspices of Columbia. Her son, Michael Yarmolinsky,

is in Paris on loan from N.I.H. to the Institut de Biologie Moleculaire.

Edith Cahen Lowenfels, in addition to her volunteer activities, goes to art class to study portrait drawing in pastels and finds it great fun. Marjorie Hallett Swain traveled on the west coast of Africa and has a good story to tell about it. Mary Talmadge Hutchinson spent 6 days in Bermuda with a group of friends. Meme Heacock is very busy as full-time secretary of her church, a position she has held since her retirement as librarian at Teachers College. Dr. Frances Krasnow is still engaged in full-time practice; Miriam Siff Ratzkoff has a volunteer job with the World Federation of the UN. Florence Weinstein Saphir continues to lead discussion groups in literature and poetry 3 times a week at the NYU Center for Senior Citizens, as she has for the past 13 years. Her work has earned her a citation from Mayor Lindsay.

From Elsa Becker Corbitt, we learned the sad news of the death of our classmate Eleanor Wilkens Graefenecker. We extend our sympathy to her family and to her sister, Margaret Wilkens '20. Elsa added that Eleanor's "wit and liveliness were a stimulating delight to her classmates and culminated in the witty class history that had us 'in stitches' when she read it on our Class Day." The Class also extends sympathy to Lewis Miller on the death of his wife Anna Jablonower Miller last spring.

Classmates, a reminder: No doubt, by this time you have received a copy of the class questionnaire. Please fill it out, if you have not already done so, and send it off in the addressed envelope.

18

Edith Baumann Benedict (Mrs. H.)
15 Central Park West
New York, N.Y. 10023

Married: Sylvia Poole Hay to Karl W. Kramer, living in Bellevue, Wash.

19

Georgia Schaaf Kirschke (Mrs. P.T.)
77-06 79 Street
Brooklyn, N.Y. 11227

Two members of '19 will be traveling to far-away and exotic places—Eleanor Currow to India and Elsie Dochterman Foard to Africa.

Esther Brittain Graves' son, Thomas, Jr., assumed the presidency of the College of William and Mary last fall. Grace Munstock Brandeis is our new fund chairman.

The Class notes with regret the death of Joyce Borden Balokovic last October.

20

Josephine MacDonald Laprese
Hotel Beverly
125 East 50 St.
New York, N.Y. 10022

On October 28th the classes of '20 and '21 held a luncheon in the Deanery. This joint meeting was a pleasure for all of us and we hope for another in the future. '21 was represented by Gertrude Ammermuller, Lee Andrews, Ruth Cossow, Helen Jones Griffin and Mathilda Drachman Smith. Mathilda was visiting from Berkeley, Calif. From '20 were Esther Schwartz Cahen, Edna Colucci, Ida Ever-son, Martha Finkler, Dorothea Lemcke, Josephine MacDonald Laprese, Ruth Brubaker Lund, Janet McKenzie, Elsa Meissner, Elizabeth Rabe, Amy Raynor, Dorothy Robb Sultzer, Marion Travis and Clarissa White Walker. Many sent remembrances to the Class as well as news of themselves.

Mary Garner Young spent last July in Nova Scotia and Big Moose. Christine Gruggel is practicing medicine on a limited basis; Pauline Benton had several shows of her Chinese shadow figures in Chinatown in San Francisco. Juliette Meylan Henderson reports the 56th season for her Camp Arcadia, with 2nd and 3rd generations attending. Florida Omeis' was visited last summer by Mary Miller Rogers '23, and, together, they took a 1600-mile tour of the midwest. Florida enjoys gardening and canning much of her garden produce. Lucy Rafter Sainsbury enjoys living in Florida. She teaches bridge classes, is a volunteer church worker and is planning to teach children

Deadlines

The alumnae magazine is now being printed out of town, in order to effect considerable economy in our production costs without loss of quality.

As a result, new deadlines have had to be set up for class news, and these deadlines will have to be STRICTLY ADHERED TO, since all copy must be sent to the printer on schedule. Please plan your news-gathering so that you can mail your copy in time to reach the Alumnae Office NOT LATER THAN the 23rd of the month, as follows:

SPRING ISSUE—February 23rd
SUMMER ISSUE—May 23rd
FALL ISSUE—August 23rd
WINTER ISSUE—November 23rd

of migrant workers.

Margaret Myers is studying Russian, which she says is difficult (I bet it isn't, for Margaret), and is lecturing on family planning to high school groups, Rotary meetings and "to anyone else who will listen," she writes. Esther Schwartz Cahen and her husband have sold their co-op in NYC and are moving to Florida. Class teas and luncheons won't be the same without her. Amy Raynor had a good trip through the Great Smokies in October; Aline McMahon gives a fine performance in the Lincoln Center Repertory production of Schiller's "Mary Stuart." Ida Everson went on an African safari in the spring of '71 and Beryl Siegbert Austrian spent 2 months in Ireland working on designs that incorporate the Celtic, Icelandic and Norman heritage of Ireland. Dorothy Burne Goebel is assistant editor to her husband Julius on their book, the *Law Practice of Alexander Hamilton*. Margaret Borden Brown spends much time in New Hampshire where she enjoys painting and is interested in the causes of Senator McGovern and peace. Helen Seidman Shacter is working on a new edition of some of her texts. This spring she will lecture in New Zealand and Australia.

In July '71 we lost our classmate Mary Sutton. Mary died of a heart attack that followed a slight stroke.

Please mark the following date on your calendar for our spring tea—April 26 in the Deanery, Hewitt Hall. Our Class has an outstanding record in its attendance at Class luncheons and teas. They really are happy occasions.

21

Bertha Wittlinger
155-01 90 Ave.
Jamaica, New York 11432

Marjorie Marks Bitker taught at the College of Journalism of Marquette U last summer on an appointment to the University's Women's Chair of Humanistic Studies. She directed a new course for advanced students interested in producing major magazine and newspaper articles. Louise Byrne unfortunately suffered a refracture of her leg. We are pleased to report that the break has healed. Eleanor Tiemann Fraser visited her daughter in

Michigan; Clara Weiss traveled to Rumania. Edythe Ahrens Knox enjoyed an exciting trip by rubber raft down the Snake River, a tour through Colorado and the Grand Tetons and a week at a ranch in Wyoming.

Lee Andrews was honored by the Marketing Research Assn, which she was instrumental in founding, at its regional meeting in Washington in November. Alice Johnson Watson has returned to the Dept. of Agriculture for a 3-months' tour of duty.

We announce with sadness that Marie Mayer Tachau died on October 5, 1971 after a long illness. Marie was one of our very active workers and served as class secretary for several years, in spite of the fact that her home was as far away as Louisville, Ky.

22

Marion Vincent
30 West 60 St., Apt. 3-F
New York, N.Y. 10023

REMEMBER REUNION

JUNE 9 AND 10

Katherine Coffey, retired director of the Newark Museum, was engaged last summer as a consultant to the Museum of the New Jersey Historical Society.

The Class will be saddened to learn of the death of Helga Gaarder on September 16, 1971. Helga and her sister Jennie had lived in Stone Ridge, N.Y. since her retirement in 1963. We extend our deep sympathy to her family and friends. We also regret to announce that a recent note from Helen Warren Brown told of the loss of her husband Malcolm on July 18, 1971.

Louise Schlichting, our vice president and reunion chairman, attended several of the meetings of the 20th Alumnae Council held in November. Louise has also begun to formulate plans for our 50th Reunion in June. See you there?

23

Estella Raphael Steiner (Mrs. G.)
520 B Portsmouth Dr.
Leisure Village
Lakewood, N.J. 08701

The annual fall meeting of the Class was held in the Jean Palmer Room of the Millicent McIntosh Center at the College on October 16, 1971. As our president, Dorothy Houghton, was away on a trip around the world, Elizabeth R. Wood, reunion chairman and an ex-president, presided. In addition to Elizabeth, her charming 6-year old grandniece Lisa who

proved to be an excellent hostess, and myself, present were: Alice Boehringer, Katharine Bouton Clay, Winifred J. Dunbrack, Marion Byrnes Flynn, Ruth Strauss Hanauer, Agnes MacDonald, Dorothy Shatz Rosenberg and Leone Newton Willett. Despite the small attendance we had a good visit and pleasant time. Our approaching 50th Reunion was discussed. To misquote, *tempus fugit* too fast now, and all class members are urged to ideate and send suggestions to Elizabeth. A report from Fund Chairman Leah Murden Bayne happily indicated that '23 still leads all the rest with a class participation of 65.6%. She hopes by the time 1973 rolls around this percentage will be even higher.

Many letters were received from classmates unable to attend the meeting. A few bits of news are given here; the rest appear in our Christmas Newsletter. Hannah Mann Wallerstein married an old friend from college days, E. Eugene Grossman, a week after she retired from running her nursery school in June '70. They have been doing a great deal of traveling. Emily Martens Ford wrote that while in Australia she had the adventure of finding her great-granduncle's grave. He was Conrad Martens, a well-known water colorist of the mid 19th century who was with Darwin on the "Beagle" for 2 years. Franziska Boas' granddaughter, Valerie Pinsky, is a freshman at Barnard. Franziska could not attend our meeting as she was speaking at the American Dance Therapy Assn. conference in Washington, D.C. Margaret Mead was chosen as this year's winner of the Kalinga Prize, awarded by UNESCO for particular merit in the popularization of science. Grace H. Becker wrote, "I took a 3-week guided tour through the British Isles in August, but found it too strenuous for my aging bones." In London she was entertained by Mary Margaret Bradley '24, who had just retired from the deanship of the American School.

We all mourn deeply the death of a dear classmate, Yvonne Moen Cumerford, on September 19, 1971. She was buried next to her husband Frederick in Arlington National Cemetery. At the meeting we learned of the death of Alice Boehringer's mother and extend our belated sympathy.

24

Ethel Quint Collins (Mrs. J.)
West St.
Harrison, N.Y. 10528

The Class extends its sympathy to Cicely Applebaum Ryshpan on the loss of her husband David last August.

REMEMBER REUNION 1972 June 9-10

25

Flo Kelsey Schleicher (Mrs. F.G.)
250 C Paseo Madera
Green Valley, Ariz. 85614

These notes are being written in Green Valley, Ariz., our home from November to May each year. We find this warm, dry climate with a maximum of sunshine very easy to live with.

Our classmates continue to travel. *Evelyn Kane Berg* and her husband recently returned from a world tour. Our class president, *Marion Kahn Kahn* spent 5 weeks traveling in the Orient last summer and lunched in Tokyo with *Ruth Goldwater Simon* and *Anne Leerburger Gintell*. They had hoped to meet *Aiko Yamaguchi Takaoka* there but dental surgery made it impossible for her to join them. Ruth was visiting her son who lives in Japan.

Fern Yates and *Dorothy Putney* are still doing yeoman service one day a week at the Barnard Thrift Shop. Our long-lost classmate, *Olive Johnston Hayes* has been found. She is living in Pound Ridge, N.Y. with her doctor husband, now retired. *Dorothy Putney*, our very able fund chairman, and *Marion Kahn Kahn*, class president, both attended Alumnae Council at Barnard last November. They found the meetings and discussions most interesting and profitable.

26

Ruth Friedman Goldstein (Mrs. M.F.)
295 Central Park West
New York, N.Y. 10024

27

Jean MacLeod Kennedy (Mrs. R.E.)
464 Riverside Drive
New York, N.Y. 10027

REMEMBER REUNION
JUNE 9 AND 10

Marie Schnieders, professor of German at Smith, retired last summer. She had been on the faculty there since 1937.

28

Janet D. Schubert
330 Haven Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10033

29

Dorothy Neuer Hess (Mrs. N.)
720 Milton Road
Rye, N.Y. 10580

Nineteen of us were at the Reunion dinner in October and, as always it was a delightful evening of talk and good

food thanks to *Eleanor Rosenberg's* efforts. There was much news and your Class Correspondent will pass on as much as she can in this and following issues.

Rose Patton, long-time and valued fund chairman, has asked for a sabbatical from this job. *Barbara Marvopoulos Flores* will take the role on and we will all be hearing from her. *Hazel Bishop* writes us that she was admitted to membership in the Chemist's Club—the first woman in its 73 years of existence. *Dorothy C. Hancock* is vice president of the National Business College in Roanoke. *Helen Pallister* is teaching at Eastern Washington State College.

The following write that they are continuing to work: *Ruth Magurn* is doing museum work; *Adrienne Bedelle* is the science-ecology coordinating teacher for the New Rochelle elementary schools; *Heloise B. Hough* is at the Strang Clinic; *Bessie Bergner Sherman* is teaching in Bridgeport, Conn. *Florette Holzwasser Henri* has had two books published during the past year: *Bitter Victory* and *George Mason of Virginia*.

Among those who are enjoying retirement are *Irene Emerson Allcock* in South Harpswell, Me., *Margaret Carrigan* in Ventura, Calif., *Margaret Kelsey Crook* in Sodus Point, N.Y. and *Hazel Russell Bird* in Homestead, Calif. Too far away to join us at the October dinner were: *Virginia Brown Kreuzer*, *America Gonzalez Escuder*, *Charlotte Schoenemann Jennings*, *Norma Stiner Segalla*, *Eleanor Freer Boyan*, *Ruth Fine Balsam*, *Virginia Miller Wood*, *Ruth Rablen Franzen* and *Franke Holtzberg Landesberg*. *Jennie Reich Coral* and *Ruth Rosenberg Wise* were abroad at the time of the dinner. *Ethel Callan Burgess* wrote that she and her husband have traveled almost all over the world by cargo ship. They found Africa particularly interesting.

Edith Birnbaum Oblatt and *Anny Birnbaum Brieger* lost their mother last year. A charming sculpture of the girls in their teens was part of her estate. It was presented to the College and is now displayed in Barnard Hall. We also send sincere sympathy to *Amy Jacobs Goell*, *Eleanor Haser Buswell* and *Nancy Thomas Cort* whose husbands died last year. We are sorry to report the death of *Althea Dreyer Borden* last September.

30

Julie Hudson
49 Palmer Square
Princeton, N.J. 08540

Married: *Edith Kirkpatrick Peters* to *Harvey Dean*, living in Freeport, Long

Island. Harvey had been the husband of our classmate, the late *Jean Hasbrouck Dean*.

Estival travel among '30ers included *Eileen Heffernan Klein's* trip to Ireland and Lourdes and *Delia Brown Unkelbach's* visit to Germany.

Winifred Anderson Zubin has made a gift through the Barnard Placement Office, to assist an alumna with living costs while undertaking special vocational training during her first year after college.

The Class wishes to extend its sympathy to *Priscilla Kirkpatrick Millea* on the loss of her husband John in January '71; to *Calista Bristol Dowlin* on the loss of her husband Winfred last July and to *Gertrude Glogau Drachman* on the loss of her husband Myron last fall. To Aaron and *Isabel Rubenstein Rubin* goes our deepest sympathy on the loss of their daughter Katherine, who met a tragic death last September. In October '71 a stained glass window in the Church of St. John the Divine, Mt. Vernon, N.Y., was dedicated in honor of Louis Riedinger, late father of *Emily Riedinger Flint* and *Louise Riedinger*, for his service to the church as vestryman, clerk and senior warden. He had been a decorator working in church stained glass all his life. The Class regrets to announce the death of *Mildred Ketola McKay* last June.

52.5% of our classmates participated in the annual fund drive. After 40 years service as a member of the Princeton Library staff, your correspondent celebrated her retirement by joining the Barnard Alumnae Tour to Paris in November. A most enjoyable trip!

31

Evelyn Anderson Griffith (Mrs. E.B.)
705 Center Ave.
River Edge, N.J. 07661

Helen Bosch Vavrina, *Esther Grabelsky Biederman*, *Else Zorn Taylor*, *Catherine Campbell* and *Marjory Crowley* attended the 30's Dinner in October. Marjorie, who had never managed to get to any reunion before, is teaching in Brighton H.S. and is taking courses at Fordham.

Maxine Rothschild Male writes that for many years she had been involved in writing, acting and producing entertainment for Pittsburgh organizations. She and husband Milton are now enjoying retirement. They have a daughter Marianne and 2 grandchildren in Connecticut; their son Michael and another grandchild are in Coral Gables. *Elisabeth Raymond Heiss* works part-time for pollster Oliver Quayle in Bronxville. Son John, who had taught at Barnard, is now teaching at the New England Conservatory and has a

son and daughter. Son Tom, Cornell '71, works for ATT Long Lines. *Josephine Grohe Rose* reports that her 3 sons are married and her teenage daughter is at home. William is an architect, Donald is an engineer and Alan is finishing law school at the U of Virginia.

Miriam Roitoma Ketonen and husband are involved in amateur acting. They sing, play the violin, piano and guitar for large audiences and are planning to visit Finland for 3 months this year. *Marjorie Nichols Boone* is treasurer of the Seven Eastern Colleges Committee. She teaches junior high school math and is past president of the Detroit Barnard Club. Marjorie says she covers the US every year just keeping track of her 5 grandchildren.

Beatrice Kassell Friedman is professor of biochemistry at the Medical College of Wisconsin where her husband is professor of pharmacology. They have been to international scientific congresses in Moscow, Tokyo, Sweden and Switzerland. Beatrice reports that she has about 75 publications in the field of protein structure and enzyme activity.

An informal get-together took place when *Alma Champlin Smythe*, *Catherine Campbell* and *Cornelia Merchant Hagenau* met in Medford Lakes, N.J., where the Hagenaus had moved when Cornelia's husband retired as Lutheran pastor in Elizabeth. Alma and her husband visited their son Bob, an associate professor at the U of Washington, and son Dick and his family in Estes Park, Colo. last summer. Catherine retired from Forest Hills H.S. last year. *Cecile Ludlam Ambler* reports that her husband is assistant to the regional director of HUD. Their son operates a bookstore, daughter Babette has 3 children and is considering starting an open classroom school and daughter Pamela is working on the Women's Press in Eugene, Ore.

'31's retirees are enjoying their leisure time. *Ethel Couch Callaghan* reports that her husband retired after 20 years in the Army. They are busy with gardening and volunteer work; they have one granddaughter. *Marjorie Van Tassall* has retired in Madrid after 28 years with the US Government overseas, 20 of them in Spain. *Helen Berry Borders* reports that she and her husband plan to retire from teaching and move to Laguna Hills.

Our Class extends deepest sympathy to *Helen Bosch Vavrina* whose husband died last August. Also, we regret to announce the death of *Ruth Jacobus Frey* last November. Ruth had been president of the Women's Conference of the Ethical Culture Society and was active in the West Side branch of the Planned Parenthood Association.

32

Janet McPherson Halsey (Mrs. C.)
400 East 57 Street
New York, N.Y. 10022

REMEMBER REUNION JUNE 9 AND 10

Seen at the 30's Dinner, October 28, 1971: *Dorothy Roe Gallanter*, *Janet McPherson Halsey*, *Leona Hirzel Hamann*, *Caroline Atz Hastorf* and *Flora Hagopian O'Grady*. Leona is now regent of the Colonel Josiah Smith chapter of the D.A.R. on Long Island. Caroline's son Peter is on the island of Guam teaching special education with native children. He hopes to use his experiences for his master's thesis at C.W. Post College. Flora's son John completed his internship at Lenox Hill Hospital last year; he is now a resident there.

Margaret Schaffner Tenbrinck and her husband vacationed in Arizona last summer where their daughters now live. Jennie, Barnard '62, has a master's in education and is an MLS candidate at the U of Arizona in Tucson. Daughter Ethel has her MLS and is now map librarian at Arizona State U in Tempe. Margaret, now associate medical director of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., was written up in the spring '71 issue of *Medical Examiner*; she was described as "Metropolitan's Traveling Lady."

Juliet Blume Furman, head of college scholarship guidance at Julia Richman H.S. for many years, retired last September. She has published an adaptation of a text, *The Predicament of Democratic Man*, by Edmund Cahn, for use in underdeveloped areas. She also has a new grandson born last June. We wish Juliet a happy retirement! Michael Tilson Thomas, son of *Roberta Meritzer Thomas*, appeared on the cover of the *New York Times Sunday Magazine* last October. At age 26 he is associate conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra and music director of the Buffalo Philharmonic. *Adelaide Bruns Cann's* 4 sons are very busy. Peter is a student at Westchester Community College, William is serving a 2-year term in the Navy, Temple is enrolled at the Lehmann College School of General Studies and Colin is a freshman at California Western College in San Diego. We wish them all good luck!

Our Class extends its deep sympathy to *Virginia Weil Burman* on the loss of her husband Lawrence last October.

NOTE: The Committee planning the 40th Reunion celebration of '32 would be grateful for any material you may have concerning the Junior Show presented in the spring of '31. Script, music, lyrics and snapshots would all be most welcome. If



Rose Maurer Somerville

you have any material of this kind, please mail it to: Mrs. Mathew Furman, 165 W. 66 St., N.Y. N.Y. 10023. Our Class Executive Committee is working very hard to bring you an exciting 40th Reunion on June 9 and 10 and we urge you to come and enjoy!

33

Gaetanina Nappi Campe (Mrs. C.)
73-20 179 Street
Flushing, N.Y. 11366
Josephine Skinner
128 Chestnut Street
Montclair, N.J. 07042

Katrine Groves McCormick writes that she is endeavoring to get her daughter through U of California at Berkeley as "my own stint with NASA is getting closer to the retirement phase."

The Class extends its sympathy to the sister of *Mary Emily Dienes* who died in June '71 following heart surgery.

34

Madeleine Davies Cooke (Mrs. W.W.)
38 Valley View Avenue
Summit, N.J. 07901

Olga Haller, although she has retired from private pediatrics practice, is active in the teaching program at Babies' Hospital in Newark, N.J. She attended the 13th International Pediatric Congress in Vienna in the fall, and took a post-Congress trip to Athens and the Greek Isles. *Alice Canoune Coates* is included in the '72 edition of *Who's Who of American Women*. She is now scholarship



Eleanor Dreyfus Marvin

chairman of the Society of Daughters of Holland Dames.

Eleanor Dreyfus Marvin was elected national president of the National Council of Jewish Women at its biennial convention held last April in Detroit. *Rose Maurer Somerville* was the recipient of the Osborne Teaching Award of the National Council on Family Relations, awarded to outstanding individuals in the field of sex education. An associate professor of family relations at San Diego State College, she is chairman of the Task Force on Women's Rights and Responsibilities of the NCFR.

35

Aline Blumner
50 Park Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10016

At the annual 30's Dinner, *Ruth Bedford McDaniel*, *Ruth Saberski Goldenheim* and *Aline Blumner* were regaled by *Edith Cantor Morrison* with exciting details of her practicum for her master's in counseling. Edith has established a self-development group for teenagers that teaches them to be free and open about themselves and others at the Bronx H.S. of Science.

V. Pandariva Bhandra, who blew into town for Alumnae Council last November, finds the New York of the '70's a strange new world. She loved the campus, was thrilled with the library, and wanted to know if she could be lodged in Plimpton. When she asked about *Ruth Masseck Barde* we had nothing to report. We did assure her that *Mildred Fishman Stein's* husband was struggling to keep the

nation's economy on an even keel. "I may just run over to Paris for a few days," she said when we told her that *Roselle Riggan Davenport* runs Reid Hall. But we could give her absolutely no news about *Jane Goldenburgh Oettinger* and *Suzanne Foglesong Truran*. All of which means that your correspondent can only do her job when you do yours. PLEASE WRITE!

Eleanor Schmidt spent a few weeks in a converted garage in Manhasset last summer and reports that, pollution and other gloomy reports to the contrary, she counted 43 different species of birds from her window, and over 150 different varieties of plants. *Ada Shearon* and *Aline Blumner* visited her during her stay and came back with incredible stories about the gustatorial delights of organically grown garden vegetables. Oh, those beefsteak tomatoes!

The Class extends its loving sympathy to *Ruth Saberski Goldenheim* on the loss of her mother last November.

36

Gertrude Graff Herrstadt (Mrs. G.)
4 Roe Avenue
Cornwall-on-Hudson, N.Y. 12520

Louise Ballhausen Sutherland is the proud double grandparent of James A., born to son James D. and wife Kris last August in San Francisco, and of Sandra Jean, born to son Robert and wife Sue last August in Northampton, Mass. Louise and husband Dick traveled west to welcome little Jamie and also visited other relatives out there.

Blanche Kazon Graubard's husband Seymour was a principal participant at the National Jewish Community Relations Advisory Council Plenary Session in Atlanta last summer.

37

Dorothy Walker
75 Main Avenue
Sea Cliff, N.Y. 11579

REMEMBER REUNION JUNE 9 AND 10

Elizabeth Anderson Dailey, head of the language skills program at the Milton Academy Girls' School, was a participant last fall in the annual national conference of the Orton Society on Language Learning Disabilities.

38

Valma Nylund Gasstrom (Mrs. E. H.)
2 Adrienne Place
White Plains, N.Y. 10605

It was the pleasure of the Class to serve

as hostess for the 30's Dinner held at the College last November. We were happy to welcome back President *Louise Barten Dott* from her year in England. Also present were *Sue Sloss Kaufmann*, *Helen Hirsch Acker*, *Virginia Shaw*, *Jean Libman Gollay*, *Claire Murray*, *Cecelia Zung*, *Harriet Kennedy Hamilton*, *Adelaide Murphy Evans* and *Valma Nylund Gasstrom*.

Congratulations to *Virginia Hayes Nugent* who is state president of the League of Women Voters in West Virginia—a demanding and responsible job. *Harriet Kennedy Hamilton* is on the board of directors of the Charleston, W. Va. League of Women Voters. *Claire Murray* is president of the Westchester Philharmonic Choral Society, an active community group that does much to bring excellent musical presentations to White Plains. *Claire* spent an idyllic vacation on the Yucatan peninsula, relaxing on the island of Cozmel and visiting the Mayan ruins at Chichen Itza.

It was exciting to talk with *Cecelia Zung* who aptly labeled us as members of the "Gildersleeve Dynasty." She joined our class at Barnard with two law degrees from China to her credit and had written two books that had been published in England. *Cecelia* has served as a representative of Nationalist China at the UN, and had many pointed comments to make about the recent admission of Red China and expulsion of Taiwan.

Elsbeth Davies Rostow visited New York last summer, and I feel safe in extending her greetings to the Class. She was on her way to a family holiday on Little Dix via the Plaza in NYC. Happy news is that *Patricia Emery* is remarried and is Mrs. Elbert C. Mansur of Stamford, Conn. as of March '71. *Dorothea Eggers Smith* writes from the Cote d'Azur that she will winter in Spain after 5 months' camping in Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Germany, Austria and northern Italy. *Mary Lawlor Lynyak* and *Betty Sargent Hammack* took 2 trips together last summer—first, a Grace Line cruise to Venezuela and then a tour of Portugal, Spain and Morocco.

Laura Miles Bartholomew writes that she has 2 grandchildren and is now serving on her town conservation committee. *Adi-Kent Thomas Jeffrey* had 2 books, *Witches and Wizards* and *Ghosts in the Valley*, released last fall. Both pertain to actual facts and people. She has appeared widely on radio and TV.

Audrey Snyder Harding was the subject of a feature in the *Midland (Mich.) News* in September '71. She gave her opinions on women's liberation and discussed the advantages and disadvantages of being a woman psychologist.

39

Emma Smith Rainwater (Mrs. J.)
342 Mt. Hope Blvd.
Hastings-on-Hudson, N.Y. 10706

Josephine Trostler Epstein, now in "state government relations" with Dow Chemical, would like to hear from other alumnae living in her area. Her address is: Crystal Plaza Apts. (907S), 2111 Jefferson Davis H'way., Arlington, Va. 22202. Both of her daughters live in Lansing, Mich. Jamie Ann is a college student there; Judie is married and has a 3½-year old son. *Helen Long Bell* writes that her husband Herbert has been with Autonetics for 20 years. Her son Keith teaches guitar, son Alan is a junior in high school and her daughter Vicki is in 8th grade. Helen is busy studying Spanish as the Bells may retire in Mexico.

Barbara M. Watson spoke at Coppin State College in Maryland last fall on the activities of the State Dept. and how they relate to overseas operations. She is administrator of the State Dept. Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs.

40

Miss Marie Boyle
1521 Norman Road
Havertown, Pa. 19083

Two members of the Class have recently earned master's degrees. *Ann Landau Kwitman* received an MA in human relations from NYU, while *G. Ethelwyn Cosby Lang* completed her MEd at the U of Delaware. Congratulations to both for their continuing studies and success!

News has been received of the death of *Deborah Allen Augenblick* last fall. We extend our deep sympathy to her husband.

Please send me reports of your activities. Everyone is interested and interesting, but it can not be known until you let me have a line or two from you.

41

Jane Greenbaum Spiselman (Mrs. H.)
23 College Lane
Westbury, N.Y. 11590

Organizational work occupies much of *Beatrice Belis Soltz's* time. She is program chairman of her sisterhood and is vice president of Boston Hadassah. Husband Joseph is a vice president of the Dexter Shoe Co. Daughter Judith, Barnard '68, is in her third year at Boston College Law School, while son Mark is a senior history major at American U. Jaclin is a high school junior. *Betty Clifford McHugh* is a

secretary with a management consultant firm in Philadelphia. She is studying French and is active in the local community council. Her daughter Anne is a sophomore at MIT. She often sees *Alice Kliemand Meyer* and *Dorothy Wilson Dorsa*.

Estelle Cross writes from Arlington, Mass., where she is counseling consultant for the Lexington elementary schools, that she has remained an active member of the Boston Civic Symphony. She is also studying Spanish at the Harvard Adult Education Center. Recently she met *Michelle Silverman Goldsmith* for dinner in Harvard Square, and reports that Miki is working part-time in a law office and is studying art appreciation at the Cambridge Adult Education Center.

Marjorie Lawson Roberts' professor-husband is still deep in graduate physics lectures and research, while she is taking courses at the U of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Her daughter and son-in-law have returned to the Yale Graduate School after a year's research with the FAO in Rome. *Doris Prochaska Bryan* is now acting executive director of the Higher Education Coordinating Council of Metropolitan St. Louis. *Vera Arndt Bush* received her MAT with a diploma of further study from Wesleyan U last June.

Eugenie Limberg Dengel writes that, as violist with the Kohon String Quartet, she recorded the Julie Smith Quartet under the auspices of the National Federation of Music Clubs and the Ford Foundation. *Phoebe Holden Washburn* reports that she is directing a private nursery school and is trying to simplify her manner of living. She does lots of handicrafts and is involved in the Quaker action movement as well as being the mother of 4 and the grandmother of 4.

A reprint of an article from the *San Francisco Examiner*, January 21, '71, entitled "The Concerns of Rita," informs us that *Rita Roher Semel* is the coordinator of the San Francisco Conference on Religion, Race and Social Concerns. The conference is an expression of the concern of the religious community about the quality of American urban life. Rita is also associate director of the San Francisco Jewish Community Relations Council. She was the recipient of the Stephen Wise Award of the American Jewish Congress for "distinguished and meritorious service in advancing social justice and human rights in the Bay area." *Rosalyn Rubin Spier* works closely with her husband in his dental practice, and also helps him with his jewelry-making hobby by wearing his products until they are sold. Their daughter is a sophomore at Finch.

42

Rosalie Geller Sumner (Mrs. G. H.)
7 Pine Road
Syosset, N.Y. 11791

REMEMBER REUNION JUNE 9 AND 10

Denise Hahn Goitein has been living in Israel for the last 7 years. She is an assistant professor of French literature at Tel Aviv U. Last June, an article by her appeared in a special issue of *Yale French Studies*. Her 4 children are grown: Meriam is the mother of 3, a high school teacher and a candidate for a master's in history; Eli is a painter living in N.Y.; Bernard is a 3rd-year psychology student at Hebrew U; and Estelle is serving in the Israeli army.

Ellen Jiroudek is now a certified diplomate of the American Board of Family Practice. Despite a busy schedule, she finds time for traveling and sailing. She lives and practices on Staten Island and would enjoy hearing from other alumnae living there. My son Mark graduated from Columbia last June and is now at Harvard working on a master's in city planning. My husband and I helped celebrate the 30th wedding anniversary of Hal and *Hazel Frost Clark* last June at their home in Chappaqua, N.Y. I was one of 3 Barnard bridesmaids; the others were *Marion Blum Sweet* and *Anne Heene Serra* '43.

Evelyn Baswell Ross writes that she is working part-time as an accountant-secretary. Her older son graduated cum laude with highest honors in English from Williams last June, and her younger son is a freshman at Hobart this year. Her husband is a vice president of Pepsi Cola. *Charlotte Gabor DuBois* lives in Hawthorne, N.Y. and does substitute teaching in the local high school. Her daughter, who was salutatorian of her high school class, is attending Duke U this year as a National Merit Scholar.

Louise Peck lives in Ridgefield, Conn., where she serves on the town conservation commission. She is also co-chairman of the Ridgefield Library. *Betty Bayer Menke* was elected president of the Scarsdale Board of Education last July. *Judith Hyde Swain* is a member of the staff of the New Jersey Hospital Association. She works exclusively on auxiliary activities.

43

Maureen O'Connor Cannon (Mrs. J.P.)
258 Steilen Avenue
Ridgewood, N.J. 07450

Fanny Brett deBary's husband Theodore is now Executive Vice President for Academic Affairs and Provost of Columbia.

He is the Horace Walpole Carpentier Professor of Oriental Studies and had served as chairman of the executive committee of the University Senate for 2 years.

Your correspondent's verses appeared in the *Ladies Home Journal*, *Modern Bride* and *Girl Talk* last fall, as well as in the anthology of the Poetry Society of America. I'm also editing the semi-annual bulletin of the Ridgewood College Club.

Sally Falk Moore, professor of anthropology at USC, was one of the recipients of the Dart Award for academic innovation. Sally, along with 2 other members of her department, was honored for team teaching of an undergraduate seminar.

44

Diana Hansen Lesser (Mrs. R.E.)
200 West 14 Street
New York, N.Y. 10011

Joan Carey Zier and husband Carl traveled to Brazil and Argentina last October on a business trip for Olivetti-Underwood. Daughter Anne is a graduate student at the U of Montana with her husband Robert. Son Chris is a senior in archaeology at the U of Colorado at Boulder; Rick is a junior at Colorado College, studying history.

Shirley Sexauer Harrison became the first woman to receive a Ph.D. in physics from the City U Graduate Division in June '71. She also won a N.Y. Regents Teaching Fellowship. Gladys Neuwirth Feldman, now divorced, is living in Silver Spring, Md. Her younger daughter Janis attends American U; daughter Susan attends Georgian Court.

45

Mary Wilby Whittaker (Mrs. H.W.)
2497 Grandin Road
Cincinnati, Ohio 45208

Frances M. Achilles spent last July and August in France and England. Returning on the Queen Elizabeth 2, she ran into MaryLouise Stewart Reid '46 and her husband.

46

Louise DuBois Perkins (Mrs. E.)
72 East Market St.
Bethlehem, Pa. 18018

Having unfortunately not been able to attend our June reunion because of my son's graduation, I now find myself class secretary! Please help me out by sending me some tidbits of what you are doing.

A late questionnaire from Sylvia Anderson Hubbell tells us that she is now

living in Los Angeles and would love to meet any fellow alumnae in that area. She has two children in grammar school and her husband is in the aerospace industry. Peggy Partridge McDougall writes from Wallingford, Conn. that she is working at the Choate School library. Her husband is an English master and varsity crew coach at the same school. Their 4 sons are attending Penn, Tufts, St. Edwards and Oxford. Their 12-year old is still at home and is in junior high school.

Gloria Callen Jones writes that her third daughter is about to graduate from the Garrison Forest School. The Joneses have 3 married children. Gloria is on the vestry of St. John's Church and the board of the Charleston, West Virginia Art Museum. She and husband Herb, who runs the Amherst Coal Co., took a fascinating trip to Russia last year.

How many of you know that Mary Gwathmey Stillman's mother Mary Stuart Gwathmey is a member of the class of '21? Her daughter Anne is due to graduate this spring. Mary expects to be in Paris until the summer of '72. Margaret Cumiskey, MaryLouise Stewart Reid and I had a delightful lunch together last summer. Stewie was full of her activities as a Congressman's wife and was about to leave on a European expedition with Brownie. Peg has passed through her 25th year with IBM and is now working in the White Plains marketing division headquarters while living in Bronxville.

Polly Conklin Devito received her MSW from Fordham last spring. Irene Callen Heninger became director of the Kitsap (Wash.) Regional Library last summer. As for the Perkins clan, we have one married daughter who is about to graduate from NYU and 4 other children at other educational levels. I am deep in community volunteer work, particularly with the local Children's Aid Society and as a board member of Moravian Academy. Ned is a lawyer for the Bethlehem Steel Co. Do keep the news coming in!

47

Georgia Rubin Mittelman (Mrs. E.S.)
316 North Street
Willimantic, Conn. 06226

REMEMBER REUNION JUNE 9 AND 10

Nancy D. Stevens is now associate professor in the dept. of counseling and student development at Hunter College as well as associate director of career counseling and placement. Last April she read a paper on "Job-seeking Behavior and Vocational Development" at the American Personnel and Guidance Assn's conference in Atlantic City.

Nancy Harris Brach was elected president of the Women's Auxiliary of the North Jersey Area of the National Council on Alcoholism last fall.

48

Natalia Troncoso Casey (Mrs. J.P.)
21 Canon Court
Huntington, N.Y. 11743

Married: Babette Brimberg to Neal Ashby, living in Williston Park, N.Y. Babette is articles editor of *Family Circle*.

Lois Williams Emma was named sales promotion manager of the Stoeger Arms Corp. last spring. Elizabeth Zlotsky Tovian is director of financial research of the Life Insurance Agency Management Assn.

Anne Carey Edmonds received a glowing tribute in *Mount Holyoke Now* for her contributions as librarian there. She is past president of the Assn of College and Research Libraries. Kathryn Schwindt Zufall's daughter Kathryn '71 is a first-year student at the Harvard Med School.

49

Marilyn Heggie De Lallo (Mrs. L.)
Box 1498
Laurel Hollow Road
Syosset, N.Y. 11791

Lois Boochever Rochester has been named headmistress of the Riverdale Country School for Girls.

50

Margaret MacKinnon Beaven
(Mrs. J.C.)
Grace Church
Millbrook, N.Y. 12545

Married: Charlotte Safford to Capt. John W. Hume of the Coast Guard on February 22, 1970. In April '71 Charlotte was retired from the Navy at a ceremony on the deck of the USS Constitution, becoming the first Wave officer to be so honored. Having ended this "highly satisfying and challenging career," Charlotte is enjoying every minute of being a "full-time executive housewife." Capt. Hume is deputy chief of the Coast Guard Office of Boating Safety in Washington.

REMEMBER THE THRIFT SHOP

Alumnae Daughters, Class of 1975

Daughter

Adams, Lois
Bierstedt, Robin
Fillmore, Laura
Furman, Hester
Hochman, Margaret

Horowitz, Rachel
Hutson, Erica
Israel, Janet
Lohwater, Sarah
Pinsky, Valerie

Rice, Severin
Schacter, Judith
Totti, Annetta
The following September, 1971
transfers are alumnae daughters:
Bigar, Dominique
Blum, Joanne
Gross, Charlotte
Olivier, Sarah

Mother

Ruth Cameron Harris Adams '37
Betty MacIver Bierstedt '37
Mary Potter Fillmore '44
Eleanor Levy Furman '33
Peggy Schloss Hochman '43
Dean Smith X09 (grandmother)
Deborah Slotkin Horowitz '52
Margaret Baruth Hutson '48
Alice Jacobson Israel '49
Marjorie Anne White Lohwater '47
Gertrud Michelson Pinsky '52
Franziska Boas '23 (grandmother)
Dorothy Jane Ritchie Rice '49
Natalie Lookstein Friedman '48
Ana Matilde del Valle Totti '42

Nicole Weil Bigar '49
Jane Block Blum '38
Henriette Marcus Gross '36
Patricia Whittier Olivier X45

51

Carol Vogel Towbin
165 Park Row
New York, N.Y. 10038

Our new class officers are as follows: *Anita Kearney D'Angelo*, president; *Sue Rowley Bart*, vice president; *Carol Vogel Towbin*, secretary. As Anita says, "We have a great group of gals to work with again for the next 5 years!"

Paulina Nowak Yolles and her husband and 3 sons live in Rome, where he is principal of the upper and middle schools of the Overseas School of Rome. *Barbara Perkins Blumhagen* extends a welcome to all to Rumford Point, Me., where her family engages in farming and craftwork. She is a teacher. *Gretchen Rieger Yewdell* is owner and director of Art on the Move, a firm specializing in art lecture tours here and abroad.

Bernice Greenfield Silverman teaches a group of emotionally disturbed children in a NYC school, and is active in local politics and the peace movement. She's traveled to Majorca, Martinique and Mexico recently and "enjoys struggling with Spanish and French." *Rhoda Zorn Mahler* and family have been in Panama for 8 years, where her husband is a missionary for the Lutheran Church. She teaches English there. *Bernice Liberman Auslander* is an associate professor of math at the U of Massachusetts in Boston.

Gertrude Schmitz Frey earned her MAT in English last spring after 4 years of evening study at Montclair State College. *Carol Roehm's* reunion questionnaire had to be filled out by her mother as Carol was in Capetown, South Africa. She spent 6 months there working and traveling;

after a severe oil spill she devoted 5 weeks to cleaning up and feeding "oil penguins." In October she joined the 15-man amateur crew of the *Romance*, a square-rigged sailing ship, for a voyage to the South Pacific and the Galapagos.

52

Barbara Skinner Spooner (Mrs. R.S.)
35 Harvest Hill Road
West Simsbury, Conn. 06092

REMEMBER REUNION JUNE 9 AND 10

Joan Lunoe Martini discovered a talent for knitting Irish sweaters and doing Danish cross-stitching during a 6-month hospital stay last winter recuperating from TB. Joan and her husband Ed traveled in Europe last summer with their 3 children who *never* got lost. She is running for re-election as local Democratic County Committeewoman. Your correspondent enjoyed *Anne Bernays Kaplan's* novel *The New York Ride* very much—also enjoyed her husband's biography *Mr. Clemens and Mark Twain*. Anne is working on a new novel to be published this year. She sang with the Cambridge Festival Singers in a Carnegie Hall concert with the New York Symphony last February.

Harriet Newman Cohen is a full-time first year law student at Brooklyn Law School. Her oldest daughter Martha is a sophomore in English at NYU. 15-year old Amy "is on her way to becoming an unusual flautist. Sue and Pat are watching their sisters in awe." *Mary Putnam Churchill* taught for 2 years in Boston after she received her MS in urban education. Now a reading specialist in the New-

ton schools, she's considering going back for further study. Her children are 19, 17, 15 and 10.

Rita Driscoll Nicholson finally received her Barnard degree in '69, and then took education courses at Hunter for her N.Y. teaching certificate. "I was one of those side-tracked by that horror known as the French Exit . . . I never exited!" she writes. After 3 years teaching in Yonkers she's returned to business as the administrative assistant to the vice president in charge of TV for RKO General. She adds, "my major accomplishment and only claim to worldly fame are my 2 children, Kyle now 16 and Ward, 13." "Life has been rewarding and busy," writes *Marianne Shapero Schwartz*. The eldest of her 3 children is now a freshman at Wesleyan. She is a trustee of the Detroit Institute of Arts and has a shop where she teaches creative stitchery, including needlepoint, crewel, rya, rug-hooking and macrame.

Rosemary Jenkins McKechnie, mother of 3 boys and a girl, is back in her native Baltimore. Rosemary does part-time remedial reading tutoring and Randy commutes to his position at NSA. She reports that her children seem to have grown by yards. *Joan McGrane Hackett* has been appointed medical records librarian at Worcester Hahnemann Hospital in Worcester, Mass.

Our apologies to *Bettina Blake* for the confusion in our report of her activities in the summer '71 issue. She attended a Danforth Foundation conference in Colorado a year ago, and is now on leave with plans to spend this spring in Paris, thanks, in part, to the generosity of the Ford Foundation.

53

Stephanie Lam Basch (Mrs. H.)
122 Mulberry Road
Deerfield, Ill. 60015

Sybille Lauffer Fritzsche reports that she is a practicing attorney in Chicago while her husband is a professor of physics at the U of Chicago. *Joan Hurwitz Ludman* is working for her master's in education at C.W. Post College. A sculptor for 8 years, her work has been shown at the Heckscher Museum, Lowe Gallery at Hofstra U and at the local Westbury library. Husband Harold is a specialist in internal medicine. *Evelyn Weinrich Feit* lives in Manhattan with her husband and 3 children.

Barbara Wesley Thompson, an interior designer, has been accepted by NYU Law. *Arlene Hirsh Kesselhaut* traveled in Europe last summer with her 3 children, 9, 11 and 13-years old. *Carmel Roth* is a high school

librarian and free-lance photographer. She did the photography for *A Different Kind of Birthday*, a children's book published by Doubleday. *Mary Schiavo Geraghty* had her 5th child in October '68. Husband Joseph is a financial analyst and an attorney.

Barbara Glaser Sahlman works daily in her own sculpture studio; husband Ira is a textile converter. They have 4 children. *Hannah Glauber Flegenheimer* is studying for her master's at Teachers College. Her husband is a psychiatrist. *Beatriz Freund deWolff*, husband Pierre and daughter Jacqueline spent several days in NYC last summer, while en route to Europe. The deWolffs spend the majority of their time in San Salvador, where Pierre's business is located, while Trixie maintains her parents' home in Guatemala City. *Constance Benjamin Clery* is now living in Newtown Square, Pa., after spending several years in Illinois. *Connie* and *Mary Jane Noone*, who is still recuperating from an auto accident last summer, would love to hear from *Mercedes Cabada Ohmeyer '54*, last heard from in Denmark.

Our apologies for news mix-ups about *Shoshanna Jacobson Pincus* and *Mary Ellen Mata Bou* in earlier columns. *Shoshanna* says thanks but it is her husband who is a physician and not she. *Mary Ellen* has not moved to her native Costa Rica—but merely visited her family there. She has been working as a school psychologist for the past 3 years and is the mother of 3 sons and a daughter. Her husband is an attorney in Washington.

The Class extends its sympathy to *Christa Michel Braun* on the loss of her husband *Horst* in October '71.

54

Lois Bingham Butler (Mrs. E.)
5415 North 36 Road
Arlington, Va. 22207

Sue Nagelberg Markson manages to compete well in an all-male law firm. She has 2 girls and 2 boys ranging in age from 5 to 16. They live in Westfield, N.J.

55

Jo Cartisser Briggs (Mrs. J.)
128 Overlook Avenue
Leonia, N.J. 07605

Married: *Joan Tyor Martines* to *Richard Carlson*, living in Sag Harbor, N.Y.

Marilyn Lenox Zirl was elected president of the League of Women Voters of Livingston, N.J. last spring. *Doris Joyner Bell* is director of the Ramsey, N.J. Adult School.

She is working for her master's in school library work at Columbia.

The Class extends its deep sympathy to *Marjorie Gallanter Kopel* on the death of her husband *Frederic* last November.

56

Antoinette Crowley Coffee (Mrs. D.)
13 Evelyn Rd.
Port Washington, N.Y. 11050

Born: to *William* and *Carmencita Hoge Bissell*, a son, *William*, October '71.

57

Marilyn Fields Soloway (Mrs. R.D.)
320 Saybrook Rd.
Villanova, Pa. 19085

June Rosoff Zydney (Mrs. H.M.)
5 Woods End Road
Rumson, N.J. 07760

REMEMBER REUNION JUNE 9 AND 10

Born: to *Howard* and *Felice Finkelstein Blank*, their third child, *Billy*, in May '71. The *Blanks*, who live in Scarsdale, have 2 older boys, *Jonathan* and *Kenneth*.

Jane Smisor Bastien, professor of music at Tulane, conducted a workshop with her husband *James* at a meeting of the Florida State Music Teachers Assn last spring.

58

Janet Ozan Grossbard (Mrs. Lionel)
493 Eastbrook Road
Ridgewood, New Jersey 07450

As soon as the *Alumnae Magazine* arrives, most of us probably turn immediately to news of our class, eager for the latest info. If only we were as eager to write the news as we are to read it! Please drop a line, no matter how brief, to your class correspondent, so that we can continue to keep up with news of one another.

Barbara Milton Happe writes that she is now a social worker with the N.J. Bureau of Children's Services and finds the work challenging and rewarding. Raising her own children (*David*, 13, *Mark*, 10 and *Meredith*, 8½) has helped immeasurably in her work. Her husband is with ITT Arctic Services and toured the Arctic Circle from Greenland to Alaska 2 years ago.

Janice Cohen Honig has completed 4 years of supplementary teaching during which time she worked with children with learning disabilities. *Toby Opolinsky Berman* is living in Toronto, has 2 daughters and a son and has recently returned to graduate school. *Marilyn Wax-*

giser Segal leads a busy life as the mother of 4 sons, the oldest of whom is 12½.

The Class would like to extend its thanks to *Betty Reeback Wachtel* for the superb job she did as class correspondent for the past several years.

59

Marilyn Forman Spiera (Mrs. H.)
1700 Avenue I
Brooklyn, N.Y. 11230

Married: *Bryna C. Mandel* to *William Wortman*, living in NYC.

Born: to *Alan* and *Bernice Kramer Leader*, their second daughter, *Audrey Dale*, November '71. *Bernice* had been teaching a survey course in art history at FIT; she hopes to resume that activity next fall.

Menorah Lebowitz Rotenberg's husband is director of the Joint Hospitals Computing Center of the 4 McGill U teaching hospitals. *Menorah* is a part-time social worker with the Montreal Children's Hospital. *Madeleine Pelner Cosman*, a member of the English dept. at City College, is chairman of the committee that developed the new Institute for Medieval and Renaissance Studies there.

60

Paula Eisenstein Baker (Mrs. S.D.)
Wiess House
P.O. Box 2011
Houston, Texas 77001

Born: to *Stanley* and *Lorna Prestin Michaelson*, a son, *Jay Matthew*, May '71.

Suzanne Fried has left California for Washington where she is with the Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention. She had directed the Pacific Presbyterian Day Treatment Center in San Francisco for 3 years in addition to practicing psychiatry privately. "A large ark" in Cambridge is home to *Donald* and *Dorothy Rose Gonson* and their 2 daughters, ages 3 and 5. *Dotty* has continued teaching on and off for the past few years. *Don* is a partner in a large Boston law firm.

Hadassah Neiman Gurfein worked as a school psychologist in Stamford, Conn. until the first of her 2 boys was born; they are now 4 and 2 and she plans to start work again soon. Visiting Israel last summer, *Dassy* and her husband saw several classmates who are living there: *Peter* and *Judith Grubart Krausz*, *Yosef* and *Rachel Friedman Shaler* and *Giora* and *Ruth Segal Shulman*.

Monique Giraud Levrat and her Swiss husband live just outside Geneva with their 3 small boys. She does some psycho-

logical counseling at home and was elected last April to the 21-member (only 4 women) city council of Versoix. Her husband teaches computer science at the U of Geneva.

61

Dorothy Memolo Bheddah (Mrs. C.V.)
34-10 94 Street, Apt. 2-G
Jackson Heights, N.Y. 11372

Married: *May Solimena* to Stephen Kurtz, living in NYC; *Ellen Berland* to Edward Sachar, living in NYC; *Phyllis Hurwitz* to Ilan Duvdevani, living in Palisades Park, N.J. We've learned that *Louise Mayer* is now Mrs. Kokakis of the Bronx. Can anyone provide us with her husband's first name?

Ten years of *Linda McAlister*, our vice president/fund chairman: For about a year after graduation she was in the theatre. She entered a PhD program in philosophy at Cornell and received her degree in '69. She recently edited and translated *Psychology from an Empirical Standpoint* by Franz Brentano, published by Routledge and Kegan Paul in London. Linda is teaching philosophy at Brooklyn College and at the City U Graduate Center. She is also chairman of the Alumnae Council Committee.

A long letter from *Martha Schneiderman Rost* reports that she is living in Boulder, Colo. with husband Ernie and their 2 daughters, Nancy, 8 and Linda, 6. She recently contributed an article to *Town and Country Review*, a Boulder newspaper. She acts with a local amateur theatre group, cultivates fruit and vegetables on their small farm and hopes to become a local historian.

Elsa Adelman Solender lives in Chambsy, Switzerland where she is a trustee of the UN School of Geneva. Elsa holds official observer status with UNESCO and UNICEF and is an alternate representative for the International Council of Jewish Women. Elsa cheers Barnard for being in the forefront of the responsible women's lib movement. She would love to meet any classmates who come through Geneva.

Linda Knowlton Appel is now living in Charlotte, N.C. where she works as a librarian. *Romona Goliger Laurence* has left social work to care for her 3 sons, ages 9, 4½ and 3. She is active in the Miz-rachi Women of America. *Isabel Marcus Welsh*, who teaches an experimental political science course at Berkeley, was guest speaker at a meeting of the Berkeley-East Bay branch of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom last spring. Her topic was "Women and

Politics."

The Class announces with regret the deaths of *Linda Sugarman* and *Suzanne Gold Farkas*. We extend our deep sympathy to their families and friends.

62

Rhoda Scharf Narins (Mrs. D.)
245 Fox Meadow Road
Scarsdale, N.Y. 10583

REMEMBER REUNION

JUNE 9 AND 10

Reunion time approaches—10 years already! Please plan to be in New York on Friday, June 9 and Saturday, June 10. The more the merrier, so call your friends now. More about reunion later.

Married: *Reva Sarah Mark* to Abraham Kriegel, living in Memphis; *Judith F. Dorfman* to Michael Burgstein, living in Kirkland, Wash.

Born: to Munro and *Joan Greenblatt Rabin*, a daughter, Elaine. The Rabins live in Berkeley, Calif. To Howard and *Naomi Alpert Gardner*, Andrea Elizabeth, in April '71. The Gardners live in Andover, Mass. and have 2 other daughters, Stephanie, 4 and Meredith, 2. Howard is a physician. To Jack and *Jessie Heitner Donahue*, their second son, Jack Kevin, August '71, Jessie received her PhD in marine geology from Columbia. She had taught oceanography at the U of Pittsburgh, but is now at home writing up sections of her thesis for publication. Jack is assistant professor of geology at the U of Pittsburgh.

Carolyn Brown Disco writes that she has been very active with a cooperative nursery school in Merrimack, N.H. She hopes to do graduate work in early childhood education. Husband Nelson is finishing his master's in mechanical engineering at Northeastern U. They have 2 daughters and a son. *Edith Schultz Robbins*, husband Peter and son George live in NYC. Edith has a PhD from NYU and is teaching biology at Manhattan Community College. Peter is a free-lance computer consultant. *Kathleen Mebus Toth* and husband Bill live in Wyckoff, N.J. They have 1 son and 3 daughters. Bill owns and operates Cathedral Maintenance Co.

Patricia Klubnick Tarello and husband Angelo have a 5-year old daughter and 2-year old twin girls. Angelo is a lawyer; he received his ML from NYU in '70. *Kenna Knapp Johnson*, husband Gary and their 2 daughters live in Morgantown, W. Va. Gary is working for his PhD in economics at the U of West Virginia and expects to join the faculty of Penn State U this year. *Marian Slutzky Rothenberg* is associate editor of *Physics Today* magazine

in New York. *Janice Wiegman Lieberman* is a member of the psychology department at Finch College; she received her PhD from NYU in '68.

BACK TO REUNION: Contact Penny White Kilburn, 10 Troilus Drive, Old Bridge, N.J. 08857, if you are interested in running for class office. We desperately need a fund chairman. If you would like to work on reunion contact Harriet Kaye Inselbuch, 4 Forrest Park Ave., Larchmont, N.Y. 10538. Please send photos of you and your family, current or while at college, to your correspondent at the address above. If you have access to free printing, multi-lith or offset, for the souvenir booklet please contact Harriet Inselbuch.

SPECIAL NOTE: Please return your questionnaires if you have not already done so. We would like the booklet to be as complete as possible. Tenth Reunion—June 9th and 10th, 1972—be there!

63

Elizabeth Pace McAfee (Mrs. R.)
2709 McKinney St.
Burlington, N.C. 27215

Born: to Mark and *Pearl Sternschuss Vogel*, Lisa Stephanie, November '70. Pearl is busy teaching part-time at Pace College in Westchester. To Peter and *Mary Sherman Mittelman*, Andrew Simon, May '71. Mary is a part-time biostatistician at the Columbia medical center.

Jane Ruben Guttman was awarded the Miron Cristo Loveanu Prize for the best master's essay in English at Columbia last June. *Joan Sherman Freilich* received her PhD in French from Columbia in June '71. *Susan Aurelia Gitelson* is now a lecturer in the departments of international relations and African studies at Hebrew U in Jerusalem. She returned to East Africa last summer where she had done research for her PhD. Her work has been published on 4 continents.

64

Susan Kelz Sperling (Mrs. A.G.)
8 Hook Road
Rye, New York, 10580

Married: *Adele F. Ludin* to James Boskey, living in Orange, N.J.; *Dianne L. Fabiny* to Wallace F. Byrd, living in Mt. Vernon. Dianne is a research chemist at the Union Carbide Research Institute in Tarrytown; Wallace was formerly with the NASA Project Mercury program.

Born: to Bernard and *Helen Gottlieb Schwartz*, Jon-Bernard, June '71. Sister Emily was 4 last November. To Abe and *Ina Goldfinger Lieberman*, Mark Usher,

November '71. The Liebermans also have 2 daughters. Ina is completing her residency in pediatrics at the Montefiore-Morrisania Medical Center. Abe is an assistant professor of neurology at the NYU Medical School.

Jerry and *Tamra Cohen Stoller* are living in Rye with son Mitchell, now that Jerry has finished his residency in ophthalmology at Einstein. *Lani Florence Graham*, a 4th-year student at the Medical College of Pennsylvania, was the recipient of the Leslie Krone Fellowship. She spent 10 months aboard the hospital ship *Hope* in the West Indies. *Kathleen Gula Linville* has been appointed Director of Exhibitions at MIT.

Word has been received of the death of *Elaine C. Levenson* in May '71. The Class extends its deepest sympathy to her family and friends.

65

Linda R. Lebensold
2829 Sedgwick Avenue
Bronx, N.Y. 10468

Married: *Audrey Anne Evans* to Calvin Lee, living in Baltimore; *Marie Olszewski* to Thomas R. Brome, living in Brooklyn. *Joan Samuelson Baraff* is now Mrs. Snider of Tampa, Fla.

Born: to Stephan and *Roberta Holland Donis*, Katherine Nicole, September '71. Stephan is a podiatrist in NYC. To Bruce and *Esther Melnick Kleinstein*, Michele Laura, August '71. Bruce has his PhD in chemistry from Purdue. They live in Wilmington. To Martin and *Gene Bentley Cooper*, Lisa Helene, August '71 in Wiesbaden, Germany. Marty is a foreign service officer at the US Embassy in Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

Ellen Kozak has gone into private practice in Milwaukee, specializing in litigation. *Judy Bernstein Stein* is an Art History instructor at Temple U, having moved there from the Philadelphia Museum, where she was a staff lecturer. Husband Jonathan is chief of law reform at Community Legal Services. Their daughter Rachael is 2. *Jeannie Chenault* has received her PhD in Art History from the U of Michigan. For the past 2 years she has been an assistant professor, teaching baroque art, at the U of Tennessee. *Suzanne Joan Spears* has been a systems analyst-computer programmer for a NYC consulting firm for almost 5 years.

Karen Rothstein Saint-Hillaire writes that, after finishing her EdM at Boston U in '69, she joined husband Alain in Bahrain, a sheikhdom of the Arabian Gulf, where he was filming a documentary about the oil-rich Arab emirates. He has since lectured on the same subject in

Morocco and Switzerland. *Hope Sherman*, dancing under the name of Asha Devi, gave a concert of classical dances of India at the Donnell Library in NYC last spring.

It was marvelous hearing from so many of you. Keep it up!

66

Emmy Suhl Friedlander (Mrs. D.)
287 Avenue C
New York, New York 10009

Married: *Diane Leighton* to Martin S. Ackerman, living in NYC; *Nancy Y. Hsu* to Yung-Sheng Tai, living in Cambridge, Mass. Both are doctoral candidates at Harvard. *Deborah N. Solomon* to Rodrick Wallace, living in NYC. Deborah has a PhD in biology; her husband is in the physics department at Columbia. *Benna M. Brodsky* to Frank J. Thompson, living in Long Beach, Calif.

Born: to Richard and *Marcia Weinstein Stern*, their 2nd son, Alexander Craig, July '71. Jonathan Scott is 1½. To Kenneth and *Leah Seltzer Tarlow*, their 2nd daughter, Rachel Jaelyn, March '71. To Mark and *Laurie Gertz Kirschner*, Adam Jeremy, February '71. Laurie is working for her PhD at Temple, where she also teaches freshman English. Mark is a statewide organizer for Pennsylvania Mental Health, Inc. To Eric and *Louise Sobin Sivin*, Philip Matthew, September '71. Eric is an attorney in NYC; they live in Forest Hills. To Michael and *Joy Markman Lew*, Deana Rachel, June '70. Karl and *Judith Schatz Schaeffer* have adopted a son, Stephen Matthew, born June '71.

Susan Sandel exhibited her welded metal sculptures at the art gallery of the New Haven Regional Center for Retarded Children last September. Susan is activities coordinator and dance therapist at the Yale Psychiatric Institute. *Denise Jackson Lewis* is secretary-director of Detroit's Commission on Community Relations.

67

Arleen Hurwitz
60 Hamlin Drive
West Hartford, Conn. 06117

REMEMBER REUNION JUNE 9 AND 10

Married: *Deanne R. Shapiro* to Theodore Diesenhaus, living in Bloomfield, Conn.

Born: to Paul and *Marcy Fiermann Kalkut*, their 2nd daughter, Stefanie Dana, August '71.

Barbara Klein is an associate of the law firm Kaye, Scholer, Fierman, Hays and Handler.

68

Linda Rosen Garfunkel (Mrs. R.J.)
16 Lake Street
White Plains, N.Y. 10603

Married: *Betsy M. Markoff* to Elliott Meisel, living in NYC; *Catherine M. Foster* to Anthony Cabot, also in NYC; *Jeanne H. Kukura* to Ronald Matross, living in Minneapolis. Jeanne received her law degree from NYU last June; Ronald is working for his PhD in counseling at the U of Minnesota. *Barbara Inselman* to Lawrence P. Temkin, living in New Haven, where both are at Yale. She is a doctoral student in psychology, while he is at the medical school. *Elizabeth Dunham* to Hugh Blachly, living in NYC. Elizabeth is on the music staff of the New Lincoln School; Hugh is studying for his PhD in musicology at Columbia. *Ellen B. Levy* to Steven Weingart, living in New Haven. Both are doctoral candidates at Yale, she in ecology and he in computer science. *Margaret Haim* to Anthony Nanni, living in NYC; *Barbara Hodgman* to James Hanbury, also in NYC. *Georgia Samios* to Thomas Marudas, living in Baltimore. Georgia, with an MS from Columbia Journalism, is assistant to the Sunday editor of the *Baltimore News American*. Thomas is assistant chief of renewal operations, while studying for a graduate degree in urban studies.

Born: To Philip and *Ann Wenig Lowe*, Todd Myers, October '71. To Arthur and *Miriam Mathews Nathan*, Calvin Heywood, November '71. *Mazel tov!* To *Suzanne Speyser Greene* and husband, Paul Christopher, October '70 in Germany. Her husband, a lyric tenor, is singing leading roles in various opera houses there. Suzanne is finishing her dissertation with the help of a Wilson Fellowship and is teaching at the U of Munster.

I often see *Barbara Rettek Geiger*; she is enrolled in a post-grad premedical program at G.S. *Rosalie Siegel* is in her 3rd year at Grad Facs in political science. *Barbara Prostkoff Zimmerman* and husband Steve are living in Denver where he is working for a new and expanding law firm. *Rena Bonne* received her master's from NYU in comparative literature. She

Change of Address

To help us keep down the rising postal costs, and to insure prompt delivery of your copy of the Magazine, please send us your new address as soon as possible. Send both old and new address to the Alumnae Office, Barnard College, New York, N.Y. 10027.

is now teaching American literature at the J.F.K. Schule in Berlin.

Janet Lee Dolgin received her MA in anthropology from Princeton in November. *Diane Jasinski*, a doctoral candidate in linguistics at Columbia, received an HEW grant to study Hindi in New Delhi last summer. *Carole Anne Dwyer* received her doctor of psychiatry degree from Berkeley last June. She will serve an internship in San Francisco. *Bette A. Boston* was awarded the Edith G. Stedman Fellowship at the Harvard B School. She is an MBA candidate there. Photographs by *Sonia Katchian* were exhibited in the Interchurch Center in NYC last fall. She is presently a member of the Free Lance Exchange.

Thank you for all your letters. I hope the next issue brings more joyous news from you.

69

Tobi Sanders
21 West 95 Street
New York, N.Y. 10025

Married: *Diane Peters* to Richard House, living in Philadelphia where he is a teacher and she continues med studies. *Lea F. Sacuto* to Richard Daley, living in NYC; *Mala Chaya Weltsman* to Ephraim S. Tabory, living in Tel Aviv where both are continuing grad studies at Israeli U; *Margaret Howard* to Dexter Cook, living in Milwaukee. *Stephanie Smith* was married to Emmanuel Organek in September '70. They live in NYC where she is a systems engineer with Victor Comptometer Corp. and he is a law student at Columbia.

Born: to Howard and *Laura Adler Givner*, Rachael Brenna, October '71. To Hershel and *Shirley Amcis Portnoy*, Leah Zahavah, May '71. Shirley is a junior high school French teacher in Brentwood, N.Y.

Barbara Pavlock is in the 2nd year of a PhD program in Classics at Yale. *Consuelo Weiner* is back in NYC after 2 years on the Coast. If you should hear a superb operatic voice bellowing down Broadway (accompanied by her cello), welcome her home. *Eliza Kolker Adelman* is studying for her PhD in sociology at Columbia; husband Jonathan is a PhD candidate in political science there. Both hold Lehman Fellowships.

70

Eileen McCorry
89-24 70 Avenue
Forest Hills, N.Y. 11375

Married: *June Perkins* to George Riess,

living in NYC; *Nancy Jill Eisenberg* to Stephen L. Blender, living in Memphis where she is studying for an MS at Memphis State U. Stephen is working for his MD at the U of Tennessee. *Suzanne T. Ostrand* to Robert C. Rosenberg, living in Pasadena. Both are students at Cal Tech, she in biology and he in chemistry. *Patricia Van Metre* to Kosta Kovachev, living in San Francisco; *Iris J. Graff* to Andrew R. Morse, living in NYC where he is an arbitrator with an investment banking firm. *Nancy H. Lee* to Charles F. Wilson, living in Pacific Grove, Calif. Charles is attending the Department of Defense Language School there. *Elizabeth Slattery* to Eric Alan Spahr, a financial reporter for the *Journal of Commerce*; *Nancy Bander* to Daniel Albert, living in NYC. Nancy is a doctoral candidate at the Columbia School of Public Health; she holds a fellowship in socio-medicine. He is a medical student at NYU. *Joanne Rand* to Lester G. Freundlich, an attorney. *Susan Neuberger* to Eldridge Anderson. Susan is assistant English editor at Prentice-Hall, Inc. Eldridge is at G.S.

Israella Gorin Meyerstein and husband Michael are spending this year in Israel. Michael is in his 5th year of rabbinical study. *Weslie Resnick* is a PhD student in political science at Brown U. She also teaches at Somerset, Mass. High School.

Patricia Davis Periconi and husband Jim are living in Charlottesville, Va. in an A-frame cottage in the woods. Patsy is working as an apprentice draftsman for 2 architects. *Beth Frydenzohn Segal* is teaching in the Bronx and studying for her master's in history at NYU.

71

Melanie Anne Cole
64 Fulton St.
Weehawken, N.J. 07087

REMEMBER REUNION

JUNE 9 AND 10

Married: *Jacqueline S. Stahl* to Lewis Mintz, living in NYC; *Gayle Knapp* to Michael Mekota, living in Urbana, Ill.; *Mei Fong Chiu* to David Crain, living in Ridgewood, N.Y.; *Esther Amini* to David Bassalali, living in Israel. *Dora P. Fajardo* to Francisco Coronel, living in Chicoutimi, Canada where Francisco is a professor of administration at the University of Quebec. *Anne O. Glasser* to Peter Martindale, a student at P & S; *Julia Hong* to James Sabella; *Susan R. Roth* to Bruce H. Schneider. She is at the Columbia School of Social Work, Bruce is at the Law School. All are living in NYC. *Caren E. Bergenfield* to Stephen Steinlight, living in Brighton, Sussex, England. Caren is studying French literature at University College,

London; her husband is studying English literature at the U of Sussex. *Carrie J. Menkel* to Robert Meadow. They are both grad students at the U of Pennsylvania and serve as residence counselors in an undergraduate dorm there. *Barbara Ballinger* to Edward Buchholz, living in NYC; *Carin I. Horowitz* to Arnold Lam, also in NYC; *Jennifer Post* to Max Friedman, living in Berkeley.

Barbara J. Clayton is in a PhD program in linguistics at the U of Chicago. *Lisa Anne Forrell* is in Manchester, England studying for her barrister's qualification. *Jennifer Seder Frosh* is working for the *Montgomery County (Md.) Sentinel*. She has started out with light reporting and hopes to move on to editorials. Her husband works for Governor Mandel in the Department of Employment and Social Services. *Kathryn Zufall* is at Harvard Med School.

Joy Jean Horner is enrolled in an MA program in psychology at California State College in L.A. She hopes to transfer into a rehabilitation counseling program and is interested in working in drug rehabilitation. *Judith Schnitman Insinga* is a law student at Stanford, where her husband is studying business. They live in Palo Alto. *Anne Klibanski* is at NYU School of Medicine; *Phyllis Lefton* is doing graduate work in math at Columbia with a faculty fellowship. *Arlene Joyce Stern* is in her first year at Hahnemann Medical College. *Patricia McGrath* received the Whitehead Fellowship, awarded to an outstanding woman MBA candidate at Harvard. *Kathleen Parthe* showed slides of her 6-week tour of Russia last summer at the Lindenhurst Memorial Library and spoke of her impressions of the various cities she visited.

Transcripts

Effective September 1, 1971, official copies of transcripts bearing the seal of the College and the signature of the Registrar of the College can be sent only to another institution, business concern, or government office at the request of the student.

Requests must be in writing; no orders taken over the telephone. When ordering transcripts, alumnae should give their full name, including their maiden name, and dates of attendance.

Fees for transcripts:

\$1.00 per copy

For more than three copies ordered at the same time: \$1.00 each for the first three copies and 50¢ for each additional copy.

Associate Alumnae Elections

The Nominating Committee of the Associate Alumnae under the chairmanship of Justine Eaton Auchincloss '54 submits for your consideration the slate of candidates to fill the vacancies on the Board of Directors and on the Nominating Committee of the Associate Alumnae for the term indicated. As stated in Article XIII, Section 2 of the Bylaws, nominations may be made by petition of not fewer than 20 members of

Candidates for the Board of Directors

Term 1972-1975

President—BLANCHE KAZON GRAUBARD '36

Profession: former editor, Grolier, Inc.; writer, *Newsweek*. Community: board member, Youth Board, NYC; board member, Women's Division, Anti-Defamation League; member, League of Women Voters, Women's City Club, Public Education Association. Alumnae: class pres.; chairman, Barnard Fund Alumnae Comm., Nom. Comm., Budget Comm.; member, Capital Devel. Fund Comm., Budget Comm. Undergraduate: assistant to Prof. Moley, Dept. of Government. Children: one daughter.

Secretary—CAROL A. HAWKES '43

Graduate: M.A., Ph.D., English, Columbia. Profession: chairman-elect, Dept. of English, Finch College. Honors: A.B. *magna cum laude*; member, Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Beta Kappa Associates; Finch College research grant. Community: regional pres., College English Assn.; Modern Language Assn.; Nat'l. Council of Teachers of English; Int'l. Assn. of University Professors of English. Alumnae: vice president, director and house tour comm. member, Barnard College Club of N.Y.

**Chairman, Barnard Fund Alumnae Committee—
HELENE FINKELSTEIN KAPLAN '53**

Graduate: J.D., NYU Law School. Profession: lawyer in private practice. Honors: A.B. *cum laude*. Community: treasurer, Federal Bar Council; steering comm., Lawyers for McGovern; member, League of Women Voters. Alumnae: class pres.; member, Barnard

Candidates for the Nominating Committee

Term 1972-1975—Vote for three, at least one from each column.

SARAH E. BUTTON '71

Profession: assistant editor, *The Irving World*, Irving Trust Co. Community: participant, Irving Trust's "English at Lunch" program. Alumnae: guest editor, *Barnard Alumnae*, summer 1971; member, Editorial Board. Undergraduate: member, Honor Board; tutor, Columbia Citizenship Council.

LINDA KRAKOWER GREENE '69

Graduate: M.Ed. candidate, Teachers College. Profession: social studies teachers, NYC junior high school. Alumnae: class pres. and fund chairman. Undergraduate: orientation chairman; member, Exec. Board of Undergrad; corr. secretary, Rep. Assembly; member, Ad Hoc Comm. on Tripartite Government; tutor group head, Citizenship Council.

CAROL MURRAY LANE '60

Graduate: M.A., Teachers College. Profession: high school principal, Professional Children's School. Alumnae: secretary, AABC; member, Council Comm. Undergraduate: orientation sponsor; junior show. Children: one daughter.

the Associate Alumnae who shall come from at least 4 different classes. Such petitions must be filed with the Chairman of the Nominating Committee, 115 Milbank Hall, not later than Wednesday, March 8, 1972 and must be accompanied by the written permission of the candidate. The ballot, as prepared by the committee and incorporating independent nominations, will be mailed in April.

ard Fund Alumnae Comm.; chairman, Thrift Shop Tea. Undergraduate: chairman, Transfer Sponsors Comm. Children: two daughters.

Chairman, Budget Committee—

LOIS VOLTTER SILBERMAN '42

Honors: recipient of President's Medal of Hunter College, 1966; recipient of Gold Medal for Distinguished Service from Council on Social Work Education, 1971. Community: board member, Jewish Guild for the Blind; board member, Marymount College. Alumnae: member, Barnard Fund Alumnae Comm. Children: one son, one daughter.

Director at Large—MAUREEN MCCANN MILETTA '50

Graduate: M.A., Teachers College. Profession: teacher, Great Neck, N.Y. Community: trustee, John L. Miller Foundation; educational consultant, American Broadcasting Co. Alumnae: chairman, Nom. Comm. Undergraduate: member, orchestra, Wigs & Cues, orientation comm. Children: two daughters.

Director at Large—BARBARA ANN ROWAN '60

Graduate: J.D., NYU Law School. Profession: Assistant U.S. Attorney; former attorney with South Bronx Legal Services. Community: volunteer attorney, Area 145, Inc. and Manhattanville Urban Renewal, Inc.

FLORENCE SADOFF PEARLMAN '50

Graduate: M.S.W., Wurzweiler School of Social Work. Profession: social worker. Community: board member, Planned Parenthood-World Population. Alumnae: Barnard in Westchester; member, Editorial Board; program planning comm. Undergraduate: chairman, student curriculum comm.; board member, *Focus*. Children: one son.

MARY MALONEY SARGENT '40

Community: chairman, Bronxville H.S. Senior Scholarship Council; chairman, Westchester Council Women's College Clubs; vice president, taxpayer organization; P.T.A. offices. Alumnae: president, AABC; president, Barnard in Westchester; director at large, AABC; alumnae trustee; class pres. Undergraduate: class pres.; dormitory pres. Children: 2 sons and 2 daughters.

VIRGINIA SHAW '38

Profession: secretary to the faculty, Barnard College; former director of financial aid and of the Barnard Fund; former secretary to Dorothy Thompson; house secretary at Harvard. Alumnae: vice president, treasurer and membership chairman of Barnard in Westchester; member, club comm.

AABC News and Notes

By Ruth Saberski Goldenheim '35 and Nora Lourie Percival '36

This fall there have been more opportunities than ever to meet with alumnae groups. In late November we both attended a meeting at the Chicago home of Mimi Cohen Gimble '60 to plan reorganization of the Chicago Club; and earlier that month the alumnae on the Paris tour enjoyed a delightful get-together with Paris alumnae at Reid Hall. Helen McCann went along to discuss recruiting with schools representatives, and we were given lunch by the club's new president, Anne Labordere-Henry '36.

During the Christmas vacation Nora Percival met with several Bay area alumnae at the home of Rita Roher Semel '41, during a family visit to San Francisco. This meeting produced plans to revive the club there, restructuring it into a three-group form, to serve the entire area, including the East Bay, the southern peninsula around Palo Alto, and the city and Marin County suburbs respectively. And in January we both took advantage of a Pennsylvania conference to meet with the Philadelphia club.

In these meetings, as at Council and other campus occasions, one impression arises most forcibly, and that is the extraordinary compatibility of Barnard alumnae. This is not to say that they are really similar in any way, for they certainly come in all shapes, ages, social and economic and professional backgrounds and life styles. Yet there is a certain almost indefinable something that seems to mark them, an independence of mind and a vitality of reaction that seems to stem from their common Barnard experience—and that makes them take a remarkable pleasure in each other's company.

These impressions have made us believe ever more strongly that every avenue should be explored to provide more opportunities for alumnae to do things together. Club programs should be strengthened and new kinds of programs should be developed. More ways should be found to bring students and faculty and alumnae together, in many geographical areas as well as on campus. We are increasingly committed to helping alumnae groups in every feasible way to develop such programs, but much can be done informally in any area where a number of alumnae live, by a simple reaching out—the Alumnae Office will gladly provide a list of local graduates, students and parents for any alumna who would enjoy planning a get-together, at which they can discover Barnard neighbors and old acquaintances.

A Literary Tour of Britain

Plans for next summer's Literary Tour of Britain are well along, and the trip promises to be unusually exciting. The tour will be offered in combination with an attractive Air France flight, so all alumnae with plans to spend July in Europe can take advantage of the low charter flight price of \$228 plus airport tax.

The flight will depart June 30 for London and Paris, and will return on July 23, picking up passengers at the same two cities. This choice permits great flexibility in planning for those who wish to travel in Europe on their own.

Those who join the Literary Tour will proceed from London to Bath for the first week, during which they will visit the Glastonbury Drama Festival, as well as literary and historical landmarks in the south of England.

Then they will go north to Edinburgh, proceeding in leisurely fashion by way of Oxford and Stratford, the beautiful Lake District of Wordsworth and Southey, and the Border homeland of Carlyle and Burns. The week in Scotland will include visits to the picturesque Trossachs, ancient Stirling and the famous Pitlochry Festival.

The southward journey will be through Scott country, the wild Cheviot Hills, Hadrian's Wall, and lovely old towns like Durham and Lincoln and Cambridge, in which England's history has been writ in stone from Roman days and before.

The tour will end with four days in London, with time to enjoy the theatre and the shops. The inclusive land tour price, including all transportation, hotels, full English breakfasts, dinners except in Bath and London, and some lunches, as well as sight-seeing by private motor coach with an English tour escort, will be \$725.

Reservation forms and full itinerary are available at the Alumnae Office.