

*You ask why I wanted to study medicine.  
In the naïveté of youth I thought it would  
be exciting and challenging. It has turned  
out to be all of that and more, beyond  
all my youthful dreams. . .*

**BARNARD ALUMNÆ** . . . . *in Medicine*

*Fall 1977*

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BARNARD ALUMNAE, FALL 1977  
Vol. LXVII, No. 1

Published fall, winter, spring and summer.  
Copyright 1977 by the Associate Alumnae of  
Barnard College, Milbank Hall, New York,  
N. Y. 10027.  
Member of CASE.

Second class postage paid at New York, New  
York and additional mailing offices.

Postmaster: Send form 3579 to Alumnae  
Office, Barnard College, 606 West 120th  
Street, New York, N. Y. 10027.

## Editor's Notes

With this issue my four-year editorship comes to a close, on what I hope will be a high note: this special issue on medical alumnae. In these years my sustained effort has been to present alumnae to each other whenever and however possible—for I believe strongly that in telling the story of Barnard's daughters we tell the story of the College in its truest sense. And that in coming closer to each other, we alumnae maintain our ties with the College that had so large a part in shaping us.

These four years, together with the preceding four, spent as Director of Alumnae Affairs, have been rewarding ones for me, for they have brought me many treasured friendships and the special pleasure of being part of the school I have loved for 45 years. There have often been difficult times, frustrating times, times of trying to do more with less resources; there have certainly been failures to match the successes. But I hope I leave to my successor, Suzanne Wiedel Pace '66, a magazine that has grown in its role of being what its name advertises: the voice of Barnard alumnae.

—NORA LOURIE PERCIVAL

### CREDITS

The cover quotation is from a letter by Doris Milman Kreeger '38 in her Vita on page 29. Most of the drawings in this issue are the work of Margaret Zweig '75. The photo of the pre-med conference on page 17 was taken by Maxine Weissman. Pictures on pages 11 and 13 are from the Barnard Archives; those on pages 9 and 12 are reprinted from the Alumnae Magazine. We are indebted to P & S for the photos on pages 19, 32 and 37.

# Why A Medical Issue?

For nearly a year now, our editorial efforts have been bent on this special issue, concerned with the women who for nearly eighty years have been going from Barnard into the world of medicine—a most ambitious project, we soon discovered!

It all started with a reference to a Public Health report for the 1950's, which stated that Barnard headed the list of all women's colleges in the number of MD's earned by its graduates in that decade (29 per thousand graduates). As the numbers going into medical schools have been steadily rising since then (see chart on page 15), this remarkable record has undoubtedly been maintained—and probably bettered.

It seemed important to explore the careers and characters of these dedicated women. How have they resolved the thorny questions of coordinating the demands of medicine, family, personality? How have they dealt with the special problems of being both women and doctors—and has their sex made the struggle to succeed a harder one? Or has the reverse been true? And how have the problems and opportunities changed over the years?

We wanted to know too what role Barnard had played in shaping their lives, both professional and personal—and if its role is still a positive and incisive one, as it certainly was for many early alumnae doctors. And what of tomorrow's physicians? Will they be cast in the same indomitable mold as those who over the years broke new ground for women in so many areas of medicine?

This chronicle of our medical alumnae is so remarkable—and so vast—that we have been all but overwhelmed by our material. The table of contents on page 2 indicates the broad range of the ways in which we have sought to present it. There are so many notable stories, that despite our best efforts we know we are bound to have left out some important ones. Already—as the issue is taking final shape—some glaring omissions have surfaced:

Dr. Vera Joseph Peterson '32, recently retired as Director of the Smith College Health Service, was the first Black woman admitted to P & S; she and her physician husband spent many years with the World Health Service abroad.

Dr. Helen Ranney '41 is a leading hematologist

who received the Martin Luther King award for her work on sickle cell anemia. *In the News* reported in 1973 on her appointment as chairperson of the department of medicine at the San Diego School of Medicine of the University of California.

Mention must certainly be made of the late Dr. Ada Chree Reid '17, one of our most distinguished early physicians. A founder (and long president) of the American Women's Hospital Service, and a president of the Medical Women's International Association, Dr. Reid received the first Lovejoy Award for her service to women doctors around the world, and the first Elizabeth Blackwell Award of the AMWA for her work on early detection of tuberculosis.

There are surely many others who deserve a place in these pages. We hope they will understand that the fault lies in the severe limitations of space and staff, and that the stories we tell represent all the others we could not include. But we have tried hard to cover all the facets of our medical story—historical, biographical, factual and philosophical. We hope that our readers will fill in the gaps in the chronicle and that significant added data can be published in the *Letters* columns of future issues.

Many, many people have helped to make this issue what we hope will be a significant contribution to Barnard's history. Our thanks to them all are expressed in the *Coordinator's Journal* on page 47. But acknowledgement must also be made of the extraordinary commitment of the two who shared the brunt of the effort, and without whose unfailing help this issue literally could *not* have been produced—the other two members of what one called “the Triumvirate” and the other called “the team”—Deborah Reich and Daniel Neal, collaborators and friends.

All of us hope that these efforts have produced a magazine that will match in significance the stories we have collected. We have given over a major share of space to these stories of many lives (which appear under the heading *Vitae*)—brief or detailed, brilliant or difficult, just beginning or nearly done, wherever possible in their own words—because we feel that in them lies the essence of our subject—Barnard's alumnae doctors.

—THE EDITOR

# *Barnard Alumnae*

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# Portrait Of The Alumnae Doctor

## A Report On The Medical Questionnaires

by Margaret Zweig '75  
and Deborah Reich '73

*For this special issue on Barnard's alumnae physicians we set out to discover all we could about a major segment of the graduate community. A notice of our intention in the Winter 1977 issue produced about fifty letters from alumnae doctors (or their friends, family, or class correspondents). Subsequently, we sent a questionnaire to about 600 alumnae MD's and received 240 responses (some from women who had earlier sent us letters). Overall, we heard from nearly 300 of the approximately 600 living alumnae known to have attended medical school and listed in the alumnae roster.*

*In planning the issue, we wanted to present both hard (statistical) and soft (narrative) data in an attempt to provide the fullest possible portrait of the greatest possible number of Barnard MD's. To that end, the survey questionnaire included both simple, straightforward questions and more complex inquiries that required several sentences or paragraphs in response.*

*We wanted to know about the major areas of interest in the lives of these women: how and why they chose to become doctors; what they studied at Barnard, and how they felt about their undergraduate experiences; which medical schools they attended and how they fared; the nature of their practices and of the communities they serve; whether they have combined medicine with marriage and/or motherhood and, if so, what they had to say about it; and whether—all things considered—they'd do it all over again the same way if they had the choice.*

*The letters, articles, biographies, and autobiographies which appear in this issue portray a representative cross-section of the kinds of responses we received to the more open-ended questions in this survey. Highlights of what we learned from the responses to the closed-ended questions are presented in this report. —D. R.*

### "When I grow up . . ."

What makes a person decide to become a doctor? And what makes a woman, in particular, decide to become a doctor? On the premise that medicine has been largely a male field in our society, and that an early medical role model might have been particularly crucial for our alumnae MD's, we asked about physicians in the family. Sixty-five percent reported that they had one or more; and of these, many confirmed our hypothesis that the physician-relative had been an important influence in their decision to pursue a medical career.

Role models do not a career decision make, of course; and a variety of other influencing factors were reported. For some it was a memorable childhood experience: a severe illness treated by an MD-mother, perhaps, or a youngster's affection for the family doctor. For many, it was a compelling desire to help people, together with a natural aptitude for the sciences. But most often, the presence of a doctor in the family was cited as an important factor—even when the relationship was fairly distant. And it was not uncommon for a respondent to have virtually her entire family in medicine, starting with a grandfather or even a great-grandfather and extending onward to her own offspring.

The only decade in which fewer than half the respondents reported having at least one relative who was a physician, was the 1920's. The percentage was highest in the thirties, with more than three-quarters having a doctor in the family; and the figure fluctuated between 58% and 68% for each of the ensuing decades.

For those whose decision was not firmed during childhood, the important influence sometimes appeared in college in the person of a professor, an advisor, or a classmate. Many who were undergraduates during Millicent McIntosh's tenure as president of the College cited her influence as an important factor in their choice of career. Herself the wife of a physician, President McIntosh provided

a ready model of the successful professional and family woman who excelled in all spheres. Those who as students tried to emulate her recall a sense of inspiration mixed with frustration, and sometimes even resentment, inherent in the task of trying to live up to the kind of "superwoman" image the president projected.

### Majoring in pre-med, minoring in life

We asked our alumnae doctors about their undergraduate years and, in particular, their thoughts about the best choice of a major for a woman who plans to attend medical school. The overwhelming majority (87%) of all respondents had chosen a major in one or some combination of the sciences (anthropology, biology, botany, chemistry, mathematics, physics, psychology, zoology, or other "pre-med" program). Most of the rest (12%) were scattered among the humanities (including English, foreign or classical languages, history, philosophy, and sociology); and a few hardy souls (1%) chose a double or combined major incorporating one field in the sciences and one in the humanities.

Most of the respondents, looking back, reported satisfaction with their choice and agreed they'd take about the same courses if they had their undergraduate years to do over again. Yet many—representing every decade reporting—felt that the pre-med student who is totally absorbed in the sciences misses out on many enriching cultural opportunities, both on campus and in New York City generally.

Science majors predominated in the early years, although in the twenties about a quarter of the respondents reported either a humanities or a combined science and humanities major. The percentage of non-science majors fell to less than 10% during the next thirty years, but picked up again in the sixties (16%) and seventies (33%)—in spite of the fact that, as one recent alumna complained, pre-med humanities majors were some-

times treated as “second-class citizens” by their science professors. It is interesting to speculate (which is all we can really do) about the possible reasons for this renewed trend toward the humanities, in an era of intensifying competition among women for medical school acceptances. Perhaps we are seeing a reflection of a renewed realization among today’s young people that health care, in the best of all possible worlds, concerns itself with the whole person and not just his/her plumbing; and that the physician, as well as the patient, has a soul in need of nourishment. (This point of view is articulated with concise elegance in Muriel Chevious Kowlessar ’47’s memoirs of medical school, quoted on page 28 of this issue.)

### After Barnard

During the nearly eight decades that Barnard has been sending its graduates on to train as doctors in the United States and abroad, the medical school that has graduated the largest number of responding alumnae is New York University’s. Since it admitted its first Barnard alumna in the 1920’s, NYU has trained a total of 42 of our doctors. Columbia’s own College of Physicians and Surgeons (which first admitted women in 1917—see story on page 9) is next, with 33; then come Cornell and SUNY-Downstate, with 17 each; followed by New York Medical College (15); the Women’s Medical College of Pennsylvania (14)\*; Harvard (12); Albert Einstein College of Medicine of Yeshiva University (11); and Yale (5). In all, 50 medical schools are represented in the responses to the survey.

Over the years, alumnae have attended many of the better-known medical schools both in this country and overseas, such as: Stanford, in the west; Johns Hopkins, in the east; Dartmouth, in New England; and Howard University, in the south; as well as the universities of Lausanne, Madrid, McGill (Montreal), Melbourne, Paris, Tel Aviv, and Vienna.

Not surprisingly, 71% of the respondents distinguished themselves in medical school, ranking in the top third of their classes; and another 25% ranked in the middle third. A mere 4% of respondents

\* The Women’s Medical College of Pennsylvania began accepting men during the 1960’s and changed its name to The Medical College of Pennsylvania.

### HOW RESPONDENTS THOUGHT THAT BEING A WOMAN HAD AFFECTED THEM IN THEIR CAREERS

	<i>No effect</i> (%)	<i>Hindered</i> (%)	<i>Helped</i> (%)	<i>Mixed*</i> (%)
In medical school	57	24	14	4
As an intern	69	21	8	2
As a resident	65	20	12	3
In teaching	65	20	13	1
In research	66	25	8	2
In private practice	45	23	27	5

\* Respondents were asked to check either “no effect,” “hindered,” or “helped.” Those who checked more than one category, or who wrote in a qualified answer, were scored as “mixed.”

(fewer than ten women) acknowledged placing in the lowest third of their class, suggesting either that Barnard women are well prepared for medical school and study hard, or that those who answered our questionnaire were particularly successful as medical students, or—most probably—a combination of both.

One of the things we were curious about was how our alumnae physicians thought their gender had affected their careers in medicine at each step of the way. A majority of respondents felt that being a woman had no effect on their pursuit of and their success in medicine—whether they’d graduated in 1903 or 1973. In many cases, however, femaleness was acknowledged as a primary factor in either the furtherance or the hindrance of their goals. The extent to which this was a factor seems to have depended heavily on changing social attitudes.

As a group, 57% felt that being a woman had had no effect during their years in medical school, while 24% thought it had hindered them, and 14% said it had helped. Another 4% said that being a woman had both advantages and disadvantages.\*

In the first decade of the century, a woman in any college was unusual. Since the pressures of advanced academia were considered more than any woman could

\* Not all respondents answered all questions. Percentages are based on the total number of responses to a question, not on the total number of respondents to the survey (240).

sustain, it was an even greater rarity to find a woman in medical school, and rarer still for her to find acceptance there. One alumna who attended medical school at that time reported, not surprisingly, that being a woman was a decided disadvantage. Struggling—as any student, male or female, had to—to meet the rigorous scholastic standards, she faced the additional burden of having to overcome strong prejudices.

By the twenties, however, the tide had apparently shifted in favor of women. All respondents from that era reported that being a woman either had no effect on their medical school experience or, in some cases, actually helped their advancement. In the thirties, however, one-third again felt that they were hindered in medical school because of their sex, though there is a sprinkling as well of the opposite sentiment.

From the forties onward, trends are more difficult to pinpoint and the medical school experience seems to have varied greatly from one person to another rather than according to social attitudes common to all. This is especially true of the seventies when, as women doctors have steadily grown in number and acceptance, their reactions to medical school seem to be very much a mixed bag of personal perceptions.

Looking back on their internships and residencies, a somewhat higher percentage of respondents felt that their sex was irrelevant, perhaps reflecting their increas-

ing ability to function effectively as professionals in a working environment among colleagues of both sexes. For the forties women, for example, there was unanimous agreement that being a woman had no effect on their experiences as interns. Of all respondents, 69% said their gender had had no effect during their internship and 65% said it had had no effect during their tenure as residents. Twenty-one per cent found their sex a hindrance as interns, and about the same number (20%) found it a hindrance as residents. Eight per cent and 12% found being a woman helpful during internship and residency respectively; and two per cent and three per cent respectively said the effects were mixed.

### Choosing a Specialty

For any doctor, the choice of a specialty involves a multitude of considerations: individual preference, skills, and abilities; lifestyle aspirations; a range of personal and social influences; and, of course, the accidents of fate which provide varying opportunities for each individual. For women physicians, the governing circumstances can be still more complex, particularly for those women who want to combine a career in medicine with marriage and/or motherhood (about which more later).

Psychiatry and psychoanalysis, pediatrics, and general practice (or family medicine, or internal medicine) were the three highest-ranking areas of specialization among respondents in every decade from 1920 on—although not necessarily in that order. Pediatrics and general practice were neck and neck for alumnae of the twenties (at 20%); among thirties grads, general practice pulled ahead (with 32%, as compared to 18% for pediatrics and 15% for psychiatry/psychoanalysis). In the forties group, pediatricians led with 30%, trailed by general practitioners and psychiatrists/psychoanalysts at 18% apiece. For fifties women, there were more psychiatrists (51%) among respondents than there were pediatricians (15%) and general practitioners (9%) combined. And psychiatry led again during the sixties, though not by much (psychiatry/psychoanalysis, 19%; pediatrics, 18%; general practice, 13%). So far during the seventies, general practitioners are leading (32%), with 21% of respondents in psychiatry/psychoanalysis and 21% in

pediatrics.

Pediatrics doubtless owes some of its preeminence to the relative ease of acceptance a woman can expect who chooses pediatrics over, say, surgery—which is among the last bastions of male supremacy in the medical world today. Women who chose psychiatry often mentioned its relative flexibility of scheduling as a boon to the woman physician's family life.

Curiously, perhaps, the women in our survey have not chosen obstetrics and gynecology in any great numbers: although popular in the twenties (16%), ob/gyn did not capture more than 6% of respondents in any of the succeeding decades. Only 5% of the survey group as a whole were in this field.

Public health (and/or community medicine, occupational medicine, industrial medicine) attracted some respondents (5% overall), as did radiology (5%) and hematology (3%). Other areas of specialization included a smattering of fairly standard fields (anaesthesiology, cardiology, endocrinology, geriatrics, oncology, pathology, rehabilitation) as well as a few unusual ones like peripheral vascular disease and calcium metabolism.

There were no surgeons at all among our respondents until the forties, when there were two; six women chose surgery during the sixties, and two have become surgeons thus far in the seventies. Aside

from the expected comments about "male chauvinism" among surgeons, respondents warned of the severity of the competition, the excessive physical strain, the demands on one's time, and the unending sense of urgency with which the aspiring surgeon must be prepared to contend. Surgery was thought to be a poor choice for the woman who plans to have a family; the only other specialty from which young women were strongly warned away was radiology—which should not be undertaken until after one's children are born, according to one alumna (presumably because of the danger of genetic damage).

When asked to gauge the effect of being a woman on one's career at this stage, our respondents provided some interesting answers. In most decades, gender was not found to be a great hindrance in teaching or in research; upwards of 60% in all years thought that their sex had had no effect on their progress in those respects, although 20% or more thought being a woman had impeded them as academics.

With regard to private practice, however, the response was quite different. While 23% again reported feeling hindered, only 45% of respondents reported no effect, and the remaining 27% thought their being a woman had been *helpful* in private practice—a much higher percentage than reported with respect to any

### HOW RESPONDENTS THOUGHT THAT BEING A WOMAN HAD AFFECTED THEIR OVERALL CAREERS, BY DECADE

	<i>No effect</i> (%)	<i>Hindered</i> (%)	<i>Helped</i> (%)	<i>Mixed</i> (%)
1898 - 1909	70	30	-	-
1910 - 1919	53	28	16	3
1920 - 1929	79	15	6	1
1930 - 1939	58	27	14	1
1940 - 1949	65	15	14	7
1950 - 1959	59	21	17	3
1960 - 1969	56	24	16	4
1970's to date	48	19	26	7
All respondents	60	21	15	4

other stage in their careers. Among the sixties alumnae, in fact, more than one-third (36%) felt they had benefited in private practice from being female, and two of the five respondents from the 1910-19 decade agreed.

### City vs. Country

We wondered whether, over the course of this century, practicing women physicians (as represented by our respondents) would show evidence of any strong trends toward or away from big-city practices as opposed to suburban or rural practices. By and large, we found no such trends. Between 60 and 70 per cent of respondents in all decades are working in an urban environment, with about 20% in suburban communities and a few in rural areas, mixed city/suburban/rural practices, or practicing abroad (about 5% in each category). The major exception was among alumnae from the 30's, of whom a high of 14% have rural practices. (We can only guess the reason for this anomaly: perhaps they chose to leave the cities during the Depression era, and have remained where they settled; or perhaps, now entering their sixties, a number of our 30's physicians have been successful enough financially to retire to a sunny practice in the country!)

### Earning Power

We inquired about the financial aspects of our respondents' careers, as well. Overall, only 4% earn less than \$10,000 a year; 31% report incomes of \$10,000 to \$25,000; and another 30% are in the \$25,000 to \$40,000 bracket. Seventeen per cent earn between \$40,000 and \$55,000 a year, and 18% earn \$55,000 or more.

As might be expected, the higher incomes cluster in the decades from the thirties to the fifties, among women who have reached the peak of their careers. Somewhat lower incomes are reported by pre-1930's alumnae, and by graduates from the sixties who are still working their way up the career ladder. Interestingly, all the seventies grads who reported incomes were in the \$10,000 to \$25,000 bracket, indicating that those who are just starting out are earning at least a living wage, even as interns and residents.

### Help or Hindrance?

To get an overview of whether, in gen-

eral, our alumnae doctors thought their gender had served them well or ill as physicians, we averaged our respondents' answers to how being a woman had affected them at each stage of their careers. As a group, an average of 60% felt their sex didn't matter; 21% said it was a hindrance; and 15% said it was a help (with 4% giving mixed replies). These percentages hold true (as we have seen) for most of the series of "effect of gender" questions, with the exception of the medical school phase and the private practice responses. On average, the twenties and the forties grads had the highest percentage of "no effect" responses, while alumnae from other decades had larger percentages of either "helped" or "hindered" replies. Perhaps we may see a ray of hope in the fact that the seventies grads had the highest average percentage of "helped" responses of any decade surveyed: one-fourth of today's young Barnard doctors find being a woman an advantage.

### Marriage and Family Life

Respondents uniformly had a lot to say about the inherent difficulties of combining a career in medicine with marriage and children. The rewards of medicine—and there are many—must be viewed in the context of the 24-hour-a-day commitment which is often required; and the myriad compromises—large and small, personal and professional, affecting not only the physician but her family and patients as well—that must be taken into account.

Of all respondents, 18% have remained single. More than a third of the 1920's alumnae never married; and the percentage between 1930 and 1970 ranged between 9% and 15%. Of 1970's respondents, almost half are single, suggesting a trend toward either fewer marriages or later ones.

Sixty-five per cent of all respondents are married, another 9% are widowed, and 8% are separated or divorced. The divorce rate varied considerably by decade: the first reporting divorces are the 20's graduates, with 14%. Between 1930 and 1950, the rate stayed low, at 3%; but one-fifth of the fifties alumnae are separated or divorced. Among sixties women the figure drops to 8%.

Like the alumnae who participated in the 1955 *Barnard Alumnae* survey of

"Barnard Women in White," our respondents agree that it is possible, but extremely difficult, to combine marriage and children with a medical career. Among the requirements for success are said to be: a supportive husband, a cooperative family, dependable housekeeping and child-care help, a balanced set of priorities, boundless energy, organization, realistic goals, the ability to compromise, dedication, and a sense of humor.

All are agreed that, for the aspiring physician, every moment must be planned—and particularly so for the physician who aspires to be wife and mother as well. From the beginning of pre-med training to finding the perfect husband to timing births to coincide with vacations to finding reliable household employees—"forget about spontaneity," advised one doctor; "there is no such thing."

Despite careful planning and a great deal of perseverance, not all married alumnae could report outstanding professional success and personal happiness. But many wrote eloquently of the rich rewards of family life, saying, in effect, that their struggles had been well worth the effort. In either case, there were often frustrating career postponements as the children grew up, or as the husband relocated; there were many moments of self-doubt and guilt; and there were instances of severe depression involving conflicts among a respondent's professional, family, and social roles.

### Husbands

Seventy-four per cent of married respondents had husbands who were physicians, and the vast majority of alumnae who commented on this felt that an MD husband was the best kind for a female physician to have. One pointed out, somewhat ironically, that whereas the ideal husband for a female doctor is probably a male doctor, the ideal wife for a male doctor is probably *not* a female doctor. We can sense something of the burden of a lingering double standard in this perceptive comment.

The female physician who is also a wife and mother is still expected to assume primary responsibility for home and family; so if she can't expect to find a husband who will do his full share at home, at least she can try to find one who will understand what it means to be a physician—what the demands and the





more childless couples and those with children have fewer. Two respondents from the 1970's were pregnant when they sent in their questionnaires; the others have no children, although several are married. (A number of the biographies in this issue describe vividly the difficulties of juggling a physician's schedule with childbearing. Many respondents felt that the wisest course is to delay having children at least until the bulk of one's training years are over.)

Although household responsibilities are increasingly shared between spouses, parenthood is apparently still mostly a mother's domain—even when the mother is also a full-time physician. Many alumnae reported that the compromises required for managing both motherhood and career can result in tremendous feelings of stress and guilt, side by side with the deep sense of fulfillment derived from leading a busy, challenging, and stimulating life. The effects of that busy schedule are frequently felt most keenly by the husband and children, who sense that they are competing with patients for the mother's attention. On the positive side, more than a few respondents noted that their children seemed to have developed a sense of independence and autonomy from having had to make many decisions on their own; and that often, as children grew older, they evinced feelings of pride in their mothers' accomplishments. (Indeed, our news of several alumnae doctors came to us not from them, but in letters from their admiring offspring.)

### Mostly, They'd Do it Again

Nine-tenths of the alumnae physicians who answered our questionnaire say that, if they were planning a career today, they would still choose medicine. The most negative feelings came from the twenties women, of whom 20% said they wouldn't, or weren't sure they would. With perhaps understandable enthusiasm, the seventies graduates had a higher-than-average number of positive responses: 93%. But so did the 1930's alumnae (also 93%), who surely have had plenty of time to think things over.

Virtually without exception, all our alumnae doctors reported having experienced a great number of difficulties at one time or another: frustrations, obsta-

cles, crises, guilt, pain, and—not least of all—chronic fatigue. And yet, so rich are the rewards of doctoring for those who are truly committed, that only one out of ten would choose differently today. Even those who began during the days when equal rights were only a wistful dream can look back over the years and find them good.

### The Changing Perspective

The results of the survey on alumnae doctors conducted by *Barnard Alumnae* in 1955 were summarized by Clementene Walker Wheeler '36 in her article, "Barnard Women in White." A comparison of the questions raised in that report with those covered in this one, and of the answers to those questions, reveals some interesting changes in the way the subject of women in medicine has been viewed during the intervening twenty-two years.

Ms. Wheeler devoted a lot of space to a denunciation (backed up with statistics from a 1945 survey of 1,240 women physicians) of the popular theory that women should not be trained as doctors because so many of them marry and stop practicing. This disreputable old canard has been so thoroughly demolished in recent years that the statistics of professionally inactive respondents was one of the last things we looked at. For the record, be it known that of the 210 respondents who graduated from Barnard since 1930, a mere *six* (2.86%) are not now working as physicians. And—after a good forty years of devoted service—almost *half* the alumnae from the twenties are still practicing, and at least one that we know of who graduated before 1920 is still toiling away.

With respect to this and all the other issues we've discussed, it must be said in all fairness (as Ms. Wheeler also pointed out) that women with something positive to report may have been more likely to respond, so the possibility exists that our survey sample may be biased to some extent by self-selection. Nevertheless, we believe that the record of these outstanding women speaks for itself.

In Ms. Wheeler's study, fewer than 13 respondents "came from medical families that might have influenced their choice," as compared with the 65% of our 1977 sample who had physician-relatives.

(Plenty of doctors had daughters, even in 1955; but few of the daughters became doctors.)

Some things, of course, never change. Medical school is still expensive, and our respondents and the '55 respondents reported similar means of financing their medical educations: a combination of money from families (sometimes husbands), loans, scholarships, and—the hard way—jobs, jobs, jobs.

Ms. Wheeler found the scarcity of obstetricians and gynecologists among her sample a curious anomaly, as did we when the same trend appeared among today's respondents. The 1945 study mentioned above "suggested that the explanation might be a shortage of good residencies in the field which are open to women." We can only wonder what the explanation may be today for the apparent continuing reluctance of women physicians to specialize in ministering to women patients.

Wheeler wrote that, in spite of everything, "most of the doctors felt that enormous progress has been made in establishing women in medicine. Once a girl has been admitted to a medical school she can, with diligence and ability, make her way. The problem is to convince more medical school and hospital administrators that times have changed since 1905, and that they must, in the public interest, revise their 1905 quotas for the admission of qualified girls to medical training."

There is no doubt that times have changed since 1905—and since 1955—and that women in medicine have been affected along with the rest of us. Many alumnae doctors wrote critically about some of the ways the medical profession has changed over the years, citing government bureaucracy; malpractice suits; a deterioration of the doctor-patient relationship due in part to over-specialization; and trends toward socialized medicine, which many oppose. Nevertheless, the majority of alumnae who have chosen to pursue a career in medicine want to remain in the field, and they encourage young women to join them. ("Do it," they urged; "and be prepared to work very hard.")

Let us salute the strides society has (however haltingly) made since 1955 by noting that, in 1977, serious female pre-medical candidates are never—*never*—referred to as "qualified *girls*."

# History Of An Early Campaign Battering Down Doors at P & S

by Joan Houston McCulloch '50

Barnard has had students fascinated by medicine ever since Anna Von Sholly of the class of '98 went off to become the college's first doctor. Yet by World War I, New York City still had no first-rate medical school willing to grant degrees to women.

In 1914, Dean Virginia Gildersleeve, who had recently waged successful campaigns to get her students into the University Faculties of Architecture, Journalism and Music, had her eye on "P & S," Columbia's prestigious College of Physicians and Surgeons.

P & S, unlike that Maginot Line of male exclusiveness, the Law School, was not unreceptive to the notion of accepting women. University President Nicholas Murray Butler was decidedly interested in the idea, the more so, perhaps, as his own niece hoped to become a doctor. But the final decision must rest with the P & S trustees and faculty, and although a study committee had recommended that the Medical School admit both sexes in the near future, there were practical objections to doing so just yet.

Women would require all sorts of expensive arrangements—separate study rooms and rest rooms, complicated changes in plumbing. The Medical School was already overcrowded, and the University was in the midst of a \$35,000,000 fund-raising campaign to build a new facility at 165th Street. When that was completed, P & S would think about co-education. Till then, Barnard's would-be doctors must go elsewhere or wait.

But the class of 1917 turned up a strong group of talented students who were set upon MD's and did not want to wait. One in particular stood out.

In her autobiography, *Many a Good Crusade*, Dean Gildersleeve wrote: "I had the perfect candidate for admission, a charming, sensible, and brilliantly able young Swedish woman, Gulli Lindh, who was to graduate in June 1917. I took up



Gulli Lindh Muller

negotiations with the Dean of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Dr. Samuel Lambert." As the dust of the negotiations thickened above Morningside Heights, she put it in stronger terms: "I am using Gulli Lindh as a battering-ram to batter down the doors of P & S for women."

Gulli Charlotte Lindh had been born in Sweden in 1888, and she had known since the age of six that she wanted to become a doctor. She had been educated privately, but had spent two years at a school in Stockholm, where a teacher advised her to seek out a university in America. During her first months in New York she tutored in English, took courses at Wadleigh High School, and worked as companion to an elderly lady. After passing the College Entrance Board Examinations, she entered Barnard in 1914 and completed an excellent first year.

In the fall of her second year, Gulli Lindh contracted typhoid fever. Far from home and short of funds, she was saved from the charity ward by Dean

Gildersleeve's help, and cheered by the Dean's assurance that her place at Barnard would be held open till she returned.

By the second semester, Gulli Lindh was back at college and eager to make up for lost time. Despite illness and relative unfamiliarity with the English language, she completed the requirements at Barnard in two and a half years. In the spring of 1917, she was accepted by Johns Hopkins Medical School for the following fall.

But Gulli Lindh did not want to leave New York, and the thought that the medical school of her own university was about to pass over one of the finest students Barnard had ever turned out was enough to keep Dean Gildersleeve awake at night. The Dean was also concerned about those other capable students, for most of whom there was no alternative medical school, and who showed so much promise of making excellent doctors.

Dr. Lambert had moved a little from his original position, but he had set almost impossible conditions. To accommodate women, an addition must be built on P & S, and that would cost a minimum of \$50,000. If Barnard could come up with that sum by next summer, he would admit a few female candidates in September. No \$50,000—no annex—no women.

So in January, Dean Gildersleeve wrote a letter to the editor of the *Evening Post*, explaining the problem and asking for public donations to build "a very simple two-story addition to the present buildings of P & S."

Small checks began to trickle in, but those whom the college asked for larger gifts thought the scheme impractical. Why put so much investment into a temporary building when P & S was moving in a few years anyway?

In the spring Gulli Lindh was graduated cum laude and inducted into Phi Beta Kappa. She had also won the

Carolyn Duror Fellowship, awarded annually by the Barnard faculty for the most promising senior in the class. And she had a reply date of July 1st for Johns Hopkins.

In desperation, Dean Gildersleeve made what must surely go down as one of the rashest predictions in the history of Barnard. Take this Swedish woman, she begged, and Gulli Lindh would outperform all the men. The Dean gave her guarantee upon it—at graduation she would head the class.

During this period, Lindh herself had been working on the situation. She persuaded friends to contribute money, and made regular visits every week or two to Dr. Lambert's office.

"The Lord has sent the hornet!" he groaned when he saw her coming.

Other hornets were also pestering him. A graduate student from Wellesley named Jean Corwin wanted a chance at an MD, and they were only the two most persistent ones. But he was a practical man and stuck to his conditions. No \$50,000—no women. By July, they were still \$35,000 short of that goal.

One of the groups which had interested itself in this effort was the Women's Medical Association, and someone from that organization had written a letter to a millionaire philanthropist in San Antonio, who had given several large donations to educational institutions. For some weeks this letter had gone unanswered. The Texas man had recently pledged \$50,000 for a new building at the State University of Texas, and he was having too many troubles right there to worry about problems in New York. But because of a providential disagreement with the Board of Regents he withdrew his commitment and, on July 15th, somewhat concerned that he might be too late, he sent off a wire that ended:

"I am now prepared to do what I think would have been better in the first place—secure the admission of women to the Columbia Medical College."

Two days later, Dr. Lambert wrote Dean Gildersleeve that \$65,000 was now subscribed. He was therefore notifying President Butler that P & S would admit its first group of women students.

P & S took 11 women that fall, six of them Barnard graduates, though not all



*Dorothea Curnow*

were from the class of 1917. Once accepted, they reported that they were fairly treated and experienced no discrimination from faculty or male colleagues. Several dropped out along the way. Six women graduated, and in 1921, President Butler congratulated Dean Gildersleeve on the performance of her students. Her prediction had been accurate. Gulli Lindh stood at the top of the class. Another member of the group (probably Jean Corwin) ranked third. Another Barnard alumna placed fifth.

Since choice of internships was awarded on the basis of class rank, Drs. Lindh and Corwin became the first women to intern at Columbia Presbyterian Hospital, an accomplishment which, in Gulli Lindh's mind, even overshadowed their success in opening up the Medical School.

The Barnard women who graduated from P & S in 1921 followed diverse paths in later life, but they all stuck to their medicine.

Gulli Lindh married the Reverend James Arthur Muller, a professor of theology and church historian, whom she had met on a trip to the Orient. She moved with him to Boston, and joined the Thorndike Memorial Laboratory, Boston City Hospital, to work on studies in blood pathology. Later, she became director of the laboratory at the Rutland (MA) State Sanatorium, where she followed blood changes in tubercular patients. In 1940 she was appointed chief of the New England Hospital for Women

and Children, a post which she resigned 13 years later to devote herself to writing medical books. Dr. Muller died in 1972 at the age of 85.

Dr. Elizabeth Wright Hubbard '17 interned at Bellevue Hospital and spent a year in Geneva studying homeopathy. She practiced from an office in Manhattan, wrote a textbook on her specialty, and served as editor of an international Homeopathic Medical Journal. She was president of the New York State and New York County Homeopathic Medical Societies, and in 1960, of the American Institute of Homeopathy.

May Rivkin Mayers '11, not one of the original group, began her training at George Washington Medical School and transferred to P & S in 1919. After interning at Mount Sinai Hospital, with a specialty in urology, she became a pioneer in industrial hygiene and medicine, carrying out research on such industrial diseases as lead and carbon monoxide poisoning, and occupational causes of cancer. Much of her life was spent with the New York State Department of Labor, where she was Assistant Director, Chief of Medical Unit, and Editor of Publications of the Division of Industrial Hygiene. Dr. Mayers was already married, to a law professor, when she began her medical training. She died in 1974, leaving a family of children and grandchildren.

Dorothea E. Curnow '17 interned at Newark Memorial Hospital and stepped into the Brooklyn practice of another woman physician who was moving to California "right after she voted for Al Smith for Governor." During that night, her first patient tried to commit suicide by swallowing bichloride of mercury.

Dr. Curnow became Chief of an Allergy Clinic at Brooklyn Hospital, and in the 1930's, the New York Bureau of Charities persuaded her to open a birth control clinic for poor women in the City Park Chapel. In 1954, she joined the staff of the Health Service of Oklahoma A & M College, now Oklahoma State University, and served there until her retirement in 1960.

Dr. Curnow is now the sole surviving member of the group and may be considered its unofficial historian. Her accounts in *Barnard Alumnae*, *P & S Quarterly*, and other publications have preserved for us many of the details of this story.

# Gulielma Alsop '03

## Our First College Physician

by Nora Lourie Percival '36

When Dr. Alsop retired in 1948 as Barnard's college doctor, an alumnae magazine story called her "guide, philosopher and friend to thirty classes of Barnard girls." Mary Jennings '21 wrote:

"In 1917 when Dr. Alsop came to Barnard . . . there was no medical department. Physical exams were conducted in one of the classrooms with a few screens pushed together . . . There were no hygiene lectures and no one thought of consulting the doctor for anything but a gym cut. The college was definitely not health-minded.

"Gently, patiently, and persistently Dr. Alsop has worked to foster interest in physical and mental health. Now there is a very well-equipped doctor's office and treatment room with a nurse in attendance. The Doctor has regular daily hours for consultations. There are physical exams for all classes . . . Hygiene lectures are not only required but popular, and the Doctor's advice is sought on many problems. It is considered unintelligent, instead of interesting, to be delicate.

"There is nothing of the hidebound conservative about Dr. Alsop. She is always ready for new ideas and wants to share them with the undergraduates. She encourages discussion of all aspects of life and health, and so she started a series of talks on marriage problems. She made vitamins a living issue years before the capsules became the great American candy. Hormones and their actions were common talk at college before ever they became generally popular. Psychosomatic medicine is the newest medical angle, but Dr. Alsop realized the importance of mental balance on the health of her girls many years ago, and in her own sensible way practised unobtrusive psychiatry.

"Because Dr. Alsop is one of the few people who listen, her office is no longer the last resort of the desperate, but the first thought of the perplexed. . . (Her) ability to observe and enter into other people's lives is one thing that . . . has kept her young in mind and spirit as well as body. Her sense of humor is one of the appealing things about her. She belongs to the rare people who can laugh at

themselves. . .

"One wonders sometimes how she finds time to do all she does. She has long daily hours in Barnard Hall. She takes care of patients in the infirmary. She has written a number of books, two at least verging on the 'best seller' list. She lectures at college, to clubs, to the YWCA. She has a home and a garden. . . 'I get up at four o'clock to write,' she says. 'I think better then. And if you just keep right on you can get a lot accomplished.' "

Still enthusiastic and independent at 96, Dr. Alsop divides her time between visits with nieces and nephews around New England and the old Westport cottage where I visited her this summer. The well-remembered twinkle was still in her eye as she told the story of how the house was acquired back in the twenties, by her and Barnard drama professor Minor Latham—a story characteristic of the doctor's downright approach to life's challenges.

They were walking in New York one day when Professor Latham (raised on a Mississippi plantation) complained, "I can't stand living in the city! Sometimes I want to chuck it all and go home!" And Dr. Alsop said, "Why don't we buy a house in the country and commute?" She suggested Westport merely because a man she wanted to talk with lived there. Miss Latham objected that they couldn't look for a house without a car.

"I simply wrote to 'The Woman Real Estate Agent, Westport, Connecticut,' "



*Dr. Alsop in her Barnard Days*

laughed Dr. Alsop. "There was one, and she met our train and took us around. We told her we were professional women, and had two thousand dollars to spend."

After seeing a nice little place near the sea, they were shown a dilapidated two-room cottage on the edge of a swampy ravine that had been used as a local dump. Not a very hopeful spectacle. But one of the househunters was a gardener and the other an optimist. "So we bought it," says Dr. Alsop. In 1957 she wrote a delightful account for the alumnae magazine of the wonderful garden they brought to life over the years. Though the professor died in 1968 (at 85) and the doctor's age bars gardening chores, the overgrown grounds and the book-filled cottage still speak of the happy half-century spent there, surrounded by birds and flowers.



*The Professor's Garden in the Fifties*

After her retirement, the doctor had more time for her writing, a talent she shared with sister Mary O'Hara, author of *My Friend Flicka*. Her books have ranged from poetry to advice on health care and going to college, from children's stories and a play to a biography and an account of her missionary work.

Gulielma Alsop was raised in Brooklyn Heights, where her father was an Episcopal rector. She came to medicine through religion. Imbued with missionary zeal, she was advised by her father to get medical training first, and she came to Barnard to prepare for medical school—the third premed in its short history.

She still retains vivid memories of commuting to College from Remsen Street on the horsecars. Her mother was dead and no one in the busy household thought about providing sustenance for the student's long day, so Gulielma took along bread, fruit, nuts, whatever was easy to carry and not perishable—the beginning of a lifelong taste for simple natural foods.

After graduating, she took her MD at the University of Vienna, then interned at the Women's Medical College in Philadelphia—an institution whose centennial history she wrote in 1963. At last she was ready, and sailed off to China to serve in a mission hospital. But within three years civil war broke out, and the church recalled its women missionaries from the dangerous areas. At loose ends, Dr. Alsop was delighted when Dean Gildersleeve asked her to set up the first health service at Barnard.

Her memories of her three decades there range over crises like the flu epidemic (I sent them home at the first cough) and a hurricane (We set up cots and kept the commuters overnight) to the first sex lectures (It's all a part of life, and I felt we should learn to understand how to deal with it)—a bold step in a day when such subjects were generally taboo.

She was interested in everything about her girls, and every interest inspired activity. During World War II she wrote a guide to personal adjustment in war work and marriage, *Arms and the Girl*. She

acted in sketches to accompany Professor Latham's lecture on "How to See a Play." She advised alumnae on mental hygiene in the pages of their magazine. Whatever she did, she did with gusto. Perhaps her summing-up in the medical questionnaire she filled out for this issue characterizes her best:

"I enjoyed my life both at Barnard and in China very well and got along well in both places. I have published 9 books, traveled marvelously and bought a country place. If I had it to do over I would do it again with pleasure."

## DID YOU GRADUATE FROM BARNARD?

We're looking for Barnard alumnae who may not have finished their college education and would be interested in coming back to Barnard to complete requirements for the degree.

If you would like more information, please write to the Dean of Studies, Barnard College, 606 West 120 Street, New York, NY 10027. Be sure to include your college name and affiliated year, to facilitate the checking of your records.

## AWARD NOMINATIONS

The Distinguished Alumna Award was established in 1967 as "a way to honor outstanding women, to help overcome prejudice against women and to inspire gifted young women." It is given to an alumna for distinguished service in her field; specifically, for outstanding contribution to her field of specialty, her community or country. One award only may be given each year.

In 1975 a new Alumnae Recognition Award was added, for outstanding service and devotion to Barnard. Up to three of these awards may be given each year.

A nomination for either award may be made by any alumna. PLEASE REQUEST THE APPROPRIATE FORMS FROM THE ALUMNAE OFFICE, 606

West 120th Street, New York, NY 10027. FORMS MUST BE COMPLETED AND SENT TOGETHER WITH SUPPORTING MATERIAL, to The Awards Committee, c/o the Alumnae Office, BEFORE DECEMBER 1, 1977.

Nominations for the Distinguished Alumna Award should include:

1. The nature of her achievement
2. The honors and awards she has won, publications, etc.
3. The ways in which she personifies the ideals of a liberal arts education
4. Your reasons for the nomination

Nominations for the Recognition Award should include details of the nominee's record of service to Barnard and your reasons for the nomination.

# Pre-Med At Barnard

## I. The Early Years

by Emma Dietz Stecher '25, Chemistry Professor Emeritus

Barnard premedical advising must be viewed in the perspective of the changing admission policies of the medical schools towards the acceptance of women. Until 1964, except for the two world wars, fewer than 6% of MD graduates in the U. S. were women, but by 1973 20% of the entering medical school class were women. Between 1959 and 1972, the number of U. S. medical schools increased from 85 to 114, and the number admitting 10% or more women in each class increased from 4 to 84. Government subsidy and government pressure helped to achieve these increases.

Completely informal in the early days, premedical advising became necessarily more and more structured as the number of applicants increased. The solid achievements of Barnard MDs in medical school and in practice have undoubtedly helped to lift the ban against women. Barnard is still known as a promising college for premeds and advising them has always been exciting and rewarding.

The first MD to graduate from Barnard was Anna I. Von Sholly, class of '98. She finished Cornell Medical College in 1902 and was active in medicine for 41 years. During World War I she served as a doctor at a French army hospital near Paris, for which she was awarded the Croix de Guerre. In New York City she was associated with the Post Graduate Hospital and with Bellevue, and for 25 years was a bacteriologist for the Board of Health.

### Medical Alumnae in Barnard Service

Dr. Gulielma F. Alsop '03 will be remembered as the first Barnard College Physician who cheerfully served 30 classes of students from 1917 to 1948. She organized the first Medical Office, introduced physical exams for all students, and initiated health and hygiene lectures (see page 11).

Our next college doctor was Marjory Nelson '28, a graduate of Cornell in 1932. She served Barnard for 23 years and

retired in 1971. Under her supervision, the medical service expanded to include a part-time gynecologist, two nurses, and eventually a psychiatric staff, with an infirmary area at St. Luke's Hospital. She took a great interest in individual students and was especially encouraging to those who wished to study medicine, and she could counsel them from her own wide experience before coming to Barnard. Married to a physician, Dr. Frank Spellman, she was in private practice for nine years while raising two sons. Later she was for three years Chief Medical Supervisor of the Mt. Vernon Board of Education, a full-time job.

Students and faculty of this period will also remember Dr. A. Louise Brush '25, who was appointed as the first psychiatrist (part time) in 1951. A graduate of P & S in 1929, Louise Brush was board certified in her specialty, and then taught at Columbia and Cornell Medical Schools for many years. She and her architect husband live in the country but she still commutes to practice in New York City. For almost 20 years she helped many at Barnard through crises and emotional problems. President McIntosh is quoted as saying that when she came to Barnard in 1946, she was given two immediate mandates, to introduce psychiatric counselling, and to get rid of the pigeons defacing Barnard Hall. The pigeons fled, discouraged by the new wire spikes. The



*Professor Stecher Among her Students*

counselling program gradually expanded to include three part-time psychiatrists and three psychiatric social workers, as the enrollment rose to 2000, and increased coeducation placed new pressures on students. Helen Dym Stein '51 was a part-time psychiatrist from 1966 to 1970 and worked with mixed groups of Barnard and Columbia students.

### Barnard Heads The List

Our hundredth MD was from the class of 1930. The two world wars created a shortage of doctors, and the government pressured medical schools to accept more women, at least temporarily. Students were quick to take advantage of these opportunities, and the class of 1955 produced the 300th Barnard MD. (See

graph.) But the fraction of women graduating from U. S. medical schools had fallen back to 6%.

At this time government reviews showed that Barnard alumnae were gaining MD degrees and doctorates in outstanding numbers. A Public Health Survey of MDs granted to graduates of women's colleges between 1950 and 1959<sup>2</sup> reported that Barnard was at the top of the list. It had produced 82 MDs for the 10-year period, or 29 per thousand graduates.

During the years 1920-1962 Barnard graduates also distinguished themselves by obtaining 330 U. S. doctoral degrees (non-MD) for a total of 8944 graduates.<sup>3</sup> This placed it first among the women's colleges which did not grant degrees above the B. A. level (Bryn Mawr, Radcliffe and Mt. Holyoke award higher degrees). It represents a rate of 36.9 doctorates per thousand graduates, which was more than 17 times the national average for women college graduates.

It is also interesting to know how well our graduates performed in medical school. For a short period the Association of American Medical Colleges made this confidential information available to us. Of the 113 students entering medical schools between 1950 and 1961, only seven dropped out (6%). Of the 98 for whom we have information, 36% had a four-year average rating in the upper third of the medical school class, 10 transferred to other medical schools with no loss of time, and nine took leaves of one to three years before completing their MDs.

This high performance and high production of MD and doctoral degrees reflected not only the quality of education offered by Barnard but also the encouragement and example of the many women scholars on the faculty.

### Surveys of Women Doctors

To counter the widespread rumor that women MDs did not practice, especially if they married, Professor Florence de L. Lowther '12 of the Barnard Zoology Department and Professor Helen R. Downes '14 of the Chemistry Department reported on 1240 women MDs graduating from seven large eastern medical schools between 1921 and 1940.<sup>4</sup> This was one-third of all the women physicians graduating from U. S.

schools during this period. They found that in 1943, 90% were in full-time practice. Of those who married, 82% practised full time, and 2% part time. Those who were exclusive specialists accounted for 24%, while 8% combined a specialty with general practice. Pediatrics, psychiatry, and internal medicine were the chief fields of specialization. Only 4% held positions of professorial rank in medical schools. This excellent survey, showing the strong professionalism of women physicians, undoubtedly had a wide influence on the attitudes of the medical schools and the government.

In 1954 the Alumnae Office sent a questionnaire to 215 Barnard MDs from the classes of 1902-1950.<sup>5</sup> There were 125 replies (58%). Those who had left Barnard in the 30's were well settled, with specialized education completed; 80% were married and many had children (usually two).

All admitted that it was very difficult to combine marriage and medicine. Marriage to a doctor was believed to be an advantage, and 60% had married physicians. Individual Barnard alumnae solved the difficult problem of marriage, family and career in ingenious ways. Medical schools cooperated in granting leaves and arranging transfers to other schools, often closer to a husband's internship or residency. The specialties reported for the whole group were the same as those mentioned above: pediatrics, psychiatry, and internal medicine. But seven had been given the opportunity to train as surgeons, a new field for women.

In 1968 Professor Edward King of the Barnard Chemistry Department sent a questionnaire to 376 MDs from Barnard classes of 1902-1964, and received 273 replies (72.6%). Most of the doctors (86%) were active professionally. An additional number (11%), almost all over 60 years old, had retired. Only 3% were on leave to bear or raise children. A large number (44%) were in private practice, the majority full time. Of the 84 (31%) in hospital service, 49 served full time. The number on medical school faculties had increased markedly (68 or 25%, with 29 full time). The most popular specialties were psychiatry (58), pediatrics (45), and internal medicine (19). A high proportion (59%) were married with children (162 had a total

of 377 children). Many of these figures probably increased as the 16% still in training completed their education, married and had families.

### The Premedical Committee

Before 1951 there was no Premedical Advisor or Premedical Committee at Barnard. By that time the average number entering medical school each year was eight. They sought advice, usually from science teachers, and requested letters of recommendation from three of them to each of a number of medical schools. As a teacher of organic chemistry, I had many requests, and remember writing 50 letters longhand in a single year. Professor Ingrith Deyrup '40 of the zoology department also spent many hours interviewing students and writing letters. It was then decided that a designated Premedical Advisor was necessary.

Also in the early 1950's the medical schools in New York State began annual conferences where college Premedical Advisors met with Deans of Medical Schools to exchange valuable information of mutual interest. The medical schools urgently requested properly constructed committee letters of recommendation in preference to those written by individual faculty members.

For about the next ten years, Ingrith Deyrup and I alternated as Advisors, since at that time most premedical students majored in biology or chemistry. The number of application letters quickly rose to about 100 per year. But the success of our budding MDs in medical school and afterwards has always been a great source of satisfaction. Even today occasional letters, telephone calls or chance meetings at Reunion bring cheer to a former teacher.

The Premedical Committee system which evolved contained many of the features which hold today. At a meeting with premedical students of all classes early in the year, a mimeographed "Guide" was distributed and discussed. This contained advice on required courses and statistics on recent admissions of Barnard students to specific schools. For juniors there was a time table for taking the MCAT exams, for a profile interview, for submitting the applicant's list of medical schools, and a description of how committee letters were prepared. In the late spring a large ad hoc committee



composed of all science faculty members, the junior class advisor, the Dean of Studies, the college physician, and the chairman of the Physical Education Department were invited to meet to discuss the list of candidates. There was available in advance an outline of grades and extra-curricular activities for each student. All were encouraged to submit written comments to the chairman, particularly if they could not attend the large meeting. Individual committee members agreed to initiate letters for students they knew, and the letters were then circulated for revision. They were personally signed by the Committee chairman over the names of the official Premedical Committee of five faculty members including the Dean of Studies. Students ran a Premed Club with invited speakers, usually current medical students or Barnard MDs in practice.

During the four years 1962-1965, when Professor Patricia Dudley of the Biology Department was Advisor, an average of 17 applicants (not all successful) requested a total of 225 letters each year. An outside secretary did the typing but the Advisor did the sealing and mailing. This became too heavy a burden to add to a faculty member's full teaching and research schedule, so more of the responsibility was taken over by Dr. Barbara Schmitter, Dean of Studies, and her staff.

Dr. Grace King was Premedical Advisor to the classes of 1970 through 1974, when the number of students accepted rose to 41 and those applying were nearly twice this number. Dr. King was a fortunate choice, because not only was she a teacher in the Chemistry Department, but also as a Class Advisor she was easily available to students, and

had access to a secretarial staff to keep track of appointments and help process letters. She did an excellent job for her premedical students.

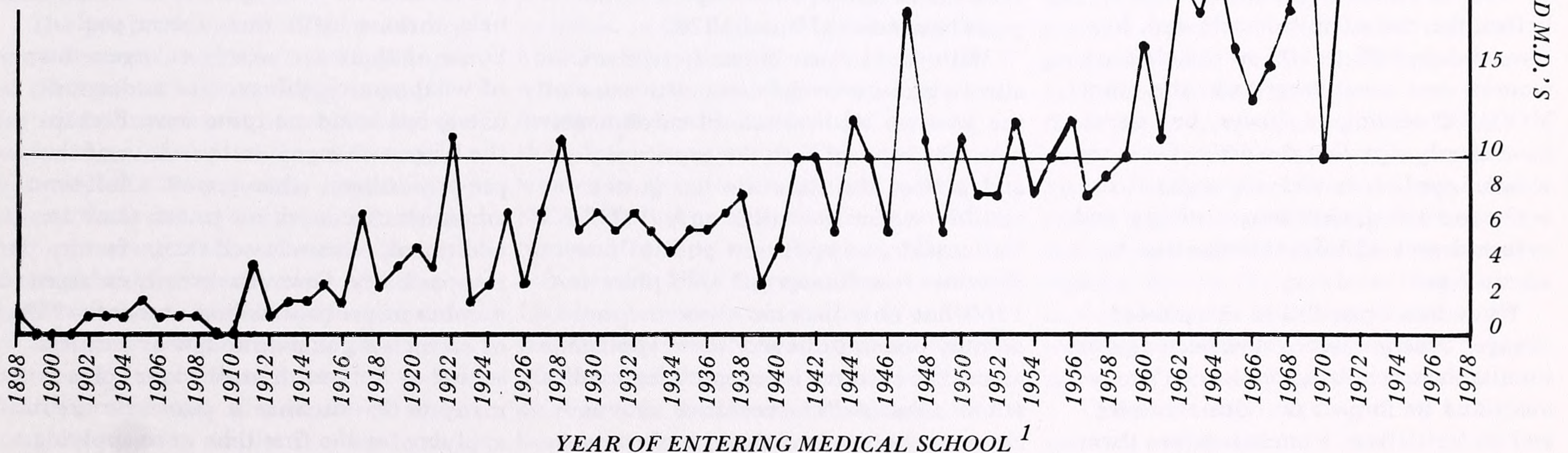
With 50 to 75 candidates applying to medical schools each year, advising and recommending them has become a full-time job. In the fall of 1973, Esther Rowland was appointed Pre-professional Advisor for premedical students as well as for those entering legal and paramedical fields. With her help, students have continued to gain acceptances, and with the class of '76, Barnard's 759th graduate entered medical school.

#### FOOTNOTES

1. Before 1950 numbers of MDs are plotted according to year of graduation from Barnard. After 1950 numbers are plotted according to the year of entering medical school, and therefore include a few students of earlier Barnard classes.
2. "Baccalaureate Origins of 1950-1959 Medical Graduates." Public Health Monograph No. 66.
3. "Doctorate Production in U. S. Universities 1920-1962 with Baccalaureate Origins of Doctorates in Sciences,

Arts and Professions." Published by National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council 1963 (Publication 1142). The article credited Barnard with 201 doctorates for this period. Alumnae office files and a questionnaire revealed 330 doctorates from U. S. universities and 13 from foreign universities. The major discrepancy resulted because many Barnard graduates receiving doctoral degrees were incorrectly listed as Columbia College graduates. Barnard sent full details to Washington to set the record straight.

4. "Women in Medicine," Florence de Loisselle Lowther and Helen R. Downes, *Journal of the American Medical Association*, vol. 129, pp.512-514, (1945).
5. "Barnard Women in White" by Clementine Walker Wheeler '36, *The Barnard Alumnae Magazine*, July '55, p. 2.



# Pre-Med At Barnard

## II. Today's Pre-Professional Support Services

by Esther Rowland, Pre-Professional Advisor

Before 1970 admission of women to medical schools was rigidly fixed at less than 10%, and this policy applied to the nation as a whole and to more than 75% of the individual schools. Between 1970 and 1972, the message that women were indeed not only acceptable but actually desirable candidates for medical training, was finally incorporated into the thinking of potential applicants, advisors and admissions committees. Why this has happened and what changes and problems it presents to an office such as ours will be discussed below, but we must state at the outset that this is a truly exciting time to be working at a women's college and especially at a job that deals with the pre-professional women for whom horizons are ever expanding.

Women are now, for the first time in American history, being invited to take their places alongside of men and presumably in proportionate numbers to men in the doctoral-level health professions: medicine, osteopathic medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, optometry, podiatry (the so-called MODVOP professions). Dramatic rises in the number of first-year students in medicine and veterinary medicine, from less than 10% of the entering class prior to 1970 to more than 22% in 1974, reflect a very significant change on the part of these professions as well as on the part of the women seeking entry. The trend is continuing so that even higher percentages of women students will be recorded before the end of this decade and, in a few schools, 30% to 50% of the class are women even now. Progress in the other MODVOP schools is slower, but they have clearly signalled the desire for more women applicants and are engaged in active recruiting, new image building and even a degree of affirmative action in admissions.

What has caused this remarkable change? Several factors have been at work simultaneously. First, the women's movement and its impact on both attitudes and on legislation. Women now see them-

selves as victims of a socialization process that has nothing to do with their capabilities for success in typically male professions. There has been a redefinition of women's expectations and of their opportunities, by themselves and by society. This has been significantly abetted by several pieces of legislation: the Public Health Service Act of 1971 and the Higher Education Act of 1972, requiring equal treatment of men and women in recruitment and admissions.

Second, there has been an organizational and economic change in medical practice from the professional entrepreneurial model to the group and institutional model with increasing federal interest, support and control over the health care delivery system in all its aspects. Women benefit from this type of change and the system benefits from the inclusion of women. Finally, there has been a reevaluation by students of many aspects of their life style, including the acceptance of more androgynous roles in work, marriage and child-rearing and a new set of values questioning the necessity of a single-minded all-consuming dedication to professional practice which has characterized the MODVOP professions in the past. If you take all of this and couple it with the strong science orientation of college students today and the still-available job opportunities in the health field, you can see why the number of pre-medical students at Barnard has tripled in the years between 1970 and 1976.

With the increase in numbers, there is also an increase in the competitiveness of the process. Medical school enrollments have not kept up with the applicant pool and in fact the situation has gotten steadily worse since the early 1960's. Nationwide, an applicant pool of less than two candidates per one place in 1960 has now become three to one. So only one out of every three applicants across the country is accepted for medical school. Barnard's acceptance rate is closer to two out of three applicants,

twice as good as the national average. It varies of course from year to year, with a lot depending on the qualifications of the applicants in a given year. These days, it is hard to discourage women who were told in their formative years that medicine was open to them. The self-selection which used to be so reliable for women applicants is displaced by dreams of new opportunities and the glamor of the professions.

What does Barnard offer the pre-medical student? Quite a bit. As a seven-sister college affiliated with a major university, Barnard represents in the public eye an institution noted for quality teaching and scientific depth which is made available to a group of carefully selected and highly motivated students. In addition, Barnard women have for years been well represented in doctoral-level health programs; we have a long tradition of women who break barriers. The urban setting and the fact that our students are comfortable in it, having chosen to live in New York City, increases their credibility in a service profession. Minority students coming from Barnard tend to do considerably better in admission to medical school than their counterparts at less rigorous institutions; the undergraduate school is more important than scores and grades *per se*.

In addition to the benefits of institutional reputation, we offer Barnard pre-meds some very specific services to help them achieve their career goals. Some of these are merely enlargements of what you experienced as undergraduates, but some are quite new. Perhaps the biggest change is in the office of the pre-professional advisor, now a full-time administrative position rather than an additional, non-released-time, faculty responsibility. Given the greatly enlarged number of pre-professional students—25% of each class going on to law or business school or the health professions—plus as many as 75 alumnae a year who are applying for the first time or re-applying

to professional school—it becomes clear that this would be too considerable a burden to impose on a member of the teaching faculty.

For the pre-meds, the faculty in the form of a six-member pre-medical committee does participate actively in the advising, letter-writing and assessment procedures. Decisions about how to advise students, who will contribute recommendations, who will take prime responsibility for compiling the final letter of recommendation, are made collectively. All letters go out over the signatures of the entire committee, not one individual. It is remarkable how well the faculty knows the students, even now when we are dealing with at least fifty

for each of the health professional programs and step-by-step procedures to be followed, there are chapters on foreign medical schools, alternatives to medicine, a discussion of women and minorities in medicine, a listing of schools to which Barnard students gained entry in the last three years and the credentials of each accepted applicant. We also included biographical sketches of a few students who were accepted without the traditional high credentials, to show that the process is not purely mechanical and thereby encourage a few students who might otherwise give up too early.

An even more exciting project has been the initiation and sponsorship of a Women in Health Careers Society, which



*A Pre-Med Counseling Session*

undergraduate pre-meds a year, in classes that number over a hundred students in all of the required courses. Because several members of the faculty are involved for each student, the most favorable and accurate assessments are assured.

The pre-professional office publishes annual reports, available to all applicants of the senior class, providing as much factual information as possible about the acceptances during the previous three-year period. We see each applicant several times during the application year, helping her select schools on the basis of interest, state residency, and past Barnard experiences with individual schools.

This year we published a 66-page handbook for students interested in the health professions. In addition to the usual description of the requirements

is designed to focus on cooperative rather than competitive efforts and to bring together students who are interested in the wide range of health careers rather than only the pre-meds. The group has invited public health people, nurse practitioners and health policy analysts to speak, in the hopes of broadening the horizons of typical pre-meds, many of whom are unaware of the social issues involved in health care or the work of their future teammates. This year, the women in the group organized a New MCAT Workshop designed for those who cannot afford or who refuse to take a commercial MCAT-preparation course. Faculty members were invited to conduct sessions on each of the subtopics covered on the exam, tapes were made and placed on reserve in the library for students to borrow as they prepared for the exam.

For the past three years, the pre-professional office has been conducting an interview survey, trying to demystify the interview procedures used by individual medical and dental (and other MODVOP) schools, and, at the same time to document the degree of sexism in interviews. After each interview, a student is requested to complete a form that describes its content by category, the name of the interviewer, age, sex, how much time was spent on each of a list of 20 or more types of questions, whether the interviewer considered these important, and his/her degree of friendliness or hostility or indifference to each set of responses. This year, we enlarged the questionnaire and asked students to include sample questions and more details about whether or not the interview was "blind"—that is, conducted without the reading of the student's application—whether it appeared to be a patterned interview or whether it flowed from the application or the student's responses. Ultimately we hope to use this information as part of a more extensive study of admissions procedures as they vary from school to school. In the meantime, the interview books are reassuring to some very uneasy young women embarking on their first encounters, preparing them for questions or situations they might not otherwise anticipate.

The last project I would like to mention is one we are about to launch in cooperation with the Barnard Women's Center. It is entitled "Casting the Net Wider," the title of President Mattfeld's talk to the Women's Issues Luncheon in November, 1976. The purpose of this project is to recognize and benefit from the vast network of Barnard students and alumnae in the many phases of pre-medical, medical and graduate medical programs, all of whom can be helpful to each other at their own levels and to those about to come along. We will start with a survey of needs and an announcement of our purpose. Once the communication has been established, we hope that groups will be established in many regions, sharing the problems they face as women in the health professions and working on remedies, the very first being the sense of unity and commonality.

These are truly exciting times to be working at Barnard.

# Tomorrow's Alumnae Doctors

by Nora Lourie Percival '36

Who are the Barnard women now preparing for medical careers, who will be living the lives this magazine may report on twenty years from now? What are they bringing to the world of medicine, and what kind of doctors will they make?

Like their doctor sisters they are highly motivated, socially concerned and remarkably well qualified women, of widely varying backgrounds, experience and age, but with similar dedication to the public good; women like:

**MARY ROMAN '74**, who was a Russian major at Barnard, then returned as a special student after graduation to do her science requirements. While awaiting medical school acceptance she worked in environmental health research. Mary is much involved in issues of social medicine and the politics of health care. She is now a second-year student at P & S.

**JANICE PRIDE '77**, a biology major who has just entered Harvard Medical School. One of the outstanding Black students in her class, Janice was this year's winner of the Lucy Moses Prize, given each year to the pre-medical student on financial aid who has done most community service and maintained an excellent academic record.

**TRACY FLANAGAN '77**, a psychology major and Phi Beta Kappa who is applying for Fall '78 admission to medical school. Tracy has been active as a member of the women's counseling project at Columbia, and has done extensive abortion research and counseling. She is also involved in a medical ethics program at Hastings Institute.

**JANE DEWAR '72**, who is in her third year at P & S. Jane dropped out of Barnard in 1954, after three years, and returned 16 years later as a pre-med.

**CHERYL WARNER '75**, a biology major now in her third year at Harvard Medical School. Cheryl was married before she applied to medical school, and she reversed the usual marriage/career story, since her architect husband had to find a job in the Boston area when Cheryl was accepted at Harvard.

**MINDY SEIDLIN '73**, a biology major at Barnard, who is pursuing a challenging MD-PhD program jointly offered by Harvard and MIT.

In person and by mail a few members of this growing pre-med contingent—this year nearly 50 entered medical school—expressed their feelings about the world of medicine.

**KIM SCHERMAN '77** will be a December graduate applying for Fall '78 admission; she is a religion major, who explains her choice of a medical career thus:

"My interest in medicine was generated by a summer experience in Mexico that influenced me profoundly. After my junior year in high school, I spent six weeks working in a small village clinic in the mountains of western Mexico. I worked as a para-med, helping to deliver primary medical care to people from tiny villages scattered throughout the surrounding mountains.

"This experience made me realize that medicine is a powerful instrument that can be used to significantly improve the quality of people's lives in a very real way. This realization was impressed upon me with particular force in the context of the poverty and hardship which surrounded me in the village. That summer I resolved to study medicine; it seemed for me the most meaningful and useful way to contribute in some way to the amelioration of unnecessary suffering.

"My commitment has remained unchanged since that summer five years ago. I have returned to the clinic in Mexico and have also worked with migrant workers in California; these experiences have reaffirmed my initial conviction. While medical aid is needed in many countries, in this country itself there remain many people to whom adequate health services are not as yet available. My experiences have impressed upon me the urgent necessity of providing such care for those who have been neglected and, provided my hopes to enter the medical profession are realized, I plan to direct my energy toward attaining this goal."

**JANE FARHI '77** is one of this year's three Alumnae Fellows and third-generation Barnard; she is the daughter of Carol Ruskin Farhi '44 and the granddaughter of Frances Reder Ruskin '19. A math major, Jane has the highest average of all this year's pre-meds, a record made more remarkable by the fact that she has put herself through College by working as a matron on a school bus for handicapped children. Jane talked of her regret that her early-morning and mid-afternoon hours on the bus left her little time to develop a sense of campus life. Also she took a number of courses at General Studies and Columbia, where she found working with the great names of science "exciting but not intimidating."

Jane has planned to go into medicine since she was four, inspired by a doctor-grandfather. At 14 she was a Red Cross volunteer in a hospital for paralytics. The following year the family moved to Israel, where Jane did her Army service in the emergency room of an Army hospital, staying on when the family returned to the United States.

Her medical ambitions were discouraged by her college in Israel, but were rekindled when, on a visit here, she was able to transfer to Barnard. Completing her pre-med course in 2½ years with a solid A record, she is now at Harvard Medical School, looking forward to a career in the rehabilitation field.

**TOVA YELLIN '76**, a biology major from Illinois, is concerned with the problems of women in her profession. I talked with her at the end of her first year at P & S, as she was looking forward to a summer job at Hadassah Hospital in Israel—her "last chance to range far afield," since future summers will be spent in medical assignments.

Though she has wanted to be a doctor since the fourth grade, Tova once decided to be a social worker instead, discouraged by the prospect of the long training and the lack of role models. But some voluntary service in high school days and a serious illness of her father's crystallized her medical ambitions, her desire for a career

of service to people in a more structured system. So she entered Barnard committed to medicine.

Tova loved Barnard, but resented the pre-med pressures that denied her time for the many cultural pleasures of the city. Careful scheduling made time for some, and she managed to get in quite a few electives. Now she is grateful for the self-discipline demanded by Barnard's stringent standards; and the liberal arts requirements have broadened her scope and will enrich her life. She has also come to value the supportive Barnard environment—the small classes and sustaining relationships with other women.

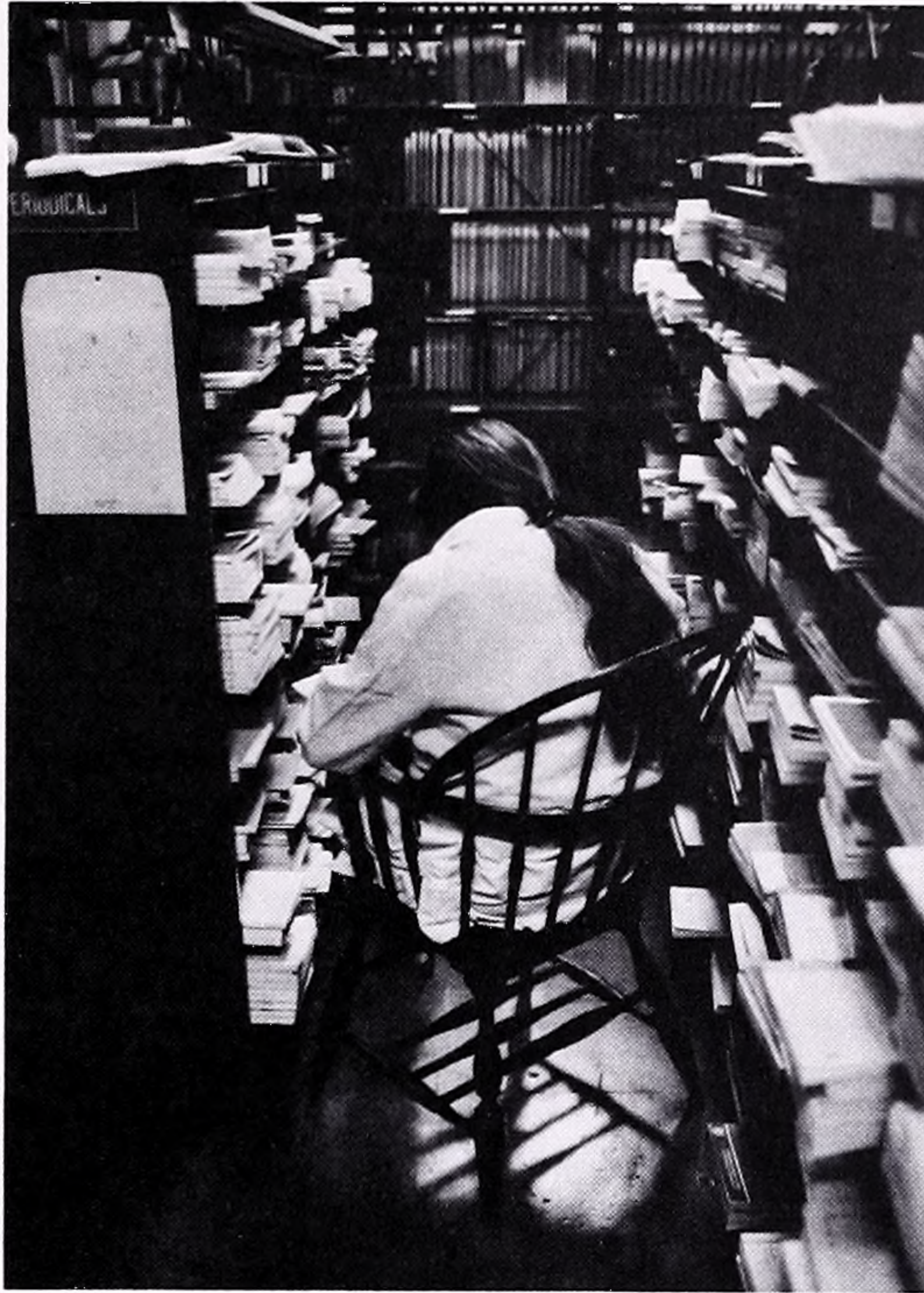
Seeking such nurturing at P & S, Tova has been instrumental in starting a women's group there. Unlike students from co-ed schools, those from Barnard resent male denigration and sexist lectures. A delegate to the student-faculty advisory committee, Tova realized the need for a voice for women students. The new group includes students and interns, and has plans to take in nurses as well. They hope to get many kinds of health care people together to explore various questions of concern to women.

Tova is concerned at seeing the early idealism of most students giving way to the prestige factor at medical school—a pressure that produces some of the tensions she feels can be minimized by the women's group in establishing a more nurturing climate for women students.

Tova will probably go into family medicine, where she can build lasting relationships with her patients. She hopes for a family life, and leans toward settling in the sort of pleasant small-town environment she grew up in, though she loves the stimulating life of the city as well.

Four years ago **MARTHA KATZ '71** wrote in this magazine about sailing on the *Clearwater* to publicize Hudson River pollution; now she is in her third year at P & S. An energetic and socially conscious woman, she has explored many work and life styles, and has found in medicine the direction and the tools for helping people that she sought.

Martha decided on medicine after trying communal living, writing a cookbook (*High Protein Baking*) and teaching folk dancing, among a number of other endeavors. She came back to Barnard for the pre-med courses she needed, and took



a master's in nutrition at the same time. Even in medical school she managed to find time to do radio programming, write articles and work with a political study group examining health care.

But the third year brought time pressures that left little room for these broad interests. The many hours she had to spend at hospitals during her eight specialty training periods demanded a single-mindedness which Martha feels is detrimental to the perceptions of doctors. She feels more in contact with the stuff of life when her fingers are in many pies.

She is concerned too about what she considers the lack of social consciousness among her fellow students and teachers. What she loves about medicine is the contact with people; what makes her angry about medical training is its insistence that such contact has little or no part in a medical career. She feels a socialization factor at work that creates a concept of a "good" doctor as an isolated individual in an esoteric field, who uses his special knowledge to establish a role of dominance.

Articulate and impatient of pretense, Martha has made many comments in her journal about how the school stimulates such attitudes. She notes that when she submitted her proposed budget with an application for financial aid she was told that the budget was too skimpy, implying that as a doctor she should get used to a higher living standard. And the paperwork was done for her by secretaries, suggesting that doctors need not bother with

hack-work. She also resents the practice of using a professional jargon to set off the doctors from the laymen.

Martha writes that the distance between patient and doctor is very gradually lessened in medical school, from films to observing in the amphitheatre to watching autopsies to the final one-to-one session with instructor and patient. Though she sees no other way to learn diagnosis and treatment techniques, she is bothered by the instructor's impersonal discussion of the patient's problems in his presence, and other indications of a lack of respect for him as a person.

This lack of empathy is undoubtedly exacerbated, Martha believes, because nearly all of the patients the students work with are the poor in the clinics, usually black or hispanic, and generally medically ignorant. Seldom are their conditions explained to them in their own terms. And, since most of the medical students are middle-class whites, they tend to develop two sets of rules and behavior—private and clinic, white and minority, well-to-do and poor. She notes that the minority students have the roughest time, though the prejudice is not so much racial as due to a lack of common identification.

Martha is more aware of class than of sex prejudice at her school, since most women students are white and middle class and have "bought into the medical system" with ease. It is status that pervades medical training—status usually determined by knowledge. Rank and uniforms command instant obedience from subordinates. Students are trained to assume doctor-patient roles, the doctor in authority, the patient dependent. There is never any talk of a meeting of equals, one helping the other with his skill. The role emphasized is one of complete confidence and detachment from the emotions of the situation.

In stressing the purity of medicine, Martha feels, doctors fail to recognize that much of medicine is experience and much of diagnosis is perceptive intuition. Deploing the loss of early idealism and cynical lack of social consciousness and compassion among her fellows, she thinks her own need for interpersonal relationships will probably lead her to a residency in family medicine, where she can practice medicine as a dialogue rather than as dictates from the lofty to the lowly.

# Facing The Realities Of Medicine

by Mary Ann Lo Frumento '77

Career choice is one of the most difficult and perplexing decisions young adults must confront. With adolescence lingering in the background, we are still a bit insecure about our abilities and still involved in carving our own unique identities. Yet it is at this critical stage that we are required to decide on a life work. Medicine, especially, demands a commitment by early sophomore year to assure that all requirements are fulfilled on time.

This timetable creates some problems. For one thing, it is very easy to fall into the pre-med system as a freshman without having any real conception of what medicine is all about. Most freshman pre-meds, unless they have had some contact with the medical world, have a fantasy, media-perpetuated, image of the white-coated hero who unselfishly assuages the suffering of the sick. There is very little

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thought given to the problems which are plaguing the medical world today.

Not only is a career choice made before the student has a chance to really explore medicine or to examine other choices but, once involved in the system of required courses, it becomes ever more difficult to question that first choice. And if one does have the opportunity to examine the situation late in a pre-med career, the clash with reality can be very painful.

Before describing my experiences in just that sort of crisis, I'd like to examine some of the reasons why pre-med is such a popular first choice at Barnard, and why it is so hard to challenge.

A pre-medical career, as everyone knows, is not easy. It means harder classes, tougher competition, and more in-

tense pressure to achieve the coveted goal: the acceptance letter. And there are no guarantees along the road. Most of the pre-meds at Barnard do have an interest and aptitude in science and a genuine concern for human life, and this is the main motive. But there are reasons for choosing medicine over research or teaching or nursing. Being pre-med provides some rather good solutions to problems which plague most of us at this age.

First of all, it provides a present identity: "I am pre-med"; and a future one: "I will be a doctor." This enables you to avoid exploring other possibilities, an often frustrating experience. And since doctors rank high on the social status ladder, you also assume some of this status and receive much reinforcement from parents ("My daughter the doctor!"), relatives, and friends.

Along with status and identity comes a sense of a meaningful purpose in life: "I will heal the sick and alleviate suffering." (This purpose is often exaggerated.) Being pre-med also provides a chance to achieve a high goal, and many Barnard students are, by definition, high achievers.

Another important factor is that being pre-med means never having to say "I'm unemployed," the fear of so many students brought into the world during the Baby Boom of the fifties. The prospect of financial security is comforting.

But medicine as a career choice is not a panacea for all ills. As I said, there are

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**... I began to see doctors as human beings with problems and faults, capable of making errors and of being insensitive ...**

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no guarantees until you receive that acceptance letter and pre-meds, as a result, are often filled with anxiety about their chances. You can fail at any point, and should this happen you must face reassembling your choices and reevaluating

your goals. Goodbye guaranteed status, identity, and security!

But for some, failure is a secretly-welcomed relief. At this point, some ex-

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**... Suddenly at the beginning of my junior year I was filled with doubts ...**

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meds realize that they really didn't want to have to face the hard hours, the suffering, and the malpractice cases that come with being doctors. But even for those "lucky" enough to know by their junior or senior year that they will probably be accepted, there are problems to face.

I faced this crisis in my junior year. I had come to Barnard from Bronx High School of Science and so had a strong science background. But I also loved social studies and after a summer of watching Watergate hearings I was determined to become a lawyer.

Unable to find a job during second semester, I became a hospital volunteer and worked as a translator in a pediatric clinic. I also developed a real interest in the anatomy and physiology section of Introductory Biology. By the end of freshman year I had decided to become pre-med. Interestingly enough, so had eight of my ten closest friends.

I worked and studied hard all year and in the summers on my pre-med courses. I also worked long hours in the clinic even after I found more financially rewarding work. After a whole year, I really felt like a part of the team. I welcomed the sense of belonging and purpose, the identity and attention. I was sure this was the career for me.

But volunteer work is more than just learning about diseases. The real education is in the realities of the medical profession. I was forced to literally face the blood and guts of medicine in the Emergency Room, and I fainted the first time my hands were covered with blood. I was also forced to confront death and dying,

and I cried when I just went by the pediatric intensive-care unit. I tried to understand the protective shell which allowed the doctors and nurses to function objectively, but at first I was disgusted by their callousness.

I had a chance to study doctors, nurses, administrators, patients, and the social structure governing them. Many of these people were wonderful. They were warm, sensitive, and encouraging, and always had time to explain some complicated procedure or regulation. One woman doctor who shared my first name and national background took a real interest in me and let me work with all her patients. She talked to me often about the joy and satisfaction she felt in her work, and how happy I would be as a doctor.

But the happy and satisfied doctors were the exception among the interns and residents I was working with. By the second year, the realities of medicine had

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**. . . Breaking out of the pre-med shell is not easy. I was suddenly without that guarantee of identity, status, security . . .**

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begun to crack the glorified facade. I began to see doctors as human beings with problems and faults, capable of making errors and of being insensitive to the needs of their patients. Most were overworked and overloaded with caffeine. There were rumors of alcoholism, drugs, divorces, and affairs. One woman doctor warned me that I would never have a happy marriage because of the pressure. The message was clear: get out before it's too late.

Suddenly at the beginning of my junior year I was filled with doubts. I began to wonder what I was getting into. I was making a commitment for the rest of my

life for a career that no longer seemed so appealing. The reality had replaced the fantasy.

I began to look at other options. I was organizing Spring Festival that year and I thought I might enjoy a career in programming or administration. I was a psychology major and that also presented possibilities. I spent an agonizing winter break trying to sort things out. Needing time to think, I dropped all my pre-med courses. I thought I had come to a decision by mid-semester when I decided to pursue a career in psychology.

But breaking out of the pre-med shell is not easy. I was suddenly without that guarantee of identity, status, security and a meaningful purpose for my life. There was much pressure from my parents and pre-med advisor. No one could understand why I was throwing away my chance at such a coveted career.

The relief I had first felt had faded by mid-summer when I was forced to reevaluate my reevaluation. Esther Rowland, my pre-med advisor, finally sat me down and made me face the issue. I was throwing away a chance at a wonderful, exciting, fulfilling career that would not necessarily prevent me from doing other things or from having a family. I had seen too much of the bad side. Talk to older doctors, not so many interns. It is hard, but I could handle it. Her words made sense. I

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**. . . I began to have more faith in my ability to survive . . .**

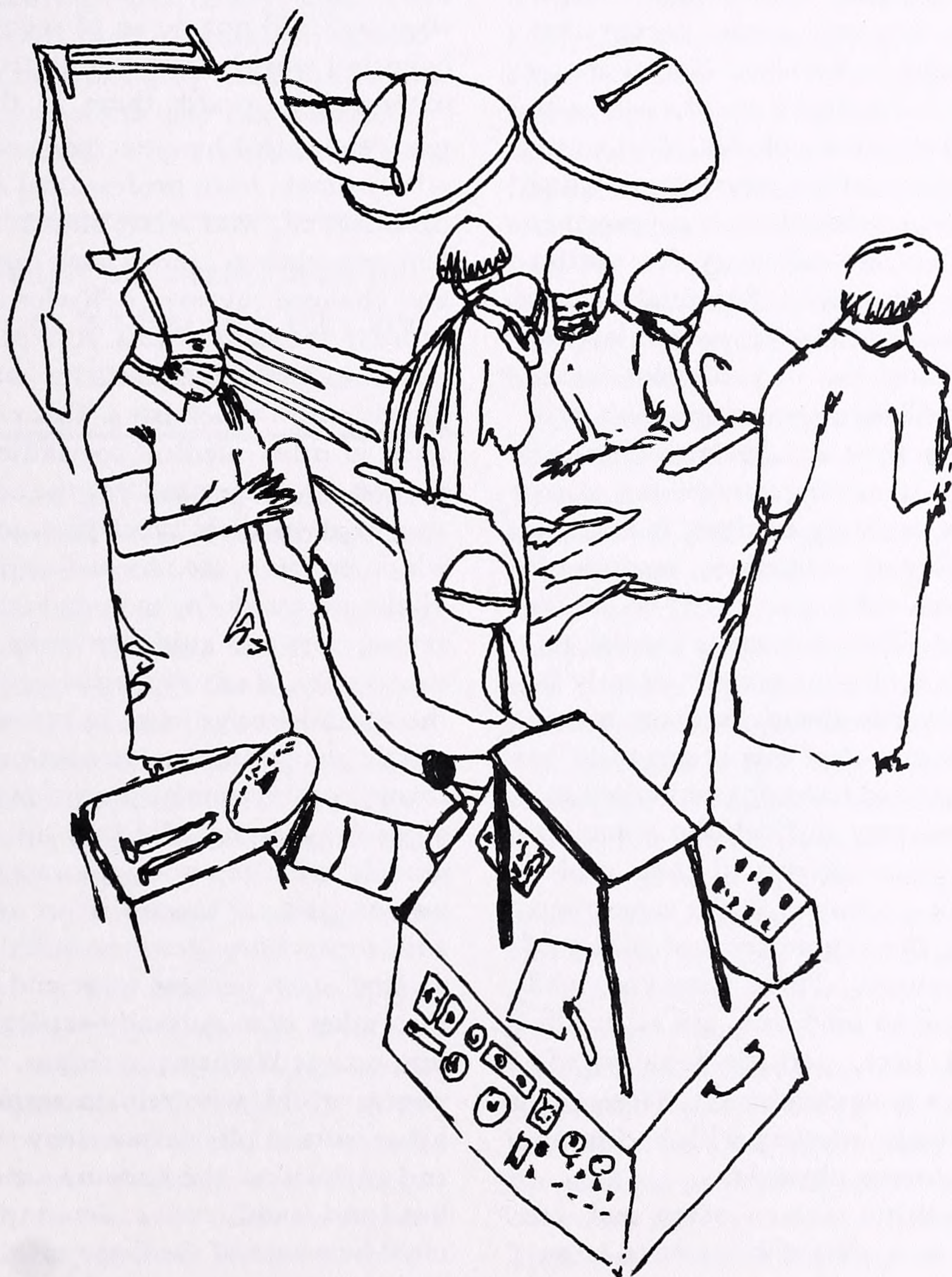
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was going to have to adjust to the realities of medicine.

I began to remember my first love of science when I was a child and how I enjoyed my science courses in high school and college. I remembered how good I felt working in the clinic. I began to have more faith in my abilities to survive.

A year later, I decided to attend the University of Pennsylvania medical school because it has a very innovative and humanistic curriculum designed to train the well-rounded physician in a low-pressure atmosphere.

I'm glad that I faced the crisis of being pre-med before I entered medical school. Now I have more confidence that I am making the right decision, and I can concentrate more on being a good physician.



# Creating A Professional Identity

by Roberta Sackin Batt '62

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Even after graduating from medical school I could not believe that I was a *real* doctor. I had lived with this goal for so many years that it took more than a ceremony to make it real to me. But a few months after receiving my M.D. the moment of realization came. My mother and I were shopping and she met some friends. I was introduced: "My daughter, the doctor . . ." I had made it . . . I was real . . . In spite of all the statistical odds against women becoming physicians, and the doubts I was continually confronted with, I had gotten through. . .

Everyone has heard stories of "My son, the doctor." Boys that show an early interest in medicine are usually enthusiastically encouraged, financially and emotionally. Girls with similar ideas, however, are regarded with disbelief if not with downright suspicion. (What's wrong? Doesn't she want to get married and have a family? Is she a lesbian or something?)

My own experience was typical. When I was a senior in high school I began thinking about becoming a doctor. My parents became rather "concerned" and took me to our family physician. He was

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. . . I was surrounded by teachers and advisors that were supportive and encouraging, and believed that women had a right to become all that they were capable of becoming . . .

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also "concerned," in spite of my excellent grades, interests in biology, and desire to help others. He suggested that I look into occupational or recreational therapy. He elaborated on the sacrifices and the dedication and the extreme hardships on women who went into medicine. I was resigned. It was too much in those years for me to assert

myself against my family doctor *and* my parents, and so I gave up this "fantasy." I went to college the next year to become a teacher. Fortunately I had been given a scholarship to Barnard College, and I was surrounded by teachers and advisors that were supportive and encouraging, and believed that women had a right to become all that they were capable of becoming. My thoughts of becoming a physician were rekindled. . .

Many women never consider medicine or any profession because they don't get any encouragement or support for that choice. Not only is support lacking—there is usually dissuasion and pressure to go into other fields such as nursing, social work, et cetera. Now there is nothing basically wrong with being a social worker or a nurse—except that it isn't being a physician! Nurses are by and large subordinate to physicians and they are *very* aware of this. Most would change places with a physician any day.

But even more than encouragement and support are necessary for motivation and inspiration. Potential women physicians need models to emulate. As social science has it, professionals are "socialized" into their roles. This process is, as they say, "caught," not "taught." It occurs outside the classroom and is rarely explicit. It is more the learning of obligations, responsibilities, values and expectations of professional life. This process is crucial to becoming a physician and can only be acquired within the medical community. To the extent that this community has blind spots and hang-ups embodied in it, it becomes very difficult for women to "catch" many aspects of their professional roles, without at the same time acquiring the prejudices and biases of the community. These hang-ups, while not unique to medicine, are especially prevalent here, perhaps because of medicine's male dominance. These prejudices strongly interfere with becoming a healthy woman physician. . .

In medicine women often seek out other women, even if it is just to know

that they are not alone. I recall that in medical school, even though there was almost no mixing of classes, I knew by name and sight all of the other female medical students. While I did not often downgrade the competence of women physicians I might come into contact with, I did tend to judge them too rigidly

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. . . In medicine women often seek out other women, even if it is just to know that they are not alone . . .

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and demand of them unreasonable standards of perfection and excellence, whereas I did not do so of men. Frequently I was also not able to feel sympathetically towards them. In the past few years I have become acquainted with women, both professional and non-professional, who relate similar ambivalent experiences, and I have reevaluated and changed my own behavior and attitudes in the light of this. As a psychiatric resident, I saw the need for women physicians as supervisors. This need is as great in other medical specialties as in psychiatry. Unfortunately the administrators in all medical specialties, most of whom are men, are not sufficiently aware of the necessity for women residents to get support and guidance from women supervisors. Not only is the problem at the administrative level, but many women physicians themselves remain prejudiced toward other women physicians. Older physicians, even while they are used as models, are often not yet aware of their own prejudices toward other women, and supervisory sessions with these women often become tense and competitive rather than mutually explorative and supportive. Women physicians, whether young or old, who remain suspicious of other women physicians, deny themselves and each other the encouragement they need and could receive. Senior physicians must be aware of the fact that they *are*



models—inevitably so. It was seldom that a female medical student did not know and greet me during my residency, even though I wore street clothes, unlike members of other medical specialties, and even though there was no formal contact with me in the hospital.

. . . The fact that medicine is a male-dominated field means that many of its assumptions, values and expectations are oriented to a masculine viewpoint. Thus the image of the ideal physician is more in the terms of the male physician than the female one. Traditionally, in our society, being a physician has entailed a life-long commitment and involvement in medicine and has demanded of physicians selfless dedication to others. This has been difficult for even the most committed of men, but they have usually been able to model themselves in this image without sacrificing marriage and family. Generally physicians' wives have been willing to shoulder alone the day-to-day problems of the marriage and family, and have thus enabled their husbands to devote the time demanded by their profession. For women physicians this possibility has not existed. If they are married their

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**. . . Senior physicians must be aware of the fact that they are models — inevitably so . . .**

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husbands are not likely to assume alone the responsibilities of the marriage and family, and so the wife often has to give up her career or else forego marriage and family for the sake of her career. With its male outlook the medical profession itself has not seen any need to adjust or accommodate its expectations of the ideal physician to the multiple and differing commitments women bring to a medical career.

Women by and large have not made known the dilemma they face. In the early part of this century, especially, women who chose to go into medicine saw their choice as one *between* medicine or marriage and family. In these early years there were too few women in medicine to challenge the existing ideals, and to voice the dilemma women felt in following these ideals. Even if

there were more women, it is doubtful that objections would have carried since medicine was so male oriented. Another factor led women to remain silent and accept the medical community's ideal of a physician. Women felt subordinate and inferior to men. They never felt totally accepted by others. For women, entering a profession held a chance for acceptance of themselves as worthwhile. To insure respect by their male counterparts, women physicians not only followed the ideals male physicians had for themselves, but they placed upon themselves even greater standards of dedication and achievement. For the majority of women this meant sacrifice of any other goals and activities which they might have pursued beyond their professional careers. A recent study of Radcliffe College alumnae who had entered medicine in the early years of this century, describes these women as "typified by a singleness of purpose, a kind of doggedness or blind determination." Nothing else mattered to them except to succeed as physicians. Their entire identity and their entire self-worth was wrapped up with their professional roles. The sacrifice of marriage, family and friends and the consequent loneliness and isolation these women felt, was the price they paid for acceptance in a society where acceptance of women as equal to men was almost non-existent.

The male orientation in medicine has also influenced the ideal of sexuality that women physicians have held for themselves. This is especially true for women who entered medicine early in this century. Women who chose for themselves a profession such as medicine usually had already rejected the societal ideal of feminine sexuality. This was (and still is to a large degree) the stereotype of woman as mindless, empty-headed sex-object. Such a woman had no interest in or wish for involvement beyond the narrow confines of home and family. Society unfortunately had no other image of feminine sexuality, and since many women physicians rejected this image, they looked within the medical profession for their sexual identity. The ideal of sexuality within the medical profession has traditionally been seen in terms of masculine behavior. Thus these women modeled themselves

in terms of this image. They came more and more to act the part of the supposed societal ideal of masculinity—aggressive, unemotional, "tough-minded." Some women were often more "masculine" than men were. . .

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**. . . With the problems of the world as great as they are, it is no longer possible for anyone to live a vicarious existence . . .**

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In medicine many women physicians do distrust and doubt their feminine sexuality. Rather than attempt the difficult task of building an image of themselves from a feminine perspective, some of them resolve their doubts by denying *all* differences that exist between masculine and feminine perspectives and behavior. They create an image of themselves as asexual or sexless. The Freudian framework in American psychiatric circles encourages women, in some respects, to become sexless. There is no healthy model of femininity within Freudian analysis. Women, by definition, are biological and psychological inferiors. The worst thing a woman can do, however, is to try to emulate a man. Women who emulate men can never achieve the male superior status, either biologically or psychologically, and they are destined to turn into "castrating females," jealous and bitter about the male's superiority over them and forever frustrated in all attempts to shake off their inferior status as women (since it is something they are born with and cannot control). Women physicians are introduced early to the Freudian concept and model of human sexuality. Rather than risk the possibility of becoming a "castrating female," and having no healthy image of femininity within the Freudian framework, they build an image of themselves as sexless. They do not nourish any masculine or feminine characteristics within themselves. They deny as much as they can to themselves and to others that they are sexual and sensuous beings (in the largest sense of these terms). The end result is a person who is depressive, apathetic and dull. The fullness, richness and subtlety of human emotions and

sensuality can be enjoyed by a woman (or a man for that matter) only if she is accepting of her own feminine sexuality, and only if she is able to experience herself as a total being. The tragedy of such women and men who deny their own sexuality is that they often have *never* allowed themselves to experience any quality of sensuousness. They are thus not even aware of these potentialities within themselves. . .

I began this essay with my mother's introduction of me as "my daughter, the doctor." Pauline Bart has written an article in a recent issue of *Trans-Action* entitled "Mother Portnoy's Complaints." She writes about the Jewish mother but she acknowledges that you don't have to be Jewish to be a Jewish mother. This type of mother is all too frequent in our society. She exists solely for her children and sees herself in only one role, that of mother. She lives her life *through* her children. She is willing to make years of sacrifice to help her children if she feels that there is a possibility of a payoff. "My son, the doctor" is one of the best payoffs. "My daughter, the doctor" runs a close second. With the new awareness that women are acquiring about themselves, they are coming to realize that they must be more than just housewives and mothers. They must become individuals in their own right, living their own lives rather than living their lives *through* someone else. Each woman professional demonstrates that a woman can be more and must be more. With the problems of the world as great as they are, it is no longer possible for anyone to live a vicarious existence. The perspective women bring to a situation may not be *the* answer, but it will in many instances provide part of the answer. Women must be involved intimately, as individuals, in the larger society which traditionally has been seen as the domain of men, just as men must become involved intimately within the family and home which has traditionally been the woman's domain. Both must work together in all aspects of life to understand the past and present and to shape and change the future for all of us.

*Roberta Sackin Batt was fourth in her class at Temple Medical School in 1966. She is in private psychiatric practice in Ithaca, and also serves as consultant for the Cortland County Mental Health Clinic.*

# Vitae I

## PEDIATRICIAN CHANGES HATS

*Virginia Haggerty '47  
NYU Medical School '51  
Pediatrics*

"If Barnard is collecting statistics," writes Virginia Haggerty, "mine will confuse the computer since I am now on my second career . . . I was in practice for 18 years, and now I work in a hospital-based clinic . . . ."

"Leaving private practice in 1972 to take a fellowship at Albert Einstein College of Medicine (on Care of the Handicapped Child) was an interesting experience in itself, since I was moving back almost 20 years in my career. . . I had a lot to get used to. But it was great—I learned an enormous amount exploring a very specialized field, and also being involved again in an academic area. I consider myself very fortunate . . . very few people are able to 'take off' two years and move in another direction.

"After I finished my fellowship, I stayed at Einstein for a while, and then in 1975 came to Brookdale Hospital in Brooklyn as Director of the Developmental Disabilities Center. We are a very busy clinic serving an area with a population of half a million. More than half of our children are from poverty areas . . . . We see children with mental disorders and related problems . . . . We are a multidisciplinary center with pediatricians, psychologists, speech therapists, social workers, a nurse and a psychiatrist, as well as our therapists for the cerebral palsy program. In addition we have a pre-school program for 50 children with a teaching staff of 7 . . . . The situation in the New York City schools is terrible and we have to cope with that also. Our clinic is mostly a diagnostic service with some counseling, speech therapy and our school as our therapeutic effort. We are seeing about 500 children a year for evaluation.

"My own work is most interesting since I function as a pediatrician as well as the director . . . ." Virginia Haggerty also finds time to serve as assistant professor of clinical pediatrics at NYU College of Medicine and as Medical Reviewer for Neuromuscular Diseases for the New York City Department of Health.

## A SHARED CAREER

*Dorothy Swern Federman '68  
U of Penn Medical School '71  
Family Practice*

Dorothy Federman and her husband have found in the new pattern of a shared group practice the solution to many of the problems of coordinating family and career demands. After general practice in Alberta and a year and a half of European travel—working in English hospitals as finances dictated—they returned to the States in 1975 to await their first child and choose a community to settle in.

In Saranac Lake, NY, they found "the opportunity to share one job in a group of five other physicians (four internists and one family practitioner). I am the only woman physician in this town of 7,000 . . . a referral center for a population of 50,000 and radius of 50 miles, able to support a 100-bed hospital and over 20 physicians with the stimulation which comes with that situation. Sharing the responsibilities of one physician

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. . . I never felt that my desire to be a doctor as well as a wife and mother was unnatural. Perhaps this unselfconscious confidence . . . was the important thing . . .

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in a group of six enables us to maintain separate practices but more importantly enables us to live our lives without imposing on others—for example, my maternity leave means my husband fills in for me . . . providing continuity.”

The Federmans were awaiting the birth of their second child when she wrote us last March. Since then family pressures have increased and her feelings of slipping behind in the area of acute medicine have intensified. But she is trying hard to strike a balance, aware “how time-consuming children are” and that sometimes medical activities offer a relaxing break from babies, too! . . .

“My husband assumes the responsibility of night care and weekend call as my practice becomes characterized more by non-acute medicine, pediatrics, newborn care and gynecology. The patients accept us with enthusiasm and so have our partners. Together we work 60-70 hours a week but feel we see each other quite a bit at work and at home” where one is usually at home with the family while the other is working. A husband “oriented around home, children and kitchen” has certainly helped create this satisfying life style. “Being in the same area of medicine has made it possible to share responsibilities though currently he spends more time in medicine and I more at home.

“I don’t think I can attribute specifics of my present situation to Barnard,” where she majored in philosophy. “I never felt that my desire to be a doctor as well as wife and mother was unnatural. Perhaps this unselfconscious confidence in women was the important thing.”

## THE NECESSARY HABIT (OF WORKING LATE)

*Ginette Girardey Rimbault '43*  
*Columbia P & S '45*  
*Faculte Medicine '45*  
*Psychoanalysis/obstetrics &*  
*gynecology*

In the mid-sixties, when the alumnae magazine last reported on Ginette Rimbault’s medical career in Paris, she was

already distinguishing herself in two separate fields. “Besides her private practice with children and adults, she works in a children’s hospital, where she does research in psychosomatics, and in another hospital where she is in the gynecology-obstetrics department, training women for natural childbirth, and runs what is called a *consultation de psychosomatique*. This hospital work, says Dr. Rimbault, takes up all her mornings. Her private clientele takes all her afternoons, and she has acquired what she calls the ‘unfortunate but necessary habit’ of working very late in the evenings, as she is interested in other fields—all related to psychology—and wants to keep up in them. For example, she has been appointed . . . (as a result of research for the World Health Organization) to train French social workers in case work.

“Her husband is also a doctor-psychologist and they have been working together on a program of psychological training for general practitioners.”

## A MISSIONARY FOR MEDICINE

*Margaret Schaffner Tenbrinck '32*  
*NYU Medical School '39*  
*Pediatrics*

When Margaret Tenbrinck was interning at Bellevue, she planned her baby’s birth for April so that she could return that summer to complete her internship. Such organization and fortitude seems to have been typical of her whole career, an account of which appeared in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company magazine on the occasion of her retirement from the company, and again last year when her second retirement, from the Child Evaluation Center in Phoenix, Arizona, took place.

“Dr. Margaret Tenbrinck’s retirement has been so busy that she has little time to think of retiring.

“The former Associate Medical Director in the home office has a schedule as hectic as it was during her career at Metropolitan. Her morning begins at 7:30, when she drives to the Child Evaluation Center in Phoenix, Ariz.,

where she is director and pediatrician. Since 1972 she has spent her time in administering to the affairs of the center, which works with mentally retarded children.

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. . . Her mission to improve the medical care for the needy in different parts of the world took her to Lambarene . . .

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“‘When I left Metropolitan,’ she said, ‘I applied for my license in Arizona with hopes of opening my own private practice. Then, through a friend, I heard about the position at the center and called. To my surprise, I was practically hired over the phone.

“‘I’ve always loved working with people, and the welfare of children is most important to me. I examine over 400 children a year now at the center. We try to discern the mental abilities of the children and how best to help them and their parents. One of my biggest concerns and something we stress to our staff is that if Helen Keller came here as a child today, would we recognize her potential? We have to be careful not to make a mistake,’ said Dr. Tenbrinck.

“The doctor’s warmth and sprightly character are evident in her conversation. ‘We’ve had to fight a lot to get grants for the center and my constant reminder is that we are here to help children . . .’

“Although the center keeps her busy, she still has time to entertain friends from Metropolitan, acquaintances from her travels and some of the Apache Indians that she befriended when she spent her vacation in 1966 in White-river, Ariz., working on their reservation.

“ . . . On retiring from the center . . . she and her husband, Eduard, a retired chief internal auditor for Cerro Corporation, are hoping to embark on a three-month cruise to the Orient on a freighter.

“‘We’ve always loved to travel and visit our friends throughout the world,’ she said.

“Dr. Tenbrinck has always been involved with people and her travels have been many. In 1961 her mission to improve the medical care for the needy in different parts of the world took her to Lambarene, Gabon, in West Central Afr-

ca. Here she worked with the late Dr. Albert Schweitzer in his forest hospital. She later recorded her impressions of the trip for the Journal of the American Medical Women's Association.

"Her manuscript brought her to the immediate attention of Dr. Theodor Binder who invited Dr. Tenbrinck to visit the Amazon jungle. She accepted in 1963 and worked with him in Pucallpa, Peru.

"The following year she went back to Lambarene to work with Schweitzer. In 1965 she decided to stay in the United States for her vacation and visited Dr. Gaine Cannon, founder of the Albert Schweitzer Memorial Hospital in Balsam Grove, N. C. Here she spent her time in the rugged Great Smoky Mountains making house calls with the doctor.

"In 1966 she worked with Apache Indians and their malnutrition problems. Her next stop was East Jerusalem in 1968 where she assisted at the Spafford Children's Hospital.

"In 1970 she was back in the United States to help the South Phoenix, Ariz., Community Medical Center, a clinic in the black ghetto area. She arranged for contributions to be made monthly by the American Women's Hospital Service. The project receives medical supplies and clothing from Metropolitan's St. George Association.

"It's hard to believe that this woman could have accomplished so much and be so humble about it. 'Oh, I just enjoy helping people,' she says.

"The American Women's Hospital Service has honored Dr. Tenbrinck by presenting her with the second Esther Pohl Lovejoy Award. This award is a tribute to the late Dr. Lovejoy, who guided the A. W. H. S. for almost 50 years, and is given to a woman physician who sets an outstanding example in international involvement.

"Today Dr. Tenbrinck continues her humanitarian work. The multidisciplinary center in Phoenix is striving to handle the problems of mentally retarded children and Dr. Tenbrinck has written several papers on the subject for medical journals. Her home is constantly open to visitors and she still manages to find time to spend with her husband, their two daughters and their families.

"Does Dr. Tenbrinck have plans to relax during her cruise? 'Well, we hope to be able to visit some hospitals in different

ports we stop in. I also would like to go back to Lambarene, and there are so many other places we have to go to yet. I just can't afford to get tired.' "



## DR. KILDARE'S DOCTOR

*Phyllis Mann Wright '41  
Cornell Medical Center '45  
Pediatrics and Public Health*

"The opportunities to use my education have been many and varied. After my marriage I chose to work part time and my career was usually secondary to that of my husband, who was a full-time member of the UCLA medical faculty. Wherever we lived in our travels all over the world there was always something interesting and challenging for me to do. . . .

"Now since his untimely death I am able to support myself and the children in an interesting position as Chief of the Crippled Children Branch for the State of Hawaii (Department of Health)."

For Phyllis Wright, the decision to take positions at one-half or three-fourths time enabled her to spend more time with her children, but by no means compromised her professional life. "It has been rewarding for me to work part time in a number of fields related to medicine which did not involve the demands of private practice. I have done research (Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission in Nagasaki), taught medical students and para-medical personnel, worked in clinics, and done a good deal of medical writing as well as writing for lay magazines. (She was Medical Editor of the *Ladies Home Journal* for four years.) I have also been the medical technical advisor for the Dr. Kildare TV program. So many possibilities other than practice."

## SURGICAL INTERN

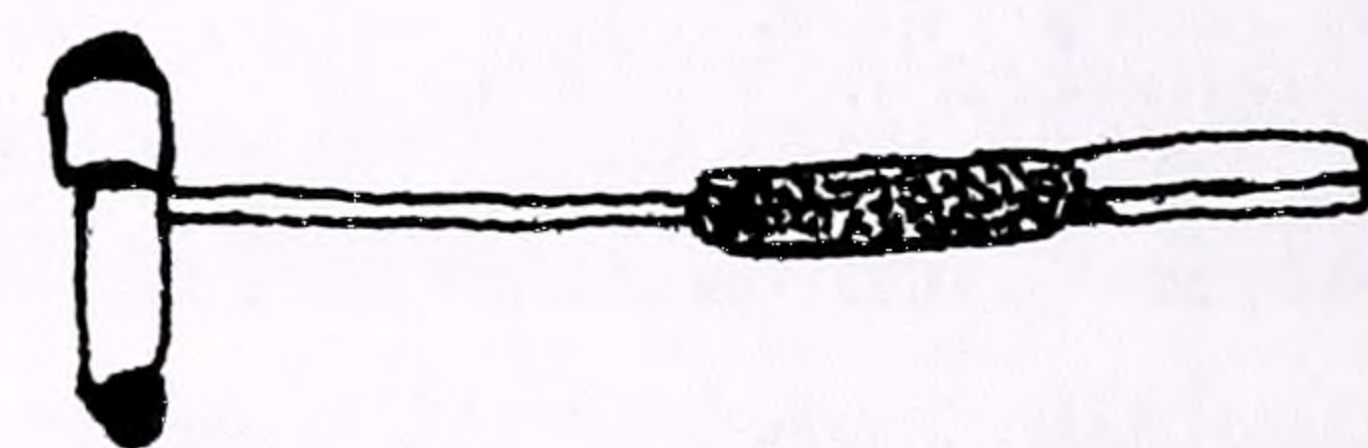
*Beryl Benacerraf-Libby '71  
Harvard Medical School '76  
Surgery*

"I am now a surgical intern at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital in Boston," writes Beryl, "the third female intern in surgery in the history of this hospital.

"Having a father who is an MD (Chairman of the department of pathology at Harvard Medical School), I have always wanted to become a doctor. . . . While I was at Barnard, I took all the courses I could find in biology and chemistry. . . . In fact, I became so interested in some problems in biology that during my last year at Barnard, I thought that maybe I should be going into research instead of medicine. So I delayed applying to medical school and decided to combine two of my dreams: spend a year in Rome after graduation (I am fluent in Italian) and work in one of the best Italian research laboratories. I enjoyed my year in Rome tremendously, but I quickly realized that what I really was interested in was medicine. So I came back to the U.S. to enter medical school. . . .

"Soon after I entered the clinical world, I became fascinated by surgery. . . . So I was very happy to be accepted to the surgical program of the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital as an intern. Also, during my last year in medical school, I married Dr. Peter Libby (an internist), who is doing research at Harvard Medical School.

"Surgery is a great field, but very demanding. I start every morning at 5 a.m., am on duty every other night, and every week, I am on duty 2 nights and 3 days in a row. (For instance, every other weekend, I start at 5 a.m. on Saturday and work without stop until Monday evening.) It does not leave much time for outside life and I am lucky to have a husband who is understanding and approves of my career."



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. . . The perennial question of home and children vs. career will never be solved, just juggled around . . .

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## A PART-TIME SOLUTION

*Helen Dym Stein '51  
Downstate Medical School '55  
Psychiatry*

Helen Stein married a dentist and had two boys while still in Downstate Medical College, and a third son after her year of internship, without interrupting her studies. While the children were small, she did part-time group practice, and only later was able to study and be certified by the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology. She was a part-time psychiatrist at Barnard from 1966 to 1970, while on the teaching staff at Cornell Medical School. Now an assistant clinical professor of psychiatry at the U of California School of Medicine at San Francisco, Dr. Stein helped to plan the curriculum for a new facility for the training of residents in psychiatry, and wrote the course descriptions for the new program.

Medicine has rubbed off on the family as well. Her oldest son is in his third year at Downstate and has just married a Barnard graduate studying at New York Medical College. Her youngest son will start P & S in the fall. (The middle son is a fellow in computer science and a lecturer in mathematics at NYU.)

She writes "I still do not advise having children during school and residency unless you want someone else to raise them and contribute to their character. Part-time work is the best combination with child rearing. Medicine is ever more difficult and demanding, and doctors are no longer so well appreciated. The perennial question of home and children vs. career will never be solved, just juggled around, and many women today will opt not to have children. Those who do the combination find ingenious ways and, I do think, have interesting children."

## DOCTORING BELOW ZERO

*Frances Adams Olsen '38  
Woman's Medical College of Pa '56  
Rural Family Practice*

"I think the fact that I was able to get into medical school at all, after 14 years out of school, is testimony to the quality of the Barnard education." For Dr. Frances Olsen, the wait was worth it.

"Since 1958," she writes, "I have been doing general practice (or as it is now called, 'family practice,') in a rural area in Vermont. East Corinth, a most photographed village, is 26 miles from the hospital where I have privileges. At the present time the nearest other doctor is 20 miles away . . . My practice has included obstetrics. Therefore I have made many nighttime trips to the hospital in weather 20-30 degrees below zero, and in snow and ice storms. Since I am so far from other medical care, my practice includes a fair amount of emergencies, which in other areas would go to the nearest emergency room."

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**. . . I have made many nighttime trips to the hospital [26 miles] in snow and ice storms . . .**

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"My husband is not a doctor, but has been most helpful to my practice in many ways," she says. In the period between Barnard and medical school, the Olsens had four children. "We combined my career and family by eliminating most other activities. Vacations and holidays were family affairs. Except when I was unavoidably on duty, the family had breakfast and dinner together. My husband was always at home evenings and weekends to supervise the children.

"This type of practice involves being on constant call . . . I would not recommend it to anyone with young children. Mine were all teenagers when I went into practice.

"A rural practice such as this means less money, less prestige, and practically no free time, but offers many other satisfactions. It is a busy, but never boring life."

## A TEAM IN FAMILY SERVICE

*Nancy Lee Reis Greenfield '58  
SUNY-Downstate '62  
Child psychiatry*

"Life has been really exciting and gratifying for me," says Nancy Greenfield who works with her husband Mel, a family counselor, at Variety Children's Hospital in Coral Gables, FL, where she is chief of psychiatry and he administrator for psychiatry.

With complementary degrees, the Greenfields find working as a team—"He sees the parents, I the children"—exhilarating. In 1969 they organized the 60-bed child and adolescent in-patient psychiatric facility at Variety which they run. "For both of us," she says, "this has probably been the second most gratifying experience of our lives. Until we opened these units there was no adequate facility for treating children and adolescents at the hospital." And their working together, she adds, "makes the unbelievably long hours we must work more acceptable."

The Greenfields have four children ranging in age from 11½ to 2. Despite their arduous schedules, the family somehow manage to find time to enjoy the delights of the good life in Florida. "Living on the water with a boat in our backyard makes us feel we're on a perpetual vacation."

How does Dr. Greenfield fit all the pieces together? "My marriage and family always come first and as a result my husband and children cooperate and participate in helping me meet the demands of my medical career." The key, she advises, is to "be realistic in selecting a husband" and make sure you choose a man who's 'empathetic, supportive and considerate.' . . . Our marriage is such that we both consider the other's career as 'ours.'" Dr. Greenfield also believes that parenting has enhanced her professional capabilities. "My children have provided for me a

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**. . . Working as a team is exhilarating — "He sees the parents, I the children" . . .**

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level of 'first-hand understanding' and practicality that no training could have provided! . . . I firmly believe in the traditional, nurturant, maternal female role and feel medicine is an excellent field to utilize all of these qualities."

## THAT "GLORIOUS THIRD YEAR"

*Muriel Chevious Kowlessar '47  
Columbia P & S '51  
Pediatrics*

A young intern's account of her medical training, found in a 1952 alumnae magazine, makes delightful reading a quarter of a century later. Muriel Chevious wrote that her interest in people sent her into medicine. She found the first year "unbearably dull . . . So many hours were spent peering through a microscope, that I almost despaired of ever seeing a patient."

But each year brought her closer to it: the "glorious third year, when you were permitted on the ward . . ." and the fourth year, when she could finally "work up" a patient and try her skill at making diagnoses and recommendations. Writing from the new perspective of an intern, Muriel realized that "in many ways, I know I've just begun to learn medicine . . ." Yet she resented the total time the commitment required. "A physician must know medicine well, but . . . must he not be acquainted with the culture, psychology and economics of his patient in order to really understand?"

Now an associate professor of pediatrics at the Medical College of Pennsylvania and director of Pediatric Group (outpatient) Services, Muriel Kowlessar specializes in pediatric endocrinology and is the author of a number of publications. She shares an interest in music with her radiologist husband and their young daughter, a talented singer, but finds that professional demands still limit her time to participate in life as broadly as she'd like to. Dr. Kowlessar writes that compromise is the key to combining a medical career and marriage—as is a supportive husband.



## FROM OUTER TO INNER SPACE

*Myra Drickman '62  
NYU School of Medicine '76  
Diagnostic radiology*

Myra Drickman came to medicine after a successful career in space science. She writes: "I graduated from Barnard . . . having majored in chemistry. I then went to Boston U graduate school, studying physical chemistry. After grad school I worked for Bell Labs as a consultant to NASA in Washington, DC. Among my projects were designing a flame-resistant spacecraft interior, experimental design for Apollo and Skylab, and evaluation of contract proposals submitted by other NASA contractors.

"In 1971 I applied to medical school. While working, I attended the U of Maryland at night to complete med school requirements . . . I attended NYU School of Medicine . . . I am now an intern in the Department of Surgery at Los Angeles County-USC Medical Center. On July 1, I will begin my residence in the Department of Diagnostic Radiology at Cedars-Sinai Medical Center in Los Angeles (the largest private hospital west of the Mississippi). In this medical specialty I will be able to combine my experiences in chemistry, physics, computer science, and medicine."

## WAR INTERVENES

*Jean Marshall Poole '23  
Manchester U Medical Branch '27  
General Medicine*

Until World War II, Jean Poole's medical career took a back seat to her

family responsibilities. "I only did anaesthetics and a children's clinic." But all this changed when war broke out. Jean's husband joined the RAF and his partner went into the Army. Jean took over their general practice. "A very strenuous time with a lot of night calls—driving in the blackout and often during bombing."

After the war the Pooles had a joint practice at Horley, "still very strenuous and demanding, but at the same time very rewarding." By that time her children were in boarding school.

In 1961, "in rather indifferent health," the Pooles retired to Scotland; but after her husband's death, Jean came south to Surrey to live near her children.

## 3800 BABIES A YEAR

*Judith Senitzky Reichman '66  
Tel Aviv U Medical School '71  
Obstetrics & gynecology*

Judith Reichman decided in her sophomore year at Barnard that she wanted to go into medicine and, after marrying an Israeli lawyer, she began her medical studies at Hadassah Hospital in Jerusalem.

## AABC Graduate Fellowship

Each year, the AABC awards a fellowship for graduate study to one or more Barnard seniors or alumnae who show exceptional promise in their chosen fields. Last year the awards totaled \$3000.

More detailed information and application forms may be obtained from the Fellowship Committee, Associate Alumnae of Barnard College, 606 West 120th Street, New York 10027.

Completed applications must be filed by January 30, 1978.

A daughter, Ronit, was born 2½ years later, and after her husband opened a practice in Tel Aviv, she finished her training at the Medical School there, graduating summa cum laude. Combining training and mothering was difficult. Her internship too was peripatetic, since the family moved to Chicago while Mr. Reichman earned a JSD from the U of Chicago Law School, and his wife did her ob/gyn/residency at Lying-In Hospital.

“Again my daughter was looked after by strangers and my husband took over the duties on the frequent nights I was ‘on call.’ But somehow we all managed. . . . Now back in Israel, my husband teaches at the Tel Aviv University Law School and I at the Medical School. I am on the attending staff of Hasharon Hospital, in charge of the Obstetrics Service (we have 3800 deliveries a year),

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**. . . It was felt that women were being put down in medicine . . . and we at Barnard had to . . . make a point of filling the medical schools with bright, aggressive Barnard graduates . . .**

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and am active in student and resident training. I rarely am on call and now have more time for my family, but am sorry that I ‘missed out’ on the formative years with my daughter, now eight years old. . . . Barnard was definitely a part of my decision to go into medicine. So many science majors were pre-med and it was felt that women were being put down in medicine and therefore we at Barnard had to overcome this and make a point of filling the medical schools with bright, aggressive Barnard graduates. . . .”

Judith Reichman feels the demands of a medical career do exert enormous pressure on family life, especially during the training period. Much of the child-raising must be left to nannies and husbands. There can also be “conflicts as to where to live because of conflicting job offers.” She believes only an exceptionally motivated student should choose medicine if she contemplates a family.

## AGAINST ALL ODDS

*Doris Milman (Kreeger) '38  
NYU Medical School '42  
Child psychiatry*

Despite her initial difficulty in gaining admission to medical school—“In our day being female and Jewish constituted a formidable handicap” for which being Phi Beta Kappa and a Rice Fellow did not entirely compensate—Doris Milman’s career has fully confounded both outworn prejudices.

She trained in pediatrics until the age of 29, when, during surgery, a one-in-a-million accident with a spinal anaesthetic left her legs paralyzed. Fortunately she refused to let the blow cripple her professionally, and five years later she went into pediatric psychiatry—a field in which she has distinguished herself.

Besides carrying on a private practice, she has been teaching for the past 13 years at Downstate Medical Center, rising to the rank of full professor. For two years she served as acting chairman of the Pediatrics Department, “the only woman chairman this medical school has ever had and one of a handful country-wide.” Her publications number more than three dozen articles on such topics as school problems, organic brain dysfunction and drug abuse.

A member of many professional societies, both pediatric and psychiatric, Dr. Milman has served as president of the New York Pediatric Society. This year she used a sabbatical leave to continue her clinical investigations and serve as visiting professor of pediatric psychiatry at the Ben Gurion University of the Negev in Israel.

The alumnae magazine for May 1957 contains an interview with Dr. Milman in which she voiced her concern about the orientation of our society toward aggression. “We should not overlook the cost in youthful behavior and attitudes which may have far-reaching implications for the future,” she said prophetically. She often felt that the total problem of mental health is so tremendous that one woman’s work can easily be lost, but she had faith in people’s capa-

city for action “once we have understood the urgency of a problem . . .

“I would say that the first point to note is that there are no easy answers. We live in a rapidly changing, complex society. There are no buttons we can press, no wonder drugs we can take that will automatically ‘adjust’ us and our children to that society. We must have the courage to look at our world and ourselves. We must begin to translate the values and standards of personal integrity and responsibility, of morality, of freedom, into terms which have meaning for our young people; which take account of the realities of the world as they see them. We cannot do this without some pretty serious self-evaluation and, I believe, considerable re-adjustment of our own ideas and conduct as adults.”

Doris Milman’s life is really rooted in medicine. Her husband, Dr. Nathan Kreeger, was a fellow student in medical school; he is an internist and a professor of internal medicine. Their only child, Elizabeth Kreeger Goldman, who trained at her mother’s medical school, is a pediatrician, and their son-in-law is a neuro-scientist. There are two grandchildren, aged 2 years and 6 months respectively, who are not yet manifesting career directions.

Doris Milman’s memories of Barnard are not all positive—she writes that she found the faculty aloof and felt constantly cowed; and she found herself less well prepared in the physical sciences than fellow medical students, despite an A- average and 97% MCAT scores—but she says, “perhaps the negative features were ultimately a plus in that I had to work hard to compensate for the educational and emotional handicaps.” She certainly feels her experiences in medicine to be totally positive. “Altogether it’s been a busy, fruitful, rewarding life,” filled with professional, family, cultural and travel pleasures. “I ascribe my success to a devoted and resourceful husband, a splendid start in my profession prior to my disability, hard work, and good fortune. You ask why I wanted to study medicine. In the naivete of youth I thought it would be exciting and challenging. It has turned out to be all of that and much more, beyond all my youthful dreams.”

# Women In Medical Academia: A Research and Action Model in Educational Equity

by Marlys Hearst Witte '55 and Frederica Hearst

Today 21% of the students entering medical school and nearly 9% of all practicing physicians are women. Yet women doctors represent only a very small percentage of senior positions on the faculty and in decision-making administrative posts, and there is no indication that their numbers are increasing. Clearly an in-depth study of the reasons for these inequities and steps to correct the situation are needed.

In September, 1976, the American Medical Women's Association (AMWA) was awarded a two-year grant under the 1974 Women's Educational Equity Act by the Office of Education of HEW, a total of \$84,425 for the first year. The Women's Educational Equity Program was brought into existence to promote

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... National statistics on the representation of women in top administrative posts of dean and vice-president for health affairs are simple. There are none ...

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1) "elimination of discrimination based on sex and those elements of sex-role stereotyping and sex-role socialization in educational institutions . . . which prevent full and fair participation by women in educational programs and in American society generally" and 2) "achievement of responsiveness of educational institutions . . . to the special educational needs, interests and concerns of women arising from inequitable educational policies and practices." Program priorities were "capacity building," "transportability" and recognition of "cultural diversity." In other words, a small investment of federal funds in development and dissemination of high potential model programs and products was expected to spark a chain reaction greatly expanding options for women at all levels of education and throughout the nation.

As a new project, an initial venture

into an unexplored area, AMWA's undertaking was mostly experimental, seeking and developing a master plan for accumulating data, analyzing practices, tapping resources, and testing strategies for change in medical academia.

The first difficulty encountered was in obtaining statistics on women physicians on medical school faculties by rank, by department, by school. In fact, no kind of listing of women in medical schools was ever compiled. In what schools are women doctors located? How many in each school? What positions do they hold? Is there a correlation between the number of women medical students and the number of women faculty at a given school?

National statistics on the representation of women in top administrative posts of dean and vice-president for health affairs are simple.<sup>1</sup> There are none. Group all department and division heads together with associate and assistant deans and other women M. D. administrators and the total shows only 1.8% women. Although women physicians comprise one-tenth of medical faculty, a mere 2.9% of M. D. full professors and only 4.4% of associate professors are women. From school to school, the number of senior women faculty varies from a low of none to over 35% of the total at the formerly all women's Medical College of Pennsylvania. Again, while women appear in substantial numbers in traditionally "feminine" specialties like pediatrics, they are virtually unrepresented in surgery. Relatively few of the many women in biomedical research have a grant or "lab of their own."

This previously unavailable statistical information is essential not only to prove to the disbeliever that inequities do exist for women but also to serve as the starting point for evaluating change stemming from project activities. In addition, the list of senior women physicians, arranged by school, rank, and department, obtained from medical school catalogues, will serve as a talent bank, a registry, of women in medical

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... AMWA's main focus . . . is to devise and test strategies for "raising the consciousness" of the medical academic community to the plight of women doctors . . .

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academia and as a nucleus of a support system for medical students, house staff and junior faculty.

What biases, what prejudices do women physicians encounter? Where principally and by whom principally? What is fact and what is myth? Which techniques for attaining educational equity are likely to meet with resistance and from whom? These and related questions are the subject of the project's survey designed by Dr. Cynthia Arem, consulting educational psychologist, to measure attitudes of men and women students, faculty, and administrators toward women in medical academia.

But AMWA's main focus of activity is to devise and test strategies for "raising the consciousness" of the medical academic community to the plight of women doctors and then to motivate and lead this community to constructive change from within. If effective, these programs would prevent setbacks in the progress of medical women such as occurred for instance when all 19 women's medical schools were shut down during the heyday at the turn of the century (nearly 20% of Boston's physicians were women then) and again later when women doctors were displaced along with Rosie the Riveter after they successfully "manned" the homefront during World War II.<sup>2</sup>

Any effort to increase the number of women physicians and secure their professional advancement must begin with an understanding of the obstacles which have discouraged or actually barred women from medicine in the past—and of which of these obstacles persist. The course on "Women in Medicine" which



we are currently designing for medical students (to be adapted later to different educational levels) will concentrate on personalities and events which have brought women doctors to their present position in this country and abroad, their current status, and future prospects.

The story of women choosing a career in medicine is a long, painful, and continuing struggle against outright barriers, widespread prejudices, and a formidable male "buddy" network. Not until 1846 was a woman admitted to a medical school. Elizabeth Blackwell, after repeated futile attempts elsewhere, finally persuaded the medical gatekeeper at Geneva Medical School of western New York to accept her. On January 23, 1849 she became Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, the first woman M. D. in this country.

Now, more than 125 years later, women seeking medical careers are still facing some of the same problems, barriers, prejudices, and discrimination of one kind or another to a greater or lesser degree. And the female doctor of today, particularly the female medical faculty member, may be even more lonely and powerless than her 19th-century counterpart. Women's medical schools and hospitals no longer exist and there are no suffragettes eagerly watching her progress. Today's feminist movement

has not yet reached effectively beyond medical school admissions and the women's health movement.

Nonetheless, the increase in the number of women doctors is slow but cumulatively notable. The view that women belong in the home is definitely weakening, and the prejudice against women doctors is gradually dropping away as more and more women prove their competence and responsibility in the health care system. Women's health issues are becoming more and more prominent, and there is a growing demand for the services of women doctors by women. But the greatest help has come from recent court actions and federal legislation prohibiting discrimination in educational opportunity and employment with the threat of withholding of federal funds for non-compliance. Indeed, the dramatic rise in enrollment of women medical students during the 1970's (from 9% of the total student body in 1969-1970 to 21% currently) followed close on the heels of lengthy congressional hearings on abuses in medical school admissions, the Women's Equity Action League's class-action complaint against all medical schools in conjunction with individual lawsuits, and promulgation of the federal government's requirements for affirmative action.<sup>2</sup> At the same time, impetus has been given to reforming faculty recruitment, promotion and tenure-awarding policies as well as establishing part-time residencies and child care facilities to meet the needs of women.

All of this may look impressive in contrast to the lone Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell way back in 1849, but is it a showing that invites any complacency? A little optimism, perhaps. And the "Women in Medicine" course will end on a high note.

The big event during the first year of the project was the first Leadership Workshop in Medical Women's Educational Equity held in Tucson, Arizona, May 15-21, 1977. Into the meeting room, with its display of books, articles, and monographs on women in medicine and sex-stereotyped toy nurse and doctor kits, came 32 potential leaders for this workshop. These women were selected from 99 applicants at 54 of the nation's 118 medical schools. The 32 represented 28 medical schools and included full professors and associate professors and

assistant deans as well as a few medical students and house officers. All clinical departments and most basic science departments were represented. Each participant committed herself to promote educational equity in her own institution, region, or professional organization and to work with a 2-to-5-member group

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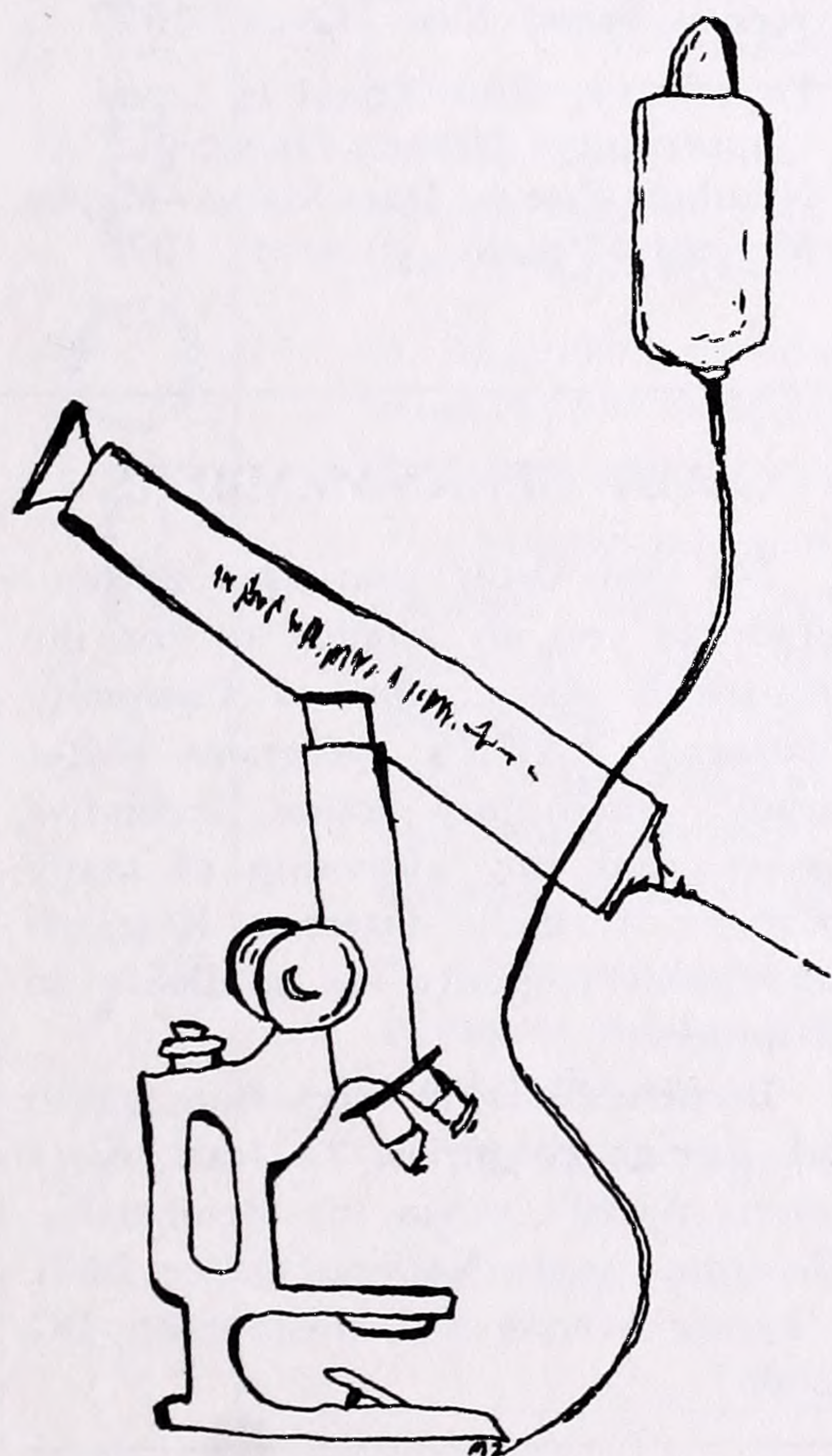
**. . . The story of women choosing a career in medicine is a long, painful, and continuing struggle against outright barriers, widespread prejudices, and a formidable male "buddy" network . . .**

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from her area to organize and conduct subsequent follow-up leadership workshops.

During the meeting, the medical profession was examined as a microcosm of society, reflecting its attitudes, norms, and values. Discussion centered on sex-role stereotyping, sex-role socialization, tokenism, professionalism, leadership styles, and, of course, included a look at the "buddy" system and how it operates in hiring and promotion of faculty and administrators. Strategies for achieving educational equity for women in medical academia were next explored in depth through review of the six major federal laws regarding sex discrimination by Dr. Margaret Jones, Associate Director of the National Education Association's National Foundation for the Improvement of Education. Also considered were some affirmative action steps toward more equitable academic advancement practices, a non-sexist and more humanizing medical curriculum, greater sensitivity in counseling women medical students and house staff, and the formation of a "new girls network."

Representatives of Tucson's television and radio stations and newspapers then presented their views on the image of women physicians in the eyes of the public and advised the participants on the "do's and don'ts" of dealing with the mass media. In the final sessions, Dr. Eva Schindler-Rainman, internationally renowned workshop designer and processor, stirred up images of potentiality "two years hence at your medical



school," analyzed the positive and negative forces in the field, and led the group into formulating approaches and specific action plans to make some images a reality.

A highlight of the workshop was the address of Dr. Mary Walsh, author of the definitive scholarly work just published, *Doctors Wanted: No Women Need Apply*, tracing the history of the rise and fall of women physicians in America, the causes, the golden age of women doctors around the turn of the century, and how these gains were lost through failure to assume positions of power in medical education. Dr. Walsh went on to point out to the participants that such setbacks can also recur in the future and that they should not be lulled into false security by taking progress for granted.

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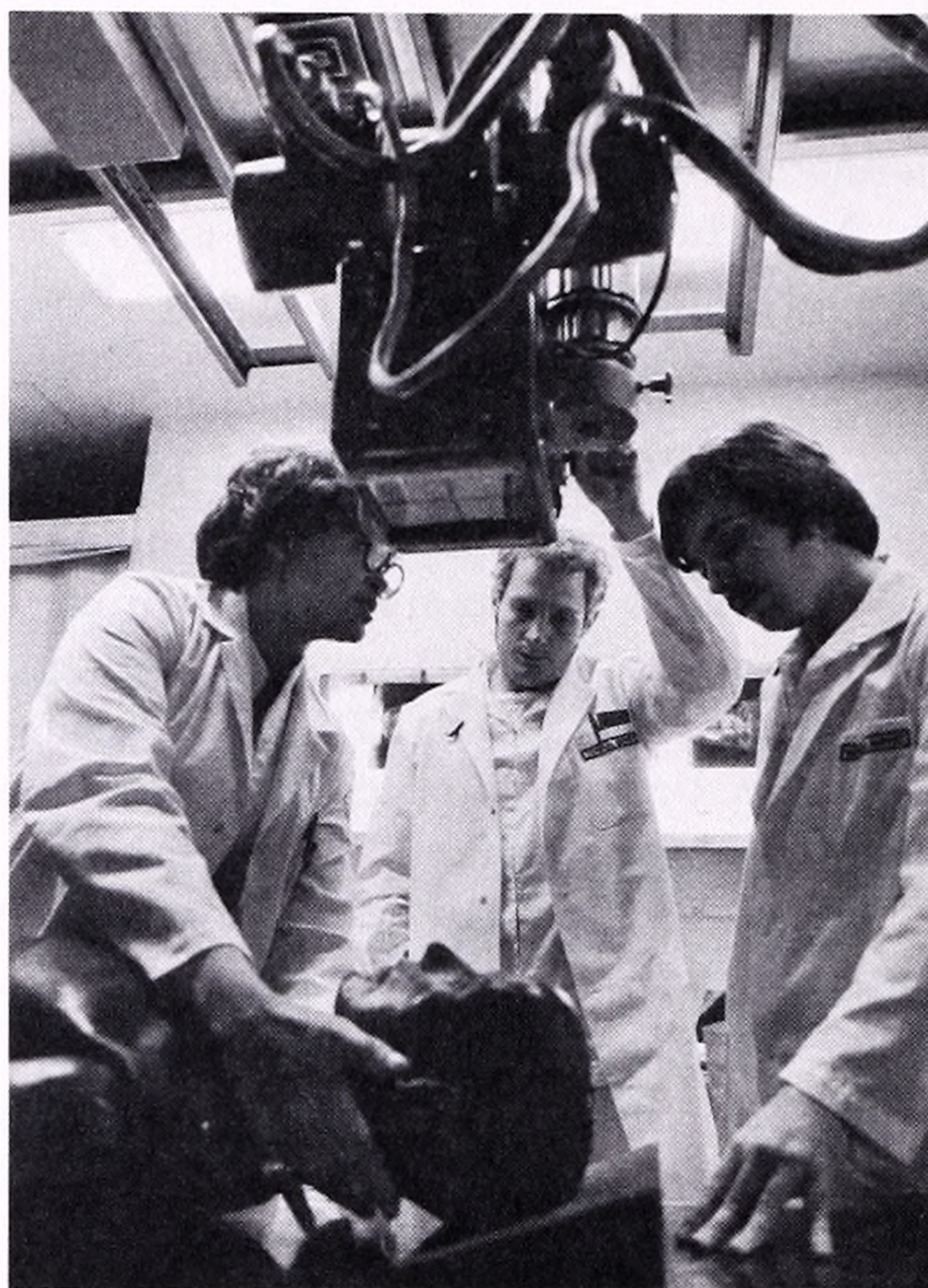
**. . . Recent studies of women receiving doctorates . . . confirm suspicions that more women doctorates cannot be equated with more women faculty . . .**

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The workshop participants are now back at their own institutions teaching and practicing medicine and also busily planning future activities in educational equity, including regional leadership workshops. The next national workshop, a shortened and revised form of the original, is scheduled for November 28-30, 1977, just preceding the AMWA meeting in Denver, Colorado.

Well, the Women in Medical Academia project is now well on its way, and there is cause for optimism from the enthusiastic response so far and indications of its impact in the future.

But are the problems of women in medical academia unique? Can they be reasonably expected to dissolve simply from the large influx of women medical students and mounting pressure for social change? Recent studies of women receiving doctorates in mathematics and chemistry and in science in general confirm suspicions that more women doctorates cannot be equated with more women faculty. Despite a steady rise in the number of women studying science and completing PhDs, their representa-



tion on faculties, particularly in full-time tenured positions, has not increased and their salaries are lower than those of men in similar positions. And only a tiny percentage of high-level decision-making administrative jobs in colleges and universities are held by women.

Thus, amidst all of AMWA's encouraging plans and activities, it is not irrelevant to reflect on the title of an article written a couple of years ago, "How Equal is Equal Opportunity? Women Physicians: As Numbers Rise, So Does Status—Maybe."<sup>3</sup> From the vantage point of the Women in Medical Academia project, the title might more appropriately read, ". . . As Numbers Rise, So Does Status—Maybe Not, Unless . . ."

*Dr. Marlys Witte, a 1960 graduate of N. Y. U. School of Medicine, has taught medicine at New York University and Washington University (St. Louis), and is currently a professor in the Department of Surgery at the University of Arizona College of Medicine in Tucson. She is program director of the USPHS-supported Clinical Research Center at the Arizona Health Sciences Center and coordinator of the Women in Medical Academia Project for the American Medical Women's Association.*

*Frederica Hearst, an honor graduate of Hunter College and a graduate student for many years in English literature and sociology at Columbia University, is Dr. Witte's mother. She "audited" the first Leadership Workshop in Medical Wo-*

*men's Educational Equity in Tucson and is informal adviser to the Women in Medical Academia Project.*

*Dr. Witte comments on her own choice of medicine as a career: "From my earliest childhood years, I was fortunate in encountering a succession of outstanding women role models (beginning with my mother) and numerous supportive men as well. Not a few of these influences entered my life during those happy formative years at Barnard. As I wavered between law and mining engineering, and later specialized in Russian-foreign areas, then invertebrate zoology, no one cautioned me that these careers were too preposterous for a woman, and I was encouraged to pursue my interests and develop my talents freely. In my final choice of medicine and also as a freshman architect of social change in educational equity, my broad liberal arts education and equal respect for the potential of men and women has been of inestimable value to me, particularly during 'hard times'."*

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1. Witte, M. H., A. Arem, and M. Holguin, *Women Physicians in United States Medical Schools*. J. A. M. W. A. 31: 211, 1976.
2. Walsh, Mary Roth, *Doctors Wanted: No Women Need Apply*. Yale University Press, New Haven, 1977.
3. Lay, Mary, *How Equal is Equal Opportunity? Women Physicians: As Numbers Rise So Does Status—Maybe*. *Modern Medicine*, June 1, 1975.

#### AAUW SEEKS MEMBERS

Do you know that as a Barnard graduate you are eligible to join the American Association of University Women? AAUW's programs offer study, community action, legislative issues, and the fellowship of many women of similar interests. Research and project grants are available to members.

Branches exist in every state and in 54 foreign countries. To learn more about AAUW, write the Membership Chairman at the National Office, 2401 Virginia Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20037.

# BARNARD FUND

## ANNUAL REPORT '76 '77



### A MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT MATTFELD:

I want to extend a special note of thanks and appreciation to each and every alumna who gave time, energy and money to make the 1976-77 Alumnae Fund so successful. Not only did the annual alumnae giving program surpass its goal by raising over \$557,000, but total alumnae giving accounted for \$923,134 of the \$1,389,520 contributed to the Barnard Fund from all sources.

Your generous and growing financial support of the College gives tangible evidence of your continuing pride and confidence in Barnard. As we plan ahead for a demanding and challenging period in the life of the College, it is heart-warming to know that we can count on the personal and financial commitment of devoted alumnae.

### A MESSAGE FROM BFAC CHAIRMAN BARBARA SAHLMAN:

Thanks again! We've achieved our goal. All of your concern, care, and consideration has again made it possible for us to have an unsurpassed year.

Now until June '78 let's MOVE AHEAD.

BARNARD FUND ALUMNAE COMMITTEE: Hilda Minneman Folkman-Bell '32, Sheila Carol Gordon '63, Naomi F. Levin '71, Margaret Underwood Lourie '53, Frances Meyer Mantell '38, Marcella Jung Rosen '55, Barbara Glaser Sahlman '53; EX OFFICIO: Janet Blair '77, Sarah Dinkins Cushman '58, Jane Epstein Gracer '58, Blanche Kazon Graubard '36, Nanette Hodgman Hayes '40, Barbara Valentine Hertz '43, Helen Pond McIntyre '48, Eleanor Streichler Mintz '44, Ruth Marie O'Brien '78, Dena Rosenthal Warshaw '52.



### HIGHLIGHTS

\* Alumnae annual giving reached a record high of \$557,184 — \$52,600 more than last year.

\* Alumnae participation increased from 41.3% to 43.2%, to set a record for a non-capital-campaign year.

\* Alumnae members of The Barnard Council contributed \$389,797 of which \$231,303 counted toward annual giving. (The Council annual giving total is \$44,914 more than last year's and represents more than 41% of all alumnae annual giving.)

\* Alumnae responses to the seven telethons totaled \$70,638 — \$16,867 more than last year.

\* The Thrift Shop contributed a near-record \$32,919 to the College's Scholarship Fund.

### FUND TOTALS

Gifts to the Barnard Fund in 1976-77 came from the following sources:

Alumnae	\$ 923,134.22
Research Grants	763,428.24
Foundations	255,386.47
Corporations	45,195.21
Trustees (non-alumnae)	28,908.00
Other non-alumnae groups	8,038.72
Other non-alumnae individuals	69,379.41
Parents	55,982.27
Faculty and staff (non alumnae)	3,196.00
Students	300.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$2,152,948.54</b>

Alumnae gifts came from the following sources:

Class Giving, Thrift Shop, Clubs, Misc.	557,183.56
Bequests	181,397.53
Pooled Income Funds	39,603.13
Special Gift	144,950.00
<b>TOTAL ALUMNAE GIFTS</b>	<b>\$ 923,134.22</b>

## THRIFT SHOP

Under the able leadership of Nanette Hodgman Hayes '40, Chairman, and a dedicated crew of volunteers, The Barnard Scholarship Unit of Everybody's Thrift Shop contributed a total of \$32,918.79 to the College's financial aid program. In the past five years, more than 100 Barnard students have been helped by Thrift Shop proceeds. Grants have ranged from \$100 to \$3,200.

Volunteers for Barnard during the past year include: Edna Edelman Friedman '35, Dorothy Roe Gallanter '32, Genia Carroll Graves '30, Nanette Hodgman Hayes '40, M. Jasenas, Helen Chamberlain Josefsberg '30, Juliana Johns Krause '34, Helen Leuchtenberg '30, Margaret Macdonald '42, Alice McGuigan, Marion Phillips, Dorothy Putney '25, Hester M. Rusk '12, Jurate Jasenas Scotten '63, Else Zorn Taylor '31, Yvonne Untch, Adelaide Whitehill Vaughan '30, Fern Yates '25.

The shop, located at 330 East 59th Street (Tel. 212-355-9263), is in need of additional volunteers as well as saleable thrift. Items most needed for sale include: bric-a-brac, linens, china, glassware, clocks, mirrors, picture frames, furniture, clothing, and electrical appliances. Residents south of 120th Street in Manhattan may arrange to have donations picked up.

## TELETHON ACTIVITIES

Alumnae responses to the seven telethons totaled \$70,638 — a new record. Under the superb leadership of Frances Meyer Mantell '38, 110 alumnae and 42 students reached out to a total of 6,341 alumnae.

## REUNION GIFTS

Reunion classes contributed a total of \$207,123 to the College in 1976-77, including \$44,950 in special gifts and bequests and \$17,659 in pooled income funds. Under the leadership of BFAC Reunion Coordinator Margaret Underwood Lourie '53, reunion classes raised a total of \$139,513 in Annual Giving.

## STUDENT FUND RAISING

Under the leadership of the Senior Class Officers and the Senior Gift Committee, 110 members of the Class of 1977 contributed a total of \$897 as their Senior Class Gift. In addition, 80 members of the Class of 1977 have pledged \$4,325 to be paid within the next five years.

## CLASS GIVING TOTALS

CLASS	CLASS PRESIDENT & FUND CHAIRMAN	NO. SO- LICITED	NO. OF DONORS	AMOUNT GIVEN	% PARTI- CIPATION
1901		1	1	\$ 100.00	100.0
1903		5	1	400.00	20.0
1904	* May Parker Eggleston	5	4	1,095.00	80.0
1905	Florence Meyer Waldo	10	2	691.88	20.0
1906	Jessie Parsons Condit Edith Somborn Isaacs * Eleanor Holden Stoddard	13	5	411.00	38.5
1907		7	2	56,550.00	28.6
1908	Helen Loeb Kaufmann	12			
1909	Mathilde Abraham Wolff	22	8	3,475.00	36.4
1910	Adelaide Loehrsen	17	6	980.09	35.3
1911	Florrie Holzwasser	25	8	885.00	32.0
1912	Edith Valet Cook Lucile Mordecai Lebair	45	19	1,322.64	42.2
1913	Joan Sperling Lewinson Edith Halfpenny	47	20	4,835.50	42.6
1914	Edith Mulhall Achilles	48	22	26,690.00	45.8
1915	* Lucy Morgenthau Heineman	54	25	1,133.00	46.3
1916		54	17	6,935.00	31.5
1917	Frances Krasnow Margaret Moses Fellows	74	48	3,272.50	65.0
1918	Mary Griffiths Clarkson	82	40	2,640.00	48.8
1919	Gretchen Torek Gorman * Lucy Carter Lee	77	48	4,501.00	62.3
1920	Elaine Kennard Geiger Dorothy Robb Sultzter	79	45	9,223.00	57.0
1921	Leonora Andrews Mildred Peterson Welch	91	42	2,424.07	46.2
1922	Louise J. Schlichting	88	54	5,438.12	61.4
1923	Garda Brown Bowman Winifred J. Dunbrack	98	64	5,072.30	65.3
1924	Eleanor Kortheuer Stapelfeldt Cicely Appelbaum Ryshpan Margaret McAllister Murphy	119	65	2,671.00	54.6
1925	Anne Leerburger Gintell Julie D. Goeltz	136	75	13,512.18	55.2
1926	Ruth Friedman Goldstein Helen Moran O'Regan	126	67	6,610.31	53.2
1927	Catherine Baldwin Woodbridge	167	79	9,397.50	47.3
1928	Marjory Nelson Frances McGee Beckwith	120	74	5,374.69	61.7
1929	Eleanor Rosenberg Amy Jacob Goell	166	95	14,393.92	57.2
1930	Marion Rhodes Brown Ruth Goldstein Fribourg Mildred Sheppard	154	85	6,172.93	55.2
1931	Else Zorn Taylor Esther Grabelsky Biederman	134	106	7,141.25	79.1
1932	Lorraine Popper Price Caroline Atz Hastorf	134	95	12,720.00	71.0
1933	Ruth Korwan Denise Abbey	178	73	7,711.68	41.0
1934	Gertrude Lally Scannell	136	78	6,317.00	57.4
1935	Ruth Bedford McDaniel Marion Meurlin Gregory	175	71	9,966.00	40.6
1936	Electra Guizot Demas Elizabeth Dew Searles	183	69	10,978.25	37.7
1937	Joan Geddes Ulanov	181	122	7,810.00	67.4
1938	Claire W. Murray Frances Meyer Mantell	175	93	6,702.04	53.1
1939	Elaine Hildebrand Mueser June Williams	146	93	6,626.25	63.7
1940	Geraldine Sax Shaw Nanette Hodgman Hayes Ann Landau Kwitman Joy Lattman Wouk	165	99	6,867.12	60.0
1941	Helen Sessinghaus Williams Jeanette Halstead Kellogg	169	104	11,139.62	61.5
1942	Lois Voltter Silberman Joann McQuiston	151	91	7,884.46	60.3
1943	Carol Hawkes Christiana S. Graham	159	81	9,635.00	50.9

\* Deceased

CLASS	CLASS PRESIDENT & FUND CHAIRMAN	NO. SO- LICITED	NO. OF DONORS	AMOUNT GIVEN	% PARTI- CIPATION
1944	Idris M. Rossell	180	100	3,756.25	55.6
1945	Florence Levine Seligman Betty Hamnett	203	116	5,504.00	57.1
1946	Ann Ross Fairbanks Cecile Parker Carver	201	95	7,893.00	47.3
1947	Florence Butler Quinlan				
1948	Helen DeVries Edersheim Kathryn Schwindt Zufall	232 264	113 130	4,645.50 18,517.18	48.7 49.2
1949	Janet Wessling Paulsen Margaret Mather Mecke	224	123	4,814.50	54.9
1950	Laura Nadler Israel Maureen McCann Miletta	236	142	22,263.02	60.2
1951	Cecile Singer				
1952	Naomi Loeb Lipman Miriam Schapiro Groszof	207 258	121 146	7,146.00 8,541.39	58.5 56.6
1953	Margaret Collins Maron Margaret Underwood Lourie	250	145	8,928.00	58.0
1954	Evelyn Ilton Strauss Elaine Tralins Roeter	213	110	6,453.81	51.6
1955	Carol Criscuolo Gristina Barbara Silver Horowitz	259	86	7,225.96	33.2
1956	Jane Were-Bey Gardner Diana Rubin Gerber				
1957	Toby Stein Julia H. Keydel	287	146	5,796.64	50.9
1958	Maryalice Long Adams Janet Gottlieb Davis	283	150	16,630.00	53.0
1959	Barbara Rosenberg Grossman Norma Ketay Asnes				
1960	Joan Sweet Jankell Elaine Postelneck Yamin	316	149	4,814.88	47.2
1961	Norma Rubin Talley Audrey Gold Margolies	311	137	11,261.00	44.1
1962	Diana Shapiro Bowstead Muriel Lederman Storrie	290	180	5,416.38	62.1
1963	Sydney Oren Brandwein Elaine Rae Chapnick	271	139	6,444.63	51.3
1964	Joan Rezak Sadinoff Alice Finkelstein Alekman	298	180	8,493.50	60.4
1965	Marian Mandel Bauer Sheila Gordon	313	131	4,219.53	41.9
1966	Joan Simon Hollander Phyllis Peck Makovsky	319	134	4,220.50	42.0
1967	Elizabeth Booth Michel Ellen M. Kozak	284	113	5,477.00	39.8
1968	Susan Cohn Kathy Kandel Epstein	277	107	6,235.00	38.6
1969	Marsha Kayser Hutchings Janet Carlson Taylor				
1970	Bette Bruckman Diamond Gail A. Wilder	293	121	4,745.50	41.3
1971	Lynne Flatow Birnholz Linda Krakower Greene	395	96	3,261.00	24.3
1972	Frances Bradley Brooks Camille Kiely Kelleher	365	135	3,322.00	37.0
1973	Joan Woodford Sherman Naomi F. Levin	391	74	1,906.50	18.9
1974	Barbara Balingier Bucholz Danita McVay Greene	358	111	3,110.00	31.0
1975	Caryn R. Leland Jodie Galos	425	70	1,348.00	16.5
1976	Susan Kane Karen O'Neal	429	49	812.00	11.4
1977	Marilyn Chin Lisa Churchville	480	46	1,618.50	9.6
	Theresa Vorgia Shapiro Iris Albstein	534	65	687.18	12.2
	Robyn Grayson Casey Garrity	300	73	1,852.00	24.3
	Patricia Herring		1	897.00	-
	TOTAL	13,974	6030	\$515,963.65	43.2
	Other Alumnae Gifts		20	41,219.91	
	GRAND TOTAL		6050	\$557,183.56	

## TRUSTEES ESTABLISH EIGHT NEW ENDOWED FUNDS

Contributions of \$432,476.67 were made by both alumnae and non-alumnae to endowed funds during the past year.

Eight new funds were designated by the Trustees in fiscal 1976-77:

- Barnard College Club of Brooklyn  
Scholarship Fund
- Bogardus Scholarship Fund
- Eide Scholarship Fund
- Ericsson Scholarship Fund
- Halloran Scholarship Fund
- Kupfer Scholarship Fund
- Maarschalk Scholarship Fund
- Reinheimer Scholarship Fund

## THE BARNARD COUNCIL

Alumnae members of the Barnard Council contributed a total of \$389,797. Of this amount, \$231,303 counted toward annual giving, representing more than 41% of all alumnae annual giving. Since its inception in 1974, the Barnard Council has attracted 115 members, of whom 99 are alumnae. This group of alumnae and friends of Barnard College have publicly expressed their willingness to support the College by making regular and generous gifts.

Junior Membership on the Barnard Council consists of young alumnae who pledge \$500 or more annually. Junior Council members are entitled to all privileges of Council members.

## COLLEGE CLUBS

Barnard College Clubs contributed a total of \$8,122.36 to the College in 1976-77, as a result of club benefits and other fund-raising projects.

Club gifts included donations from the following clubs:

Bergen County	\$ 182.00
Denver	100.00
Detroit	840.70
Fairfield	1,390.00
Hartford	300.00
Houston	550.00
Long Island	520.00
Monmouth County	300.00
New York	1,133.50
San Francisco	923.99
Springfield	133.99
Tulsa	100.00
Washington	763.50
Westchester	822.98

## MEMORIAL GIFTS

Alumnae and non-alumnae remembered through gifts to the MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND:

Ethel Rossin Asiel	Albert H. Levi
Helen Purdy Beale '18	Audrey Gellen Maas '54
Elsinor Shelton Belk '26	Minerva Mores '28
Helen Warren Brown '22	Margaret Mixer Partridge '35
Louise Oberle Chamberlin '18	Ruth E. Reidy '35
Margaret Hine Cram '44	Gertrude Braun Rich '27
Louise Rockfield Dahne '29	Marie Wallfield Ross '24
Constance Lambert Doepel '19	Amy Lyon Schaeffer '37
Katharine Swift Doty '04	Hildegard FitzGerald
Ellen O'Gorman Duffy '08	Shinners '34
Helena Shine Dutton '18	Ruth Clark Sterne '22
May Parker Eggleston '04	Helen Stevens Stoll '18
Clara Eliot	Robert L. Taylor
Mary Lee Slaughter Emerson '23	John J. Troy
Eleanor Engelman Fink '52	Thomas Troy
Mrs. Goldberg	Hsi Fong Waung '62
Jack Gumbinner	Alice J. Webber '15
Mother of Dr. Michael Janis	Helen Weill
Bertha Sherline Jovis '18	Herman Weiss
Philip Kazon	Carolyn Davis Werley '50
Elecia Carr Knickerbocker '19	Louise B. Wiedhopf '13
Fannie Rees Kuh '15	L. Allison Wier '29
Cornelia Geer LeBoutillier '17	Sophie P. Woodman '07
Carl G. Lenk	Lola Robinson Young '13

Gifts made to various funds in memory of alumnae and non-alumnae:

Frank Maturo	Abbott Fund
Audrey Osborn Elliott	Elliott Fund—Women's Center
Mary Lee Slaughter Emerson '23	Gildersleeve Fund
Anne Barrett '27	Miner Scholarship Fund
Anne Torpy Toomey '26	1926 Emergency Student Aid Fund
Deceased members of Class of '26	1926 Emergency Student Aid Fund
Edith Willmann Emerson '19	San Francisco Club Scholarship Fund
Mother of Christiana S. Graham '43	San Francisco Club Scholarship Fund
Bertha Sherline Jovis '18	San Francisco Club Scholarship Fund
Marie Wallfield Ross '24	Steiner Scholarship Fund

## DEFERRED GIVING

Deferred gifts are ones which will benefit Barnard at a future date. Donors select from a wide variety of gift options: bequests, life insurance, pooled income funds, and charitable remainder trusts.

Policy making and planning for the Deferred Giving Program is the work of the Deferred Giving Committee: Olga M. Bendix '33, Chairman, Flora Benas '43, Esther Grabelsky Biederman '31, Eileen Evers Carlson '48, Margaret King Eddy '16, Dorothy Roe Gallanter '32, Linda B. Hirschson '62, Eleanor M. Johnson '41, Mary Donovan Meyer '35, Dorothy Putney '25.

## BEQUESTS

The College received one non-alumnae and 14 alumnae bequests totalling \$195,980.24 during the past fiscal year. The bequests ranged in size from \$1,000 to \$73,560 and included proceeds of outright bequests of specific amounts, bonds, and percentages of estates.

Bequests of endowed funds, including scholarships and fellowships, were received from the following estates: Elizabeth M. Bogardus '44, Laura Teller Ericsson '33, Hetta Stapff Halloran '11, Barbara Scovil Maarschalk '32, Ethel Louise Paddock (in memory of Josephine Paddock '06), Eleanor Kaiser Reinheimer '28, Margaret Miller Rogers '23, Frances M. Smith '32,

Gifts in memory of alumnae and non-alumnae to funds bearing their names:

Louise Laidlaw Backus '29	Backus Memorial Fund
Dorothy Boyle '40	Boyle Scholarship Fund
Babette Deutsch '17	Deutsch Scholarship Fund
Augusta Salik Dublin '06	Dublin Fund
May Parker Eggleston '04	Eggleston Scholarship Fund
Edith Willmann Emerson '19	Emerson Fund
Edward J. King	King Memorial Fund
Yves Lindsay LeMay '52	LeMay Scholarship Fund
Judith Lewittes '55	Lewittes Scholarship Fund
Dorothy Miner '26	Miner Scholarship Fund
Julia Fisher Papper '37	Papper Scholarship Fund
Jacqueline Zelniker Radin '59	Radin Scholarship Fund
Amy Lyon Schaeffer '37	Schaeffer Fund
Marion Levi Stern '20	Stern-Gildersleeve Fund
Anne Torpy Toomey '26	Toomey Prize Fund
Marion Pinkusohn Victor '25	Marion Victor Studio
Marian Churchill White '29	White Prize Fund

Unrestricted gifts made in memory of alumnae:

Marjorie Bier Minton '24  
Elsie Oakley '17

Donations for the purchase of library books in memory of alumnae and non-alumnae:

Louise Levinson Adolph '55  
Barbara Cross  
Stephanie Lynn Kossoff

A gift restricted to an academic department in memory of a non-alumna:

Howard S. Levy Biological Sciences Department

A gift restricted to a memorial retrospective sculpture exhibition in memory of an alumna:

Ruth Lowe Bookman '42

Eleanor Holden Stoddard '06, Dorothy Calman Wallerstein '09.

Unrestricted and current student aid bequests were received from the following estates: Vera B. David, Deaconess Jane B. Gillespy '00, Elizabeth MaCauley '14, Janet Robb '20, Blanche Reitlinger Wolff '05.

## POOLED INCOME FUND

Participation in Barnard's Pooled Income Fund doubled during 1976-77, bringing the cumulative total in the Fund to \$113,005. Seven alumnae added \$39,603.13 to the Fund during the past year. Each contributed a minimum of \$5,000 to the College and each is receiving approximately 6.7% in income quarterly.

The Pooled Income Fund enables Barnard to obtain additional capital funds while providing its benefactors with life incomes as well as important tax benefits. Some donors designated relatives as beneficiaries of the income produced by the Fund, and some restricted the use of their funds to particular departments or for scholarships.

Other methods of "investing" in the College include unitrusts and annuity trusts which also enable their donors to receive life incomes on their gifts as well as tax benefits.

*Gifts made to the Deferred Giving Program count toward fulfilling the requirements for membership in the Barnard Council.*

# Vitae II

## UPDATING MEDICINE

*Lila Andurska Wallis '47  
Columbia P & S '51  
Internal medicine, endocrinology  
& hematology*

"I am having a great deal of fun in continuing to learn," says Lila Wallis of her diverse medical career. Besides her private practice, teaching at Cornell Medical Center, and research in hormonal replacement therapy, Dr. Wallis is the principal force behind 'Update Your Medicine.' This is a program of continuing medical education "for the New York Hospital attendings as well as for outside doctors," and in addition to administrative duties, she is responsible for the editing and publishing of lecture transcripts. She is also serving her second term as president of the Women's Medical Association of New York City and has seen the organization greatly increase its membership during her tenure.

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**... With determination, intellectual ability and the right husband a woman physician can write her own ticket . . . without detriment to her family . . .**

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Born in Poland, Lila Wallis came to Barnard after World War II and service in the Polish underground had interrupted her university studies. She is married to a chemical engineer and has two sons, both in medical school. Although she admits that parenthood slowed her career down somewhat, she feels that the experience made her a better physician. Having to pack a lot of interaction with her children into a limited time made her learn to organize her time better.

Her sex has caused problems only "with a handful of male colleagues, medical dinosaurs;" but she cautions, "you still have to be *better* than your male colleague to get to the same place." Still, Dr. Wallis would advise a pre-med student that "with determination, intellectual ability and the right husband, a woman physician can write her own ticket within her chosen field (just as many men do) without detriment to her family."

## BIRTH CONTROL PIONEER

*Fumiko Yamaguchi Amano '25  
Yale Medical School '29  
Gynecology*

Dr. Amano began her medical practice in the U. S. and Argentina, but after her marriage in 1934 she went with her husband, a nose, ear and throat specialist, to live in Tokyo, where they opened a clinic.

After the war the Amanos became leaders in Japan's struggle for population control. They founded and served as co-editors of the first birth control magazine there, the *Japan Planned Parenthood Quarterly*.

In 1952 Fumiko Amano published a study on "Population Control in Japan." Dr. Amano reported at that time that one of the most common objections of country women to practicing planned parenthood was that almost the only relief they got from back-breaking farm work was when they fed their babies.

After her husband's death, Fumiko Amano returned to California and served on the staff of View Park Community Hospital in Los Angeles.

## RADIOLOGIST AT ST. LUKE'S

*Virginia Kanick '47  
Columbia P & S '51  
Radiology*

Virginia Kanick's is not a usual specialty for a woman, and she has remained

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**... Our present campaign is no longer to get women into medical school . . . but to secure positions in prestigious halls of academe . . .**

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close to her roots in practicing it. She stayed at St. Luke's after completing her radiology residency, and is now associate director of radiology there. She also serves as clinical professor of radiology on the faculty of P & S, her alma mater.

A specialist in arteriography, she counts her early clinical research in that field among the highlights of her career, and has published at least 15 articles in this area of medical literature.

A strong proponent of expanded medical opportunities for women, Virginia Kanick writes: "Our present campaign is no longer to get women *into* medical school, or into good jobs, or into good practices, but to secure positions in prestigious halls of academe and other professional power structures where directions and decisions are determined. Medical schools have been slow to promote women in rank."

## EDUCATING THE 'UNEDUCABLE'

*Mary Stewart Hooke Goodwin '28  
Johns Hopkins Medical School '32  
Pediatrics*

"The story of autistic children is 'a classic in fragmentation of medical care, in oversights, misinterpretation, and deprivation,' to Drs. Mary Stewart Goodwin and T. Campbell Goodwin, a husband-and-wife team of pediatricians who are pioneers in the education of the mentally handicapped." So begins an article on the work of the Goodwins published in *Roche Medical Image & Commentary* in 1969. 'The problems of childhood autism,' they maintain, 'have been obscured by attention to the child's psychologic symptoms rather than to his medical, social, and educational needs . . .

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... The story of autistic children is a classic in fragmentation of medical care, in oversights, misrepresentation and deprivation ...

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“For a combined total of 78 years the Goodwins have practiced pediatrics and studied the learning habits of children along the Eastern Seaboard. They were the first to use the ‘talking typewriter’ (a computerized machine, programmed to a tape recorder) as a diagnostic tool for children with severe mental disturbances. Of the hundreds they aided, many—who were initially declared ‘uneducable’—were eventually admitted to special schools or, sometimes, to regular classes. Some, say the Goodwins, needed only to have their visual or auditory deficiencies corrected; some were suffering from organic diseases; some, for whatever physical or emotional cause, were merely slow at learning to speak, read or relate to other people.

“I see children as children—I don’t care who has diagnosed them as what,” says Dr. Mary Goodwin . . . .”

“It would be dangerous, warn the Goodwins, to say that they have found a cure for the autistic child. ‘The typewriter is only a diagnostic tool—a clue to communication efforts in children with communication disorders. It helps provide a learning environment . . . .’ ”

The Goodwins first met in Baltimore when he was her first teacher in pediatrics. Six years later they were married when, after several residencies and a stint at Vassar, Mary Hooke returned to Johns Hopkins as an associate in pediatrics and a pediatrician in the Family Clinic. In the next 10 years she also: participated in a wartime research program on syphilis control and was a consultant in that division of the U. S. Public Health Service; carried on a private practice; and had three children.

“The investigations of the Goodwins into childhood patterns of learning began in the late 1940s, when they were both connected with the Mary Imogene Bassett Hospital, a voluntary 100-bed hospital in Cooperstown (NY), affili-

ated with Columbia University’s College of Physicians & Surgeons . . . .”

They became convinced that “reading was central in the life of every school child. In the child’s eyes, success in reading meant success as a person; failure in reading meant total failure . . . . The experience encouraged the Goodwins to start a remedial summer school (the Mohican Reading School) with a faculty consisting of the two pediatricians, a clinical psychologist, a social worker, remedial reading teachers, speech therapists, and recreational assistants. Approximately 400 pupils, aged 6 to 16 years, were selected each summer for 10 successive years—all with reading or speech problems of varying degree.”

The reading school provided an extraordinary learning experience for teachers and parents as well as pupils. Writing of it in *Mental Hygiene* in October 1969, the Goodwins said that they “were faced with more questions than answers about learning disabilities . . . (Yet) confused as we were in many ways, we were quite sure that an accepting environment provided the best milieu for success in learning to read.”

In 1964 they established a year-round study of communication disorders at the Edison Responsive Environment Laboratory connected with the Bassett Hospital. This center used the computerized typewriter for investigation of learning disabilities, sensory impairment and autism; Mary Goodwin was its director.

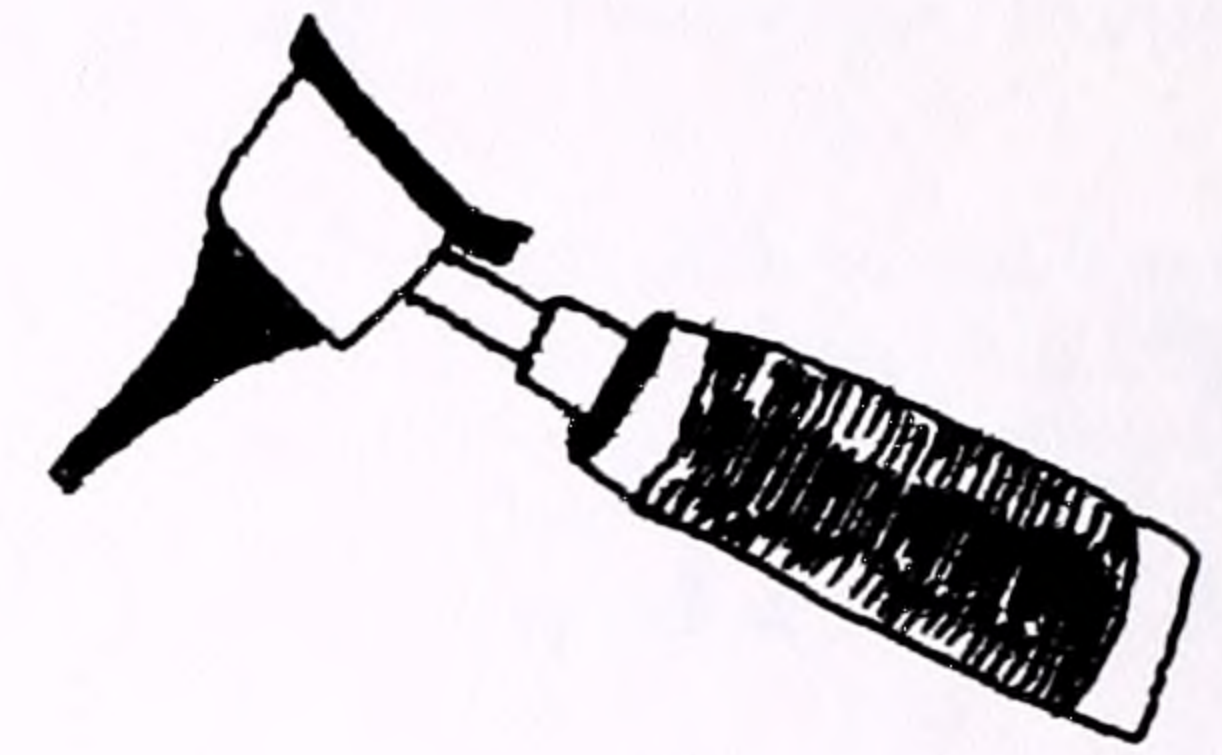
During 28 months the ERE was made available to 150 children from 3 to 16 years of age, in many cases with remarkable results. “In our experience, the ERE was less an agent for change than a focus for discovery . . . . There was neither ‘success’ nor ‘failure’ for any child. Each gave guidelines toward better understanding of behavior and levels of competence . . . .”

After their retirement from the hospital, the Goodwins worked with the

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... Reason persuades us that all children cannot be relieved of all of life’s brutalities, but many can be saved from some . . .

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N. Y. State Department of Mental hygiene, she as pediatric consultant and he as assistant commissioner for children’s services. She also taught at Albany Medical College. Since Cameron’s death in 1973, Mary Goodwin writes, she has continued their efforts concerning organic disease in autistic children, bureaucratic mismanagement of mentally handicapped children in state bureaus (we are all familiar with the horror stories of Willowbrook), misuse of tranquilizing drugs in the treatment of these children, and the writing of a book on autism.

The Goodwins often felt frustrated and discouraged because so much needed to be done and so little, they felt, could be accomplished. Yet, they wrote: “reason persuades us that all children cannot be relieved of all of life’s brutalities, but many can be saved from some. The task is no larger than the commitment . . . .”

## AABC Graduate Fellowship

Each year, the AABC awards a fellowship for graduate study to one or more Barnard seniors or alumnae who show exceptional promise in their chosen fields. Last year the awards totaled \$3000.

More detailed information and application forms may be obtained from the Fellowship Committee, Associate Alumnae of Barnard College, 606 West 120th Street, New York 10027.

Completed applications must be filed by January 30, 1978.



## SCIENTIST PHYSICIAN

*Ann Miller Lawrence '52*  
*U of Cal in San Francisco '60*  
*Endocrinology*

Ann Lawrence first studied science, and only after her PhD in biology and biochemistry was completed did she turn to medicine. She writes, "Basically, I am a fairly traditional quadruped in the medical field, with significant responsibilities in patient care, teaching, research, and administration. I am a card-carrying endocrinologist and have a very busy private practice. I . . . did my house officership at the U of Chicago where I stayed on as faculty and as their first woman professor in the department of medicine." She is now professor of biochemistry at the Stritch School of Medicine of Loyola U, and associate chief of staff for education and program director in endocrinology at the affiliated VA Hospital. "In addition to patient care and the usual kinds of clinical teaching," she says, "I have a very active clinical research program dealing with diabetes-related research and with neuroendocrinology."

Changing career directions runs in the Lawrence family. Husband Roy left a philosophy professorship to take a law degree at the U of Chicago, and is now an assistant state's attorney in Illinois. "He is thoroughly enjoying his second career," she says, "and the kids and I, in turn, delight in his new-found enjoyment."

## AN ENDOWED CHAIR

*Ruth Taubenhau Gross '41*  
*Columbia P & S*  
*Pediatrics*

The Palo Alto, CA Times reported last September that Dr. Ruth Gross had been named to the McCormick professorship at Stanford University Medical Center, the first woman in the university's 85-year history to hold an endowed chair. The chair was funded by a portion of a \$5 million bequest from Mrs. Kath-

erine McCormick, a champion of women's rights, in memory of her husband, Stanley McCormick.

Dr. Gross is the director of the division of ambulatory pediatrics and chief of pediatric clinics. Dean Clayton Rich of the School of Medicine, announcing her appointment, said, "She has contributed new approaches to comprehensive health education and care for children and improvement of pediatric training programs."

Ruth Gross has managed to pursue her medical career with distinction, despite the occasional constraints imposed by her husband's career. She held academic appointments at Radcliffe Infirmary in Oxford, England while he was studying there on a Rhodes scholarship, and has also taught at Albert Einstein and at the University of California. She also served as chief of pediatrics at Mount Zion Medical Center in San Francisco, and as associate dean for student affairs at Stanford.

In 1975, Dr. Gross received the Henry J. Kaiser Award for outstanding contributions to medical education.

## CHIEF OF SURGERY

*Elizabeth Coryllos '49*  
*Cornell Medical School '53*  
*Pediatric surgery*

To combine medicine and marriage, says Elizabeth Coryllos, you must be able to do two full-time very demanding jobs and not collapse. She has developed a highly successful practice as a surgeon, is married to a busy lawyer, Paul Lardi, and is raising four children. She says parenthood has made her a more understanding



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. . . To combine medicine and marriage you must be able to do two full-time very demanding jobs and not collapse . . .

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doctor but a totally exhausted one.

In an interview with *Prism* magazine in 1974, Dr. Coryllos discussed the challenges and problems she encountered as chief of pediatric surgery at Mercy Hospital in Rockville Centre and operating at six other Nassau County hospitals. This widely scattered practice demands much time for transportation. Dr. Coryllos was also vice president of the New York Women's Medical Association and an associate professor of surgery at Stony Brook University. Other offices include the presidency of the New York Pediatric Surgery Society and the Hellenic Medical Society.

After her training she practiced pediatric surgery in Toronto and at Flower Hospital in New York. Her marriage came at a time when both she and her fiance had "safe, secure positions." But both wanted independence and country living. So Dr. Coryllos joined a group practice and Paul Lardi formed a law partnership on Long Island.

The arrival of the children scarcely interrupted her practice. "I worked until I went into labor with each child and then took off for about four to six weeks," she says. "I felt well during the pregnancy so there was no reason for me not to continue operating. . . I always had another surgeon with me . . . for the last few weeks before I was due, just in case something happened."

"After two years and two babies, I went into practice on my own, because I did not want any problems that might arise at home to be a burden on my associates." So she formed what she calls a 'common-law partnership' with another pediatrician. Both maintain separate facilities and financial arrangements, but cover for each other when the need arises.

Dr. Coryllos' chief concern is to find enough time for everything. "My children feel that they must compete with my patients for my attention and my husband feels that he comes last."

## HYPNOTHERAPIST

*Megumi Yamaguchi Shinoda '28  
Columbia P & S '33  
Psychiatry*

Hypnotherapy is Megumi Shinoda's special interest, and she is a past president of the Southern California Society of Clinical Hypnosis. Though she started out in general medical practice, for the past 15 years she has worked chiefly in psychiatry.

In 1970 she was on the task force of the White House Conference on Aging, in the Mental Health Division.

Dr. Shinoda was married to a corporation executive, who died in 1964. Her daughter Jean is also a psychiatrist who practices in San Francisco. A Jungian analyst, Jean combines her practice with a teaching post at the Langley Porter branch of the University of California.

## MOVING, AND MOVING ON

*Marise Suss Gottlieb '58  
NYU Medical School '62  
MPH Harvard School of Public  
Health  
Epidemiology*

Interest in the process of disease led Marise Gottlieb to a career in medicine, and to her special interest in the distribution of disease determinants in humans.

Under a federal program to study the prevention of coronary disease, she spent "two very hectic years" as principal investigator at one of 20 Multiple Risk Factor Intervention Trial centers. She has held faculty posts in three medical schools, and is now associate professor of medicine at Tulane Medical School, as

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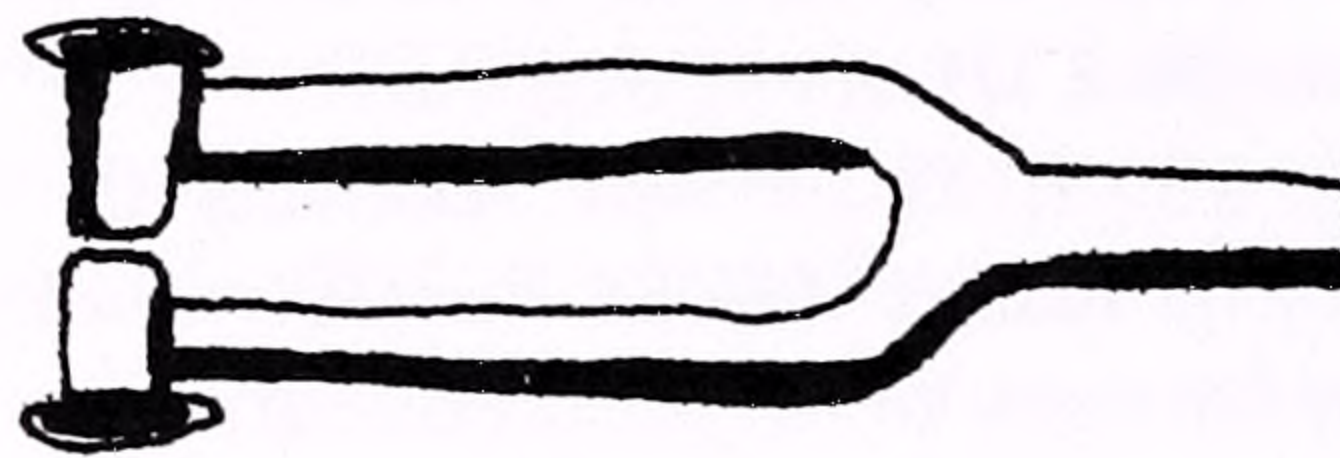
**. . . The professional married woman is not treated fairly in the tax scheme, as she is forced to work at two jobs . . .**

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well as associate professor of epidemiology at the Tulane School of Public Health. She also serves on the Pulmonary Disease Advisory Committee of the National Institutes of Health.

Dr. Gottlieb's continuing clinical interest is in the hereditary factors leading to diabetes mellitus, where she has made some basic contributions. Currently she is involved in environmental observations concerning the epidemiology of cancer, and Louisiana's high cancer rate in particular.

The necessity of managing a family (two daughters, now 12 and 14) and reestablishing herself professionally after each of her husband's five career moves (he is now chairman of the Department of Microbiology and Immunology at the Tulane School of Medicine) has modified her own career interests to some extent, writes Marise Gottlieb. On the other



hand, these moves have presented her with exciting opportunities she might not have had.

Grateful that she completed her training before the children's births, she says that during their early years, live-in help (now harder to get) was an "absolute essential. . . . The professional married woman is not treated fairly in the tax scheme, as she is forced to work at two jobs. A great deal of fortitude is necessary to persist under the current system."

Dr. Gottlieb reports strong encouragement from her male colleagues, who would not hear of her quitting, and believes her work has had a positive effect on her daughters, both of whom are high achievers.

"Barnard's contribution to my success is more notable now, when I believe I attribute high standards of excellence to my college training. However, these very standards can be defeating during early career stages if they are unaccompanied by a large share of self-confidence." She says of the faculty: "(They) looked at medicine through the very narrow point of view of practice. Medicine is very broad; it has many dimensions.

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**. . . Medicine is very broad; it has many dimensions. Practice is only one factor . . .**

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Practice is only one factor, but understanding the end result of efforts of research and administration—people—is most important."

## THYROID SPECIALIST

*Sophie Andrews Root '14  
Cornell Medical School '19  
Endocrinology*

Though Sophie Root retired from practice at the end of 1974, it was nearly two years later that she gave up her work at the Hartford Hospital. On that occasion, the *Hartford Courant* wrote up her career.

"Dr. Sophie Root, the petite, 81-year-old thyroid specialist, who was the first woman on the Hartford Hospital physicians' staff, has retired. Dr. Root, who had a private practice next to her home on North Main Street for 40 years . . . married a former Cornell classmate and took out 14 years to raise a family of four (one of whom became a doctor and one a nurse).

"In 1934, after her husband Maurice encouraged her to study endocrinology, Dr. Root began commuting weekly to New York Hospital. For 15 years she attended conferences and worked in clinics there. As a consultant for the Institute of Living, Dr. Root found she could effectively treat hypothyroid patients who were psychotic, and emotionally unstable teenagers with simple goiters.

"At the Newington Children's Hospital where she worked as a consultant for 25 years and the American School for the Deaf, Dr. Root discovered that 90 of the children had some enlargement of the thyroid gland. She said that after treatment 'the house mothers were overjoyed because most of the three- and four-year-olds, sleeping less soundly, stopped wetting their beds.' (In 1958 she published a report on her treatment

of Cushing's syndrome by removal of adrenal cortex tumor.)

"Dr. Root said she encountered no obstacles as a woman medical student years ago. At Hartford Hospital, she tried to be 'diplomatic,' she said. And the doctor's secret to her long life? 'Sensible living, a proper diet and thyroid hormone which I take every day.'"

## EMINENT PATHOLOGIST

*Eunice Sterling Waters '28*  
*U of Rochester Medical School '33*  
*Pathology*

"Teaching has always been a sizable proportion of my work," writes Eunice

Waters. Until her retirement last year, she served for nearly a quarter of a century as Director of Laboratories for Napa State Hospital, and later as a "retired consultant."

Before settling in California, where her late husband was a rancher, she held hospital appointments in England, and later worked in Louisville, KY, where she served at the School of Laboratory Technique, State Board of Health, directed the Diagnostic Laboratory, and was associate professor of pathology at the U of Louisville for over 10 years.

Her many appointments and offices held are listed in the fifth edition of "Who's Who of American Women," including the presidency of the Napa Interagency Health Associations and the local Cancer Society. She is much involved in community projects in the Valley. Dr. Waters has three children.

## OTHER PATHS: Three Careers in Health Sciences

A review of Barnard alumnae in the medical sciences must be a partial one at best if it includes no reference to the extensive contributions of those who do not hold M. D. degrees. Since the full story of their work would fill at least another whole issue, this brief account of three distinguished lives will, we hope, stand in for all those others whose service to human well-being lies along different paths.

### I

## REHABILITATION IN INDIA

*Mrs. Kamala Vishnu Nimbkar*  
*(Elizabeth Lundy '26)*  
*Rehabilitation*

Known as "the mother of rehabilitation in India," Kamala Nimbkar has made the cause of the handicapped of Asia a life work. In 1973 she received the Albert Lasker Award "for her international and national work in rehabilitation."

She went to India in 1930 to spend some time in Gandhi's ashram. Married to Vishnu R. Nimbkar, she made India her home and raised a family there. In 1945 she came to study occupational therapy at the University of Pennsylvania, so that she could establish it as a profession in India. At her own expense she founded, in Bombay, the first school of occupational therapy in all Asia; later a second school was founded in Nagpur.

Over the years Mrs. Nimbkar has been tireless in stimulating the progress of rehabilitation work in her adopted country; as trustee of the Nimbkar Rehabilitation Trust and the Helen Keller Trust of Delhi, as founder and president of the Indian Society for Rehabilitation of the Handicapped, as founder and editor of the *Journal of Rehabilitation in Asia*. Now well into her 70's, she still writes and speaks on the subject and just last year completed a survey of 600 institutions for the handicapped in India.

Mrs. Nimbkar's family too has been deeply involved in public service. Her



husband, an engineer, served as president of a health institute that serves 57 villages, and headed the Bharat Education Society. One of their sons is an agriculturist who has made a considerable contribution to the green revolution by way of hybrid seeds.

## II

### BIOCHEMISTRY PROFESSOR

*Beatrice Kassell (Friedman) '31*  
*PhD Columbia*  
*Biochemistry*

Lack of an MD has not prevented Beatrice Kassell from rising to full professorship at the Medical College of Wisconsin in Milwaukee, one of the very few women to reach this rank in any medical school in the United States. She and her husband, Dr. Harris L. Friedman, spent a recent sabbatical year at the Centre de Biochimie at the University of Nice in France.

Our latest news of Dr. Kassell reached us via a letter from her daughter, who wrote: "My mother is too modest to ever write in news of herself, but I am proud of her and hence will update you on her considerable accomplishments." The last time Dr. Kassell was written up in the alumnae magazine, she was deep in research in the chemistry of proteolytic enzymes and inhibitors.

## III

### SICKLE CELL RESEARCH

*Rose Grundfest Schneider '29*  
*MA, Harvard Medical School '33 in*  
*Bacteriology & Immunology*  
*PhD, Cornell Medical College '37*  
*in Pathology*

Rose Schneider joined the faculty of the University of Texas Medical Branch in 1942, and has risen to the rank of research professor of pediatrics and professor in the Department of Human Biological Chemistry and Genetics. She

has devoted herself to hematology research and since 1950 has held a US Public Health Service grant to explore hemoglobin variants in relation to disease. Her formidable list of publications (close to 80 titles) describes many contributions to research in sickle cell anemia and other hemoglobin abnormalities.

Her wit matches her erudition, as evidenced by the following excerpts from a reminiscence she wrote last year. Published in *Trends in Biochemical Sciences*, a journal of the International Union of Biochemistry, the article is entitled "How I Became a Harvard Person."

"Having graduated from college during the depression, I lacked the money to go on to graduate school, and gladly accepted a job as technologist in the serology laboratory of the bacteriology department of a large medical center. I had a vague thought that the job might lead to a career in medical bacteriology. Anyway, the working conditions and salary were good, and the woman who was to be my supervisor and sole companion seemed amiable. Best of all, the affiliation with a large medical school promised stimulating contacts . . . ."

"The job consisted of distributing measured amounts of several solutions into rows of identical-looking test tubes, then incubating them and recording the formation of a precipitate. Today such tasks are largely automated; at that time I was the automaton . . . ."

"The mindlessness of the work had become intolerable, and the thought of graduate school irresistible. I saved my money, applied to the bacteriology departments of several medical schools, and at the beginning of the next year, I entered Harvard, or rather Radcliffe, since Harvard in those days did not admit women.

Harvard Medical School was an exciting new world—of course almost exclusively male. I was told that it would never admit women, because years before it had accepted a large sum of money for the Anatomy Department from a donor who stipulated that women never be allowed to enter it. Unthinkable though it now seems, we few women students accepted this pronouncement without protest . . . ."

"During the three years I worked towards my MA degree (from Radcliffe)

I came in contact with some of the most brilliant minds in medical science—and some of the most chauvinistic; some of the most urbane—and the most provincial. Their one point of agreement was on the almost divine importance of Harvard! . . .

"I don't know how they managed to thwart the misogynous donor of the Anatomy Department, but in 1945 Harvard finally admitted women—one of the last large universities in the US to do so. Yale, for example, had already capitulated by 1929. Years later, at the University of Texas, I undertook to write a play for an anniversary celebration and I learned that many western medical schools had admitted women from the start. Texas had done so in 1893. I wrote a skit, in which women medical students sang, 'The back of my hand to Harvard, and I don't even care for Yale. I'll be a doctor here at Texas, even though I am female.'

"In presenting my academic credentials, I always used to say that my MA degree was from Radcliffe, but some years ago, I received a letter from the University administration informing me that I could now say my degree was from Harvard. If this suggests a bit of 'chuzpeh,' you must remember that Harvard men would never recognize that quality in themselves; and if they ever recognized it in others they would call it 'hubris.' Anyway retroactively, I became a Harvard person!"

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#### THE BARNARD COLLEGE CLUB of New York, Inc.

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# The Multidimensional Psychiatrist Person

by Ann Ruth Turkel '47

*Reprinted with permission from the NYSDB Bulletin.*

Women in psychiatry have always seen themselves as equal to their male colleagues. About five years ago, I heard a female psychiatrist say that any woman in this field who said she had never experienced discrimination was walking around with blinders on. As a multidimensional woman, comfortable in my roles as therapist, wife and mother, I vigorously disputed her statement. Who are more enlightened than psychiatrists? But the increasing awareness of the feminist movement finally reached me and I, too, opened my eyes and began to view my professional relationships differently.

The changes in my attitude toward my own experiences have helped me to understand my patients better as they, too, experience sexism. Yet I have a new appreciation of how difficult it is to alter one's attitudes, let alone one's behavior. For example, I attended a psychiatric meeting last year at which a male analyst and his female colleague were offering a relaxation therapy demonstration. When my husband and I entered the conference room, the male analyst politely informed us that he did not allow couples to attend together and asked me to leave. Ever attuned to the need of women in medicine to be compliant and know their place, I obediently left. A few years ago, however, I would not even have noticed anything amiss.

All medical students have to develop identities as physicians but the women have the additional task of defining themselves in a predominantly masculine field. I try to imagine myself in today's medical school class in which twenty-two per cent are women. My class had three women at the onset. Much of my difficulty in integrating my feminity and my professionalism would have been minimized had I had more role models to emulate. But the faculty, like the student body, had few women and none who ever thought of counseling us. My own attitude used to be that

this was a private, personal struggle and so I never discussed my identity problems until I became a member of a study group of women analysts.

During my training, I became aware of the different ways women students adapted to handling inappropriate reactions to them. Some became overly feminine, helpless and seductive. Others denied their femininity and appeared very masculine. During my first two years, I experienced much abrasiveness and much teasing from my classmates. They often dwelled on the "fact" that I had taken the place of a male student. As time passed and I remained, while a goodly number of the men failed or left, this talk abated and I began to feel accepted. My social life was busy and I enjoyed being one of the few women in this male environment. The price I paid for this, however, was that women who did not have careers resented me because I had more interests to share with the men. In social gatherings, I was often the focus of a group otherwise exclusively male. I pretended not to notice the hostility of the excluded women.

The clinical years were much more rewarding. I was comfortable in the role of caretaker and I found that patients viewed me as a woman with whom they could regress as with a mother figure, thus less threatening than a male extern. However, I could never succumb to the temptation to be unprepared or invisible for classes as the professors invariably called upon me.

The greatest compliment I received was when an instructor or peer would call me as good as a man, for really working harder. I did my internship in a hospital which had the unheard of distinction of having 2.5 per cent of its house staff women. One of the directors stated that this was quite deliberate, for they knew how much we needed to prove ourselves. It is amusing now but we were angry then, when despite our numbers and positions of responsibility, we found ourselves overprotected by the hospital administrators. The male

interns and residents could have women visitors at any time but we, even those with husbands, were denied the right to receive them at all.

In my early years in psychiatry, I zealously protected myself from the scurrilous epithet my colleagues frequently used about a competent woman: "a castrating female." I had managed to overcome society's limitations on female potential yet I had unfortunately internalized its devaluation of women as competent persons. I expected and received criticism and rejection from non-professional women, perhaps as a projection of my own critical attitude toward them and as punishment for becoming not only different but admired by their spouses for my proficiency in many areas, including homemaking. The same intensity and strivings which I had applied to medicine were devoted to domesticity. It was necessary to be super-wife, super-mother as well as psychiatrist and psychoanalyst.

My professional career has been productive and fulfilling. Yet I realize it has been hampered not just by male chauvinist colleagues but also by my own adaptations to them, which have limited my freedom of expression and behavior. Anxiety is still experienced in situations where there is open competition with men. There is the ever-present danger of confusing assertion with aggression.

Our society is struggling with many changes in male-female relationships. Women are different from men—but equal to them. As psychiatrists, we have a duty to assist both sexes in understanding the principle of equality of the sexes.

*Ann Ruth Turkel is a supervising analyst at the William Alanson White Institute of Psychiatry, Psychoanalysis, and Psychology, a fellow of the American Academy of Psychoanalysis, an associate in clinical psychiatry at Columbia University, and an associate editor of the NYSDB Bulletin. She is married to a psychiatrist and has one daughter of 13.*

# Vitae III

## MEDICINE AND MATERNITY

*Marjorie Rosenblum(Scandizzo) '61  
Downstate Medical College '69  
Pediatrics*

Marjorie Rosenblum's experiences in training illustrate the inconsistent and confusing attitudes women physicians must live with. She had begun a pediatrics internship at Los Angeles Children's Hospital when she married a fellow Downstate graduate who was interning in New York. Though she gave the director 11 months' notice of her plans to return to New York after fulfilling her one-year contract, he felt she was not meeting her obligations—to her mind, a clearly anti-female-physicians attitude.

Shortly after being accepted for a pediatric residency at Bellevue, she discovered she was pregnant. Though she fully expected her contract to be nullified, the program director's reply to her trepidant letter began, "Congratulations . . ." She was cheerfully granted a month's maternity leave with pay for both the children she bore during her three-year residency there.

Yet when the same situation developed during her present tenure with Permanente Medical Group in San Jose, CA, the request for leave caused a mild hassle (was she pregnant when hired?)—and only after Dr. Rosenblum raised the issue of "discrimination" was she granted a month's leave.

The Scandizzos' Army experience was even more irrational. In 1973 Dr. Rosenblum joined the Army with her husband John, "who by virtue of the Berry Plan was obligated to two years of military service. We came to Fort Ord, both as majors in the Army Medical Corps. I worked five days a week and every third night and third weekend day. We received no special considerations (we had been promised day care) and found conditions *not* suited to the raising of two children with both parents working. Family life

suffered—I complained—I was offered a hardship discharge after a total of five months. The medical corps was very anti-female because they had met so few female physicians and because they had obsolete rules which could not be compromised. I worked the next year and a half at Fort Ord as a civilian pediatrician, without a uniform, 9 to 5, Monday thru Friday, at *double pay*. Who needed the GI benefits!"

Since 1975 the couple has worked at Permanente, and Dr. Rosenblum is also involved with the School Advisory Committee, though night conferences are difficult for a working mother. Finding good baby sitters remains their major problem.

## AN INTREPID SURVIVOR

*Constance Friess (Cooper) '28  
Cornell Medical College '32  
General Medicine*

Dr. Friess' career has been carried on in the face of many family and health difficulties. After marrying a young surgeon the year she completed her medical training, she began a psychiatric internship at Johns Hopkins, but was forced to drop out because of tuberculosis. After her recovery, she had two children early in World War II, and her husband was stationed at a hospital in England. "Those were difficult years for me," Dr. Friess writes, "and ultimately led to my divorce in 1961. My life was a three-ring circus with patients, children and husband competing for my time."

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**. . . I have loved the practice of medicine and think it is one of the greatest privileges anyone could be granted . . .**

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She carried on a large and busy practice and taught at Cornell Medical School, where she is an associate professor of clinical medicine, until 1971, when bowel cancer dictated a curtailment of

activity. Since giving up her practice, Dr. Friess has devoted herself to care of the elderly in their homes, in her New York neighborhood, and to treating local adolescents. She has recently survived a mastectomy and is still undaunted. "I have been somewhat busier than I would wish but I have loved the practice of medicine and think it one of the greatest privileges anyone could be granted."



## MANY CHALLENGES MET: A Doctor Tells the Inside Story

*Anne Hendon Bernstein '58  
Einstein College of Medicine '62  
Psychoanalytic medicine*

After graduating from Barnard in 1958, having been married for a year and a half, I studied medicine at the Albert Einstein College of Medicine of Yeshiva University in New York City. While I was a third-year student there, my first daughter, Julie, was born. I thought I'd "aimed" her for the holiday recess but she wasn't anxious to buck the winter weather and waited until January 28th to appear. I had to hide this pregnancy during my clinical clerkship on the Medical Service lest I be required to take a leave of absence. Just prior to her birth, I was a clerk on the Obstetrics and Gynecology Service where there were no "on call" rooms for women. I therefore slept in one of the labor rooms. Imagine my indignation when I awakened one night in time to hear the chief resident say to his night house staff, in reference to all the ladies, myself included, in the labor suite, "Don't worry, we'll give them pitocin (a drug to induce delivery) and we'll be in bed by midnight."

I had been scheduled to deliver my baby in a private hospital. One day a week later when it was apparent that I'd be snowed in at the city hospital while on duty, I called my husband in a panic and

said, "What will I do if I go into labor?" He gently reminded me that, after all, I was in a hospital, and he guessed I'd manage.

Securely stitched up, four days after Julie's birth, I returned to my rotation on the Neurology Service so as not to have to make up this rotation over the summer. My attending physician's greeting was, "Well, welcome back Mrs. Bernstein; try not to look as if you were walking on eggs." Finishing school while Julie was a baby was easy because I had the baby nurse of my own infancy to look after her. Besides my husband adored her and

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**. . . We'd have perished sooner than ask our male colleagues . . . for any help beyond the barest call of duty . . .**

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took her everywhere with him, often bringing her to dinner the nights and weekends I was on duty.

When I took a Pediatric Internship at the Bronx Municipal Hospital Center, I was one of three female pregnant interns. The staff was chagrined. The best defense against having to do our work for us, and fill in during the absences they imagined we'd have, was a total offense. They put the three of us together on one ward, effectively declaring war. We met the challenge; we did for each other and helped each other. We took admissions out of strict turn and according to our estimate of the best distribution of work load. We'd have perished sooner than ask our male colleagues, even those residents assigned to oversee us, for any help beyond the barest call of duty. We became excellent at procedures and ran such an efficient operation that the men came to us, tails between their legs, asking our help and counsel. After the first three months, we had proved ourselves and it was all downhill.

Neither did Laura decide to oblige me by being born during the vacation I'd planned between internship and residency. So I arrived at my residency in Psychiatry at Mount Sinai Hospital looking like "any minute." Fortunately, that residency started with a month of almost purely didactic work so I could take a few days off to deliver Laura knowing that my col-

leagues would take notes and get the reading assignments for me.

One of the most frightening experiences in my life as a physician occurred not in chaotic emergency rooms of large city hospitals where I had trained, but in the nursery of the ward where Laura and I spent the post-delivery period. The night she was born, I awakened to go to the bathroom some distance down the hall. I was alerted by a slapping sound and peered into the newborn nursery to see an aide holding a limp and blue infant upside down and trying to get it breathing. I ran, frantically reaching into my robe for my stethoscope and a length of suction tubing as if I had been in uniform. Horror of horrors, there was no suction equipment in the nursery either! I sucked the mucous out of the infant's mouth with my own, gave it closed chest massage, and by the time the cardiac arrest team—which I had yelled for the nurse to summon—arrived, the baby was pink and breathing. Every physician's nightmare is being called to an emergency with no equipment or help at hand. The next morning I wandered into the lounge to observe the session for new mothers on feeding, diapering and bathing babies. Unknown to me, the whole ward had heard the story of the night before. All the new mothers stood up and began to applaud and this super doctor, now mother of two, dissolved in tears.

The staff of the Mount Sinai Department of Psychiatry was most supportive of me in my roles of physician, wife and mother. Though no special concessions were made, I could often volunteer to work Saturday nights for the men who wished to be free to date, in exchange for whole weekend days when I preferred to be with my family. When some doubt arose in my mind about accepting the chief residency, I was assured of everyone's help and support. My husband, a biomedical engineer who had stood solidly behind me, insisted that I give it a try. He seemed to manage as easily in my absence with two little girls as with one.

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**. . . Every physician's nightmare is being called to an emergency with no equipment or help at hand . . .**

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. . . In June 1966 I entered the Woman's Medical College (now The Medical College) of Pennsylvania . . . While in medical school and during my training, I never experienced negative feelings towards me about women in medicine. Much of this, I believe, is related to the fact that I attended a woman's medical college, where everyone was equal, where competition was kept minimal but yet standards were high, and where it was shown every day that women, femininity, medicine, careers, husbands, and children can all exist happily and healthily in the same household. The college no longer exists as a woman's medical college. I consider myself quite fortunate to have been one of the women in medicine to have experienced the philosophy and teachings of the college, as these have influenced many of my ideas and attitudes about my role as a woman in medicine. . .

*—Laura Inselman (Guy) '66*

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At the end of my residency, I was pregnant with my third child. I had planned a combination part-time private practice, part-time teaching, and psychoanalytic training at the Columbia University Clinic for Psychoanalytic Training and Research. My son Jeff, born in 1966, seemed to fit into the busy pattern of our lives. Upon graduation from the Psychoanalytic Clinic, I prepared for my specialty boards in psychiatry. Five weeks before I was to take them, while the girls were at camp and my husband, Jeff and I were vacationing on Long Island, tragedy struck, in the form of a beach umbrella thrust deep into my chest by a strong gust of wind. Extensive surgery put humpty dumpty together again. The boards for which I

had prepared for so many months, as well as the faculty position awaiting me at the Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons, compelled my recovery. My major loss was the fourth child I had planned on having to celebrate passing the boards.

My schedule in the last seven years has been: half a day in full-time private practice in Manhattan, at home with children when they return from school, and evenings seeing patients in the office attached to our home. I have published several papers, am a member of many professional associations—most notably, the American Psychoanalytic Association—and am editor of the Bulletin of the NY Association for Psychoanalytic Medicine. In addition, I teach medical students at P & S, supervise residents at Psychiatric Institute and teach candidates at the Psychoanalytic Clinic where I also serve on two faculty committees. During the last two years, I have offered an intersession internship to Barnard pre-medical students.

Julie, now 16, is first in her high school class and will attend college this September. Her major interest is in science. Laura, 13, will enter high school in the fall, and Jeff, now 10, is in the fifth grade. My husband's current interest is in establishing the values of tight control of blood sugar in Diabetes Mellitus. He is engaged in research in this area in addition to serving as the vice president of a small public corporation. We are also the parents of three dogs, one wolf and a cat. And, oh yes, after some additional surgery on my chest, I am now expecting our fourth child.

As I look back on my Barnard days now, I have several very keen memories. When President McIntosh addressed a meeting of 75 freshmen pre-med students, she told us medicine was not just good grades in science, and recommended we all try some hospital volunteer work. My experience in doing this firmly cemented my determination to be a physician.

The day I appeared as a sophomore in my General Chemistry class, wearing an engagement ring, the elderly and stately professor announced aloud that it was clear that I couldn't be serious about medicine and that she, as chairman of the pre-medical committee, would see that I was not recommended for medical school. The following year, my Organic Chemistry professor was impressed that I took the midterm upon return from my honey-

moon and did exceedingly well. With her help, and the inspired support of my major advisor, I was recommended. I am very grateful that despite raised eyebrows I was allowed to concentrate heavily in languages, art and sociology, skipping the "required" mathematics, qualitative and quantitative chemistry. The medical schools selected me anyway. I learned later what I needed of these subjects. My liberal arts background is still a source of joy and pleasure to me. . .

## AN MD AT FORTY

*Louise Despert '28*  
*NYU Medical School '32*  
*Child psychiatry*

Daughter of an architect at Versailles, Louise Despert lost her mother, her fiance and a brother-in-law within a month in the first year of World War I. During nursing service at an evacuation center in Rouen, she came to know American Red Cross workers, and after the war came to America for several years. Torn between interest in art and medicine, she first returned to Paris to study painting and sculpture, then determined to qualify for medical school and came to Barnard as a pre-med student. She was 40 when she earned her MD, one of three women graduating.

The emotional problems of children have been her absorbing interest. She taught psychiatry at Cornell Medical School for 23 years, retiring in 1960 as associate professor and associate attending at NY Hospital. She has published more than 50 articles and books on child psychiatry, the latest being "The Inner Voices of Children" in 1975. Retirement, writes Dr. Despert, "does not mean the end of medical activity." She continued in medical practice and spent summers in an intense program of lectures through Europe

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. . . Retirement does not mean the end of medical activity . . .

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and in South America. Art remains an absorbing interest, and her most recent publication is "The Satirical Drawings of Doctor Despert."

## THE COST OF DISCRIMINATION

*Harriet Hanley '45*  
*NY Medical College '50*  
*Pediatrics*

I decided on pediatrics [writes Dr. Hanley] because it seemed appropriate for a woman. Back in those days I felt a conflict in being a woman in a man's role. I also was prejudiced against women doctors, as I believe almost everyone is, unless they have an exceptional upbringing, or until they overcome it intellectually.

Since completing residency I have been in private solo practice of pediatrics in South Bend, Indiana, a city, including outlying areas, of about 200,000 people. I was married in 1956 and divorced four years later, and had no children. I assumed all household responsibilities plus working full time. In those days, that's the way it was.

I have found discrimination against women doctors by other doctors, nurses, and patients. It was very slow building up a practice. For many years I made less than my nurse. Even now, with all the patients I can handle, I only make about \$18,000 a year. I also have a part-time job as medical advisor to the Council for the Retarded which pays \$11,000. In addition to the fact that pediatricians make less than any other specialty, I make less than most others because I am honest and conscientious beyond belief, which is how most doctors would like to practice medicine but can't afford it because they have a family. It costs money to give good service. I hire one nurse more than I really need, who spends almost full time with patient education.

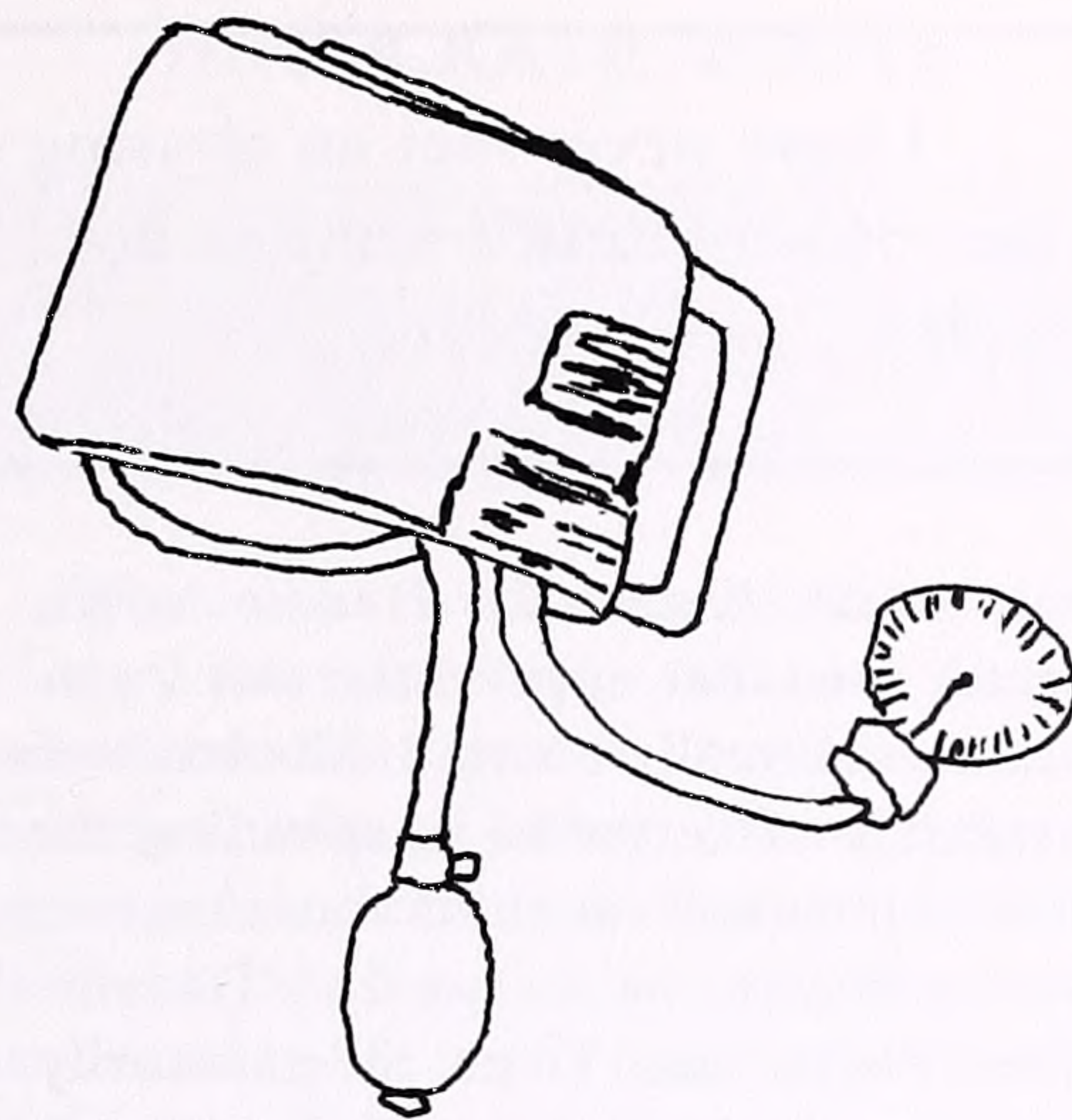
Once I am known to any one individual, I am accepted. But still, many patients come to me only as a second choice if they cannot get an appointment with a male pediatrician. Also, many doctors refer patients to me only as



second choice. One pediatrician in California referring a patient moving to this area, copied names from the Directory of the American Academy of Pediatrics and included every man in the list and omitted mine. I saw this list when the mother brought her child to me on referral from another patient. I've had nurses question an order when it happens they have never seen a man write a similar order. I've had residents refuse to take me at my word. I used to prove my point by documenting it in the literature, carrying texts and journals to the hospital. I don't do that any more. When I was hired for my present part-time position with the Council for the Retarded it was to replace a male pediatrician who was moving and whose qualifications were the same as mine. He was being paid \$10,000 a year. They initially offered me \$7,000. With some pressure from the man who was leaving and resistance on my part, they finally gave me equal pay. Even compliments are left handed. "I'd like to introduce you to Dr. Hanley. She's an attribute to her sex"—good-even-if-she-is-a-woman type remarks.

... Even though medicine is sometimes ... exhausting and carries overwhelming responsibility, it ... is so satisfying that I cannot imagine ever wanting to do anything else ...

If I were starting again, I would still make the same choice. When women college students ask my advice about going into medicine, I always recommend it enthusiastically. Even though it is sometimes mentally and physically exhausting and carries overwhelming responsibility, it never lacks interest or challenge, and is so satisfying that I cannot imagine ever wanting to do anything else.



## TWO GENERATIONS

*Julia Lichtenstein (Schwarzberg) '19*  
*Columbia P & S '23*  
*Internal medicine, emphasizing*  
*pulmonary and cardiac problems*

*Jane Schwarzberg Ferber '57*  
*Columbia P & S '61*  
*Psychiatry*

Dr. Julia Lichtenstein, past president of the Women's Medical Association of New York City, formerly on the staff at P & S, Bellevue, the Vanderbilt Clinic and elsewhere, started quite a medical trend in her family. Her daughter Jane followed in her career footsteps. A niece and a grandniece are also MD's. Another niece "has had an active career in chemistry ... and her daughter ... earned her PhD in genetics ... and married a British surgeon."

Dr. Lichtenstein is still in practice at the Union Health Center operated by the Int'l Ladies Garment Workers Union. She writes of her private practice, "My patients came from all walks of life in the city and I was afforded the opportunity to observe and share in the many sides of life in New York, the city to which I am deeply devoted.

"When I entered medical school the first-year class had women students amounting to 10% of the total. Now this figure is up to 35%; this is a good trend. It should be meaningful and valuable for our country, the profession and for women everywhere."

Jane Ferber, after interning in pediatrics, did a residence in psychiatry at Einstein/Bronx Municipal Hospital, and was a fellow in psychiatry at Montefiore during 1966-1969. Since that time she has worked in the field of family therapy and crisis intervention, as well as doing research in non-verbal communication and kinesics, and later in alcohol abuse and schizophrenia.

Now chief of service of the Sound Shore District Community Mental Health Service of Harlem Valley Psychiatric Center in Westchester, she also serves as assistant clinical professor of psychiatry at Einstein College of Medicine. Married to an MD and the mother of a son and daughter, 13 and 10, Jane Ferber has clearly taken as a role model the mother who, she says, "remains an inspiration of what a doctor should be."

## TIME OUT FOR MOTHERHOOD

*Betty Teller Werksman '59*  
*Northwestern U Medical School '67*  
*Family practice*

Betty Werksman interrupted her medical study for three years while her children were very young. She writes: "Jerry and I were married while I was still in college, and he had just graduated from Columbia in 1957. He then went to Columbia Law School ...

"Somehow ... I managed to graduate from Barnard on time and even finished a year at Einstein Medical College. But two little ones and one on the way proved too much for my energies ... I took a leave of absence and in the meantime we moved to Chicago ..."

When her youngest child was four, Betty Werksman entered the second-year class at Northwestern University Medical School. "I then sailed through, being very grateful for healthy, happy children and a loyal fan—my husband. I graduated in 1967, interned and then immediately took positions as a Doctor in clinics, and then in Northwestern University Health Center. I was biding my time until the children were old enough to accept the irregular, demanding life of a family physician.

"In 1972 I started a Family Practice in a neighboring suburb and have been getting busier and busier. My schedule is full and demanding, but most rewarding. My family life has been exceptionally satisfying, and all the sacrifices and compromises I feel I made for the children's health and welfare have been well worth it.

## CHAMPION OF ABUSED CHILDREN

*Hendrika Bestebreurtje Cantwell '44  
U of Rochester Medical School '49  
Pediatrics*

Our news of Hendrika Cantwell came from her lawyer husband, who wrote us because "Hennie is a modest type," and obviously because of his pride in her contributions in the area of child abuse. His letter details her training in Rochester and at the Buffalo Children's Hospital, and their move to Denver, where their three children were born. Until 1966 she concentrated on her family, though she passed her state boards and practised part time as a school physician and in well-baby clinics.

"From 1966 to 1975 she worked full time in 'Project Child,' a program in Denver which had as its purpose pediatric care for indigent patients, (centered in) Children's Hospital in Denver . . . . During that time she became an associate professor of clinical medicine at the University of Colorado School of Medicine . . . .

"In 1975 she became the first full-time pediatrician for the Denver Department of Social Services, a job that had never existed. The job originated as a result of an investigation of the handling of child abuse in the Denver area by a 'select committee' . . . on which she served . . . but it went unfilled for more

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. . . Too few people realize that child abuse is at the root of very violent crimes . . .

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. . . I have never met an abusing parent who didn't want to do well by their children . . .

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than a year. Eventually Hennie 'volunteered' for what apparently was a job that no one really wanted. She has been extremely effective in it, spending the bulk of her time on child abuse matters. She currently serves on the Denver Child Protection Team, a statutorily constituted group with the responsibility of investigating child abuse complaints under Colorado's law, and on the Board of the Denver Chapter of Parents Anonymous, a group . . . with the purpose of helping abusing parents.

"She has lectured extensively on the subject to civic and professional groups . . . (and) is frequently in the local press and television . . . ."

In a recent interview in the Rocky Mountain News, Dr. Cantwell talked about her views and the Parent Aide program of volunteers started a year ago. "Too few people realize," she said, "that child abuse is at the root of very violent crimes. It has become a major childhood illness, and its victims are going to be very expensive the rest of their lives . . . .

"More money and time needs to be devoted to break the victim-abuser-victim cycle through which the children of abusing parents in turn grow into adults who may abuse their own children. A study was done of 90 prisoners on death row in Michigan and Texas and it was discovered that every one of these people had been abused as a child . . . .

"We are groping for different treatment modalities—all of which have their place—and looking to see what works. We do know that abusing parents need good-parent role models. I have never met an abusing parent who didn't want to or intend to do well by their children. Since a social worker may have a threatening quality, it is felt that volunteer parent aides 'may be able to do some parenting and be there in time of crisis.' "

Dr. Cantwell emphasized that "what we have to teach young women is that not everyone is able to be a good parent, and if they are unable to care for their children, they should relinquish them." Her own ability to combine career and

family concerns must make her a superlative role model. William Cantwell gives her highest marks, writing:

"Hennie's solution for this very difficult problem was to concentrate all of her attention on her children at the time that she felt they needed it most. She gradually phased into a more active career as her children grew up . . . by locating wonderful full-time help . . . . All the while that she has been pursuing a medical career which has become increasingly more demanding, she was also an extremely supportive wife to a very busy lawyer . . . . I think she was always certain that 'there would be time' and never allowed the priorities which she established for herself to become confused."

## MAKING IT IN SURGERY

*Nella Shapiro '68  
Einstein College of Medicine '72  
Surgery*

"As the first female chief resident and the only female attending surgeon in the Montefiore-Einstein-Jacobi-North Central Bronx complex, there have been problems in gaining acceptance in an all-male field. But now after four and a half years, the problems related to my being a woman are more irritating than anything else."

Dr. Shapiro was originally interested in an ear, nose and throat specialty when, during the prerequisite surgical internship, "I realized that I loved general surgery and so I stayed and completed my training as a surgeon." She was the first female to finish the residency program under the current chief of surgery at Montefiore Hospital.

"Barnard has my gratitude for insisting on a well-rounded education," she says.

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. . . I have the background to enjoy things outside of medicine . . . because as an undergraduate I was required to attain some knowledge of the humanities . . .

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"I feel I have the background to enjoy things outside of medicine partially because as an undergraduate I was required to attain some knowledge of the humanities."

## BUSY OCTOGENARIAN

*Dorothea Curnow '17*  
*Columbia P & S '21*  
*General Medicine*

Dorothea Curnow is the last surviving member of the outstanding group of 1917 graduates who opened the doors of P & S to women students. Now retired from the staff of the Health Service at Oklahoma State University in Stillwater, she finds she's busier than ever.

When Dr. Curnow finished her internship in Newark, she luckily inherited the Brooklyn practice of an old friend, and later in the decade became Chief of a new Allergy Clinic at Brooklyn Hospital. During the depression of the '30s, the Bureau of Charities asked her to set up a Birth Control Clinic for poor married women who were having too many children—a bold move, since Margaret Sanger had been taken to court for opening such centers in New York only a few years earlier.

In those days birth control consisted of mechanical protection and antiseptic jellies, Dr. Curnow recalled in an interview for a Stillwater paper. She reminisced about the days "when all doctors carried a little black bag, made house calls and night calls, delivered all babies at home, charged \$2 for an office call and never more than \$3 for a house call." Even those modest fees were often beyond the means of indigent patients, who sought to pay with any service or possession they could manage—from hand-knitted afghans to heirloom silverware. "Those were the days, too, when doctors really cared about their patients." Dr. Curnow feels there's a different attitude now among some doctors.

After three busy decades in Brooklyn, Dr. Curnow, feeling the call of "the Big Sky Country," answered an ad and took a post at the then A & M Infirmary in Stillwater—a move that turned into a lifetime commitment.

## HIPPOCRATIC ROOTS

*Gloria Marmar Warner '52*  
*NYU Medical School '59*  
*Psychiatry, psychoanalysis*

"Since age two I wanted to be a doctor," writes Gloria Warner, and indeed her life has been built around medicine, with a father, a husband, a father-in-law and a mother-in-law in the field. One bonus is a supportive husband and a life style that "replicates his (and her) early life."

Dr. Warner had to take a two-year leave during medical school when her husband was called into military service and sent to Texas, but she used the time to have the first of her four children. Reentering, she graduated with several prizes, the top-ranking woman in her class. She trained in medicine, surgery, and gastroenterology (her husband's specialty) and did part-time general practice before starting a psychiatric residency at Mt. Sinai Hospital in 1963.



During the five years after her training, she worked there as staff psychiatrist and rose through the academic ranks to become assistant clinical professor at the medical school; then trained as a psychoanalyst. She now has a full-time psychoanalytic practice, is clinical assistant professor of psychiatry at Cornell Medical College-New York Hospital and at the Payne Whitney Clinic. She is also involved in a variety of research and has published a number of papers.

Though she has amply proved that family and professional life can be successfully coordinated, Gloria Warner is well aware of the difficulties involved, "the same problems any full-time working mother . . . experiences." One has to learn to "cope with multiple roles" and handle crises as quickly and as well as possible. "You have to work hard,

have a helping husband, and take time off when necessary but keep it to a minimum. You must be prepared to pay for expert household help," without which, she says, "it cannot be done."

She is glad to see, as a medical school teacher, "an evolution towards more acceptance of women and more understanding by the males of their split roles of mothering and doctoring." In her school days, when there were perhaps six women in a class of 140, no such allowances were made. But now, with 20-40% women in a class, a happier period of more comradeship and equal opportunity is setting in, Dr. Warner believes.

## JUGGLING MANY ROLES

*Audrey Cox King '47*  
*SUNY Downstate '51*  
*Pediatrics*

Audrey King juggles medical, family and community responsibilities and writes, "Life is never dull and if the kids are ever quiet our five cats take up the slack. Generally I work 20 hours a week on medical matters . . ."

Concerned with mental retardation, learning disabilities and neurology, Dr. King is a pediatric consultant with the Bureau of Crippled Children in Richmond, VA. In addition she is a clinical instructor in pediatrics at the Medical College of VA.

Married to a radiologist, and the mother of three energetic children—a daughter of 20, and two boys of 17 and 13—Audrey King's annual Christmas letters paint a picture of "tumultuous" and happy family living filled with sailing, skiing, camping, and frequent travel. Medicine may not take a back seat in the King life style, but obviously neither do family pursuits.

The biggest problem (not unusual nowadays) is lack of help, Audrey King complains. "Haven't had a maid for one and a half years . . . Have been jumping from crisis to crisis." Somehow, though, she found time this year to serve as Circle Chairman for her church. An expert juggler, obviously.

## AN IDEALIST IN HER SEVENTIES

*Isabel M. London '22  
Cornell Medical Center '28  
Peripheral vascular diseases &  
gerontology*

"I've been lucky that I've always managed to be able to give time to people. But this is dying out today in medicine. Doctors' attitudes are changing. I'm the way I am because I'm old . . . I like having my office in my home. I hate these new doctors' offices that look like business offices. It makes a practice look like a business and it should be so much more."

Thus does Dr. London, still engaged in full practice in her seventies and still youthfully idealistic, look upon the

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**. . . Doctors are going to be forced to take notice of this field (gerontology) more and more . . .**

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changing medical world. However, she is not without alternatives. As medical director of the Home Care Program at Middlesex Hospital in New Jersey, Dr. London has devised methods for the care of patients who have come home from the hospital but still require medical attention. "It's a very exciting concept and it should be expanded all over the country," she says. "More people could be cared for, it's less costly than a long hospital stay and certainly less unpleasant for the individual patient."

Still working as a specialist in circulatory problems at three hospitals, Dr. London also has turned to gerontology. She is medical director at two nursing homes and says, "Doctors are going to be forced to take notice of this field more and more . . . . In other societies (the elderly) are respected for their experience. But not here. I would like to see the whole aspect of medicine turn in that direction."

Dr. London's father was Meyer London, former U. S. Congressman and

# The Milbank Chair New Horizons in Health Sciences

by Suzanne Wiedel Pace '66

Nicholas Rango, M. D., has been appointed as Barnard's first Milbank Professor of Health and Society. The new professorship was endowed by the Milbank Memorial Fund and is named for Samuel R. Milbank, the treasurer of the College's Board of Trustees.

A sociologist as well as a physician, Dr. Rango will establish a program for upperclassmen wishing to enrich their understanding of the health sciences. Classes are to begin in the fall of 1978.

The new program will interweave the subject matter and the intellectual methods of bio-medical and social sciences. The curriculum will include two lines of courses on human aging and public health. Interdisciplinary offerings from the departments of anthropology, history, philosophy, economics and sociology are anticipated. In addition, selected topics such as medical themes in world literature and psychoanalytical theory will be considered.

There will also be an annual series of Milbank Lectures which will focus on major individual issues affecting both medicine and society.

"I hope to set up a program in which the dialogue is not restricted by formal academic barriers; I am a generalist rather than a specialist, an integrationist rather than a segregationist," Dr. Rango said recently.

Born in Youngstown, Ohio, 33 years ago, Dr. Rango graduated from the Northwestern University Medical School in 1970 and completed his internship and residency at the Cook County Hospital in Chicago. He is currently serving as a Robert Woods Johnson Clinical Fellow in the department of internal medicine at Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center while studying for a PhD in Columbia University's sociology department, where he is working closely with University Professor Robert K. Merton.

Dr. Rango, who has been active in numerous medical organizations, was president of the Cook County Hospital's Residents and Interns Association in 1972-73. In that capacity he appeared before a Senate sub-committee on health, chaired by Senator Edward M. Kennedy, and gave his views about the role of public hospitals.

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## WHITE HOUSE FELLOWSHIPS

The fourteenth nationwide competition for White House Fellowships has been announced. It offers a year of first-hand high-level employment in the federal government, as special assistants to the vice president, cabinet secretaries, and principal members of the White House staff. The Fellows also participate in an extensive seminar program of off-the-

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trade union leader, who fostered the idealistic atmosphere in which she was raised. She recalls, "In those days it was a time of innocence and hope. So different from today. . . . Neither of my parents was interested in making money. Both felt that the main thing was to do the best they could for those who had less."

record sessions with top government and private sector leaders, journalists, scholars and foreign officials.

There is no occupational restriction. Fellows have included scholars, engineers, corporate employees, doctors, architects, local public officials, lawyers, oceanographers, a policeman and a symphony conductor. Proven leadership, intellectual and professional ability, high motivation, and a commitment to community and nation are the broad criteria employed in the selection process.

Application materials and additional information may be obtained from The President's Commission on White House Fellowships, Washington, D. C. 20415 or by calling 202-653-6263. Requests for applications must be postmarked no later than November 15, 1977.

# Coordinator's Journal

## Midwifing a Special Issue on Medicine

Once upon a time in 1974, Editor Nora Percival is lunching with History Professor Annette Kar Baxter, who happens to mention (in some connection, then germane but since forgotten) the outstanding record Barnard's alumnae doctors have achieved—a subject Nora had also considered.

During 1976, certain research comes to light suggesting that an unusually high percentage of American women physicians are Barnard alumnae. No one's surprised. Nora's classmate Clementene Walker Wheeler happens to mention a story she did for the alumnae magazine in 1955 on "Barnard Women in White" . . .

The theme is discussed briefly by the editorial board in June of 1976, and by October a tentative table of contents is emerging. (Shari Lewis, Margaret Zweig, Betty Binns, Terry Weeks, and Joyce Keifetz volunteer ideas and time; Joan McCulloch volunteers to do a story.)

Lots of synergy on the board, but as usual no extra money in the budget. Can we find interns to help with the research? (Two, Devora Steinmetz '80 and Margaret O'Connell '78 are eventually recruited.) Helen McIntyre, attending *ex officio*, suggests we petition the alumnae Board of Directors for extra funds. Great idea. Deborah Reich says she'll serve as coordinator.

Nora, Deborah, and Daniel Neal (editorial assistant) begin drafting a suitable document. This group ("the Triumvirate," Daniel calls it) produces a fourteen-page proposal . . . which gets the Board's okay.

Nora's fleshing out her vision of the end result; the Triumvirate is working on data collection. Our notice in the maga-

zine begins to bring in responses . . . and six letters are on hand in time for the February meeting of the editorial board. Progress reports. The table of contents is reviewed again. (Nora already has a clear picture of what she wants this issue to be: the rest are going on blind faith.)

By April, a good working table of contents is ready. Margaret agrees to analyze and write up the survey results. Questionnaires are mailed out. Letters are still arriving in response to the announcement in the winter issue.

During the spring, Daniel and student helpers Janice Standley '78, Rose Bu '79 and Sally Norris '80 are kept busy processing a mounting tide of responses. (More like a tidal wave; we've created a monster.) Julie Marsteller, college archivist, is helping with the research. A host of features are in progress. We attack the biographical sketches, the list of which already numbers thirty and is still growing. Material's fantastic—exceptional—outstanding! (Gradually, job and family commitments are reclaiming our volunteers; who will write all the Vitae? Help!)

Dilemma: what to do with the large amount of material on medical alumnae who are *not* MD's? This remains a thorny question right to the end . . . when it becomes obvious that there simply isn't going to be enough space. They need their own special issue.

A working weekend at Nora's house in Connecticut, reading through stacks of material from and about alumnae doctors; we paint Easter eggs; we read some more. Time out while Daniel (an accomplished cellist) plays for us. Nimrod the cat purrs in front of the fire; the dogs, dreaming, twitch gently.

The summer is a time of stresses and strains for everyone. We are buried, swamped, drowned in material. Metaphor fails us. Various people go out of town for vacations, for business trips, for the birth of a grandchild. Daniel is accepted as a master's candidate at the Eastman School of Music in Rochester for September. Nora announces her forthcoming

retirement as editor. An editorial board meeting in progress at Deborah's Greenwich Village apartment is rudely interrupted by the Blackout of 1977. There's no way to travel and almost everyone stays the night; there aren't enough beds; Daniel goodnaturedly sleeps on the floor.

Another working weekend in Connecticut. No end in sight. Write, rewrite, revise; time out for a quick swim. (At dusk, crickets chirp pre-med, pre-med, and the frogs croak edit, edit; birds sing medical specialties in the cool grey dawn.)

Deadline dates and finished articles begin to arrive (not always at the same time). Final layouts. Setting type.

Back in New York, Margaret leaves her job to hunt a better one. Daniel is packing. Everyone's exhausted. Deadlines pass, September arrives; we're still at it. Daniel leaves for Rochester. Stay with it, team; we're almost there. Just a little longer, everybody; we're *almost there* . . .

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Thanks go to all members of the editorial board who helped plan this issue, beginning in the spring of 1976; to Helen Pond McIntyre '48 for her encouragement; to the staff of the alumnae office for their generous cooperation, as always; to Dr. Katherine Falk '66, who checked the galleys for medical inaccuracies; to all the authors who contributed articles; and to Suzanne Wiedel Pace '66, our new editor, who came on board and quickly assumed responsibility for the next issue so that Nora could concentrate on finishing this one.

Extra special thanks go to each and every alumna who took the time and trouble to return a questionnaire or to write a letter; and to each of the following people, who together made this issue a reality: Annette Baxter, Rose Bu, Shari Lewis, Julie Marsteller, Joan McCulloch, Daniel Neal, Sally Norris, Margaret O'Connell, Nora and Jim Percival and family, Esther Rowland, Emma Stecher, Devora Steinmetz, Janice Standley, and Margaret Zweig.

—D. R.

## LETTERS

Letters, which will be excerpted as space requires, may be sent to "Barnard Alumnae," Barnard College, New York 10027. The deadlines for each issue are shown in the Class News section.

### *The Total Experience of Barnard*

To the Editor:

O. K., o. k., you've finally got me aroused enough to write to the editor myself. Usually, I just read the letters of others and add "me too" to their sentiments, but this time I feel compelled to actually add my own two cents' worth.

In response to both Helena Wellicz Temmer '43 and Robin Rudolph Friedheim '56 who questioned the existence of a women's school which is separate for the sake of being separate: I was a mathematics major, and I must acknowledge the contribution that Columbia University made to my education. In four years, I took only one semester course in 'pure' math at Barnard . . . The courses I needed for my major and the courses that I wanted to take for interest were given only through Columbia College or at University level. But the only interesting thing about them was the subject . . . The instructors were certainly no better than any I had had at Barnard, and the instructor-student interaction was nonexistent. The facilities were worse, and I distinctly remember my annoyance at being proctored and actually under surveillance during Columbia finals, in contrast to the atmosphere at Barnard where I could concentrate on the material, without being conscious of where my eyes were wandering.

But, even with all the courses I took at Columbia for my degree, it was Barnard's math department that made me what I am today: a computer scientist. When Columbia was afraid to spend an extra dime, and was in fact closing Fine Arts and other 'unnecessary' disciplines, Barnard hired an instructor to provide two semester courses of computer programming. When the available Columbia programming courses (one given through the Engineering School and one 'Computers

# EVENTS IN

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## NEW BOOKS

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Barbara Kauder Cohen '54, *Benny*, Lothrop, Lee and Shepard Co., 1977.

In another of her explorations in the problems of growing up, Ms. Cohen introduces Benny Rifkind, a 12-year-old who isn't particularly good at anything but baseball. The setting is Newark in 1939; Benny must work after school and on Saturdays in his father's store in lieu of spending time on the diamond, and the plot turns on winning his family's respect for his love of the sport.

Daisy Fornacca Kouzel '45, *The Cuckoo's Reward, El Premio del Cuco*, Doubleday, 1977.

Mayan Indian legend has it that the grey cuckoo was once an exotic multicolored bird whose plumage and singing made her the envy of the local fowl, and that only during a struggle between the god of rain and harvest (good guy) and the god of fire (bad guy) did she overcome her vanity and strive to help the flock. This folk tale is told in English and Spanish by Ms. Kouzel, and Earl Thollander has provided colorful illustrations.

Edith Harris Moore '27 and Burton Moore, *Ship and Shore Chef*, Bemor, 1974.

The Moores have lived for several years on the Yee Yang, a Chinese junk moored off the coast of Florida, and the experience of these former Connecticut Yankees cooking in the stir-fry manner in the junk's galley has created an interesting array of dishes.

Marietta Dunston Moskin '52, *Adam and the Wishing Charm*, Coward, McCann and Geoghegan, Inc., 1977.

In sailing days, South Street was the place for a boy like Adam to dream of going to sea. But Adam's father said it was hopeless for a boy who was lame to want to be a sailor. However, Adam's friend Titus knew how to help—with his African wishing charm. Illustrations by Joseph Scrofani highlight the excitement.

Suzanne Nalbantian '71, *The Symbol of the Soul from Holderlin to Yeats*, Columbia University Press, 1977.

This study in comparative literatures refers to the poetic texts of four—English,

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for Poets') were teaching students a specific programming language or two, my Barnard course taught me the basic principles of computer logic so I could learn to program. (An analogy would be to teach someone a foreign language by teaching them syntax only—they could construct sentences, but they would not be communicating effectively.) Those two Barnard courses changed my direc-

tion and shaped my professional life.

Even after saying all this, I haven't said enough yet. It was the small classes, it was the honor system, it was the sense of feeling welcome and sheltered while I was going through an 'identity crisis,' it was the sense of being special and yet knowing there were other young women like me, (at my high school, all the 'brainy' girls tried to hide it and never got really

# THE ARTS

French, German and American—to show how the metaphoric representation of the soul underwent a series of mutations in the course of the nineteenth century. At first closely related to the Platonic and Christian ideals, the soul image later went through successive phases from imperial identity to expressions of imperilled existence, to a sense of mortality and ultimately to a symbol of perishability and final loss. The dichotomy of body and spirit disappears, and the soul image survives, bereft of theological significance, as an expression of spiritual shipwreck.

Susan Kelz Sperling '64, *Poplollies and Bellibones: A Celebration of Lost Words*, Clarkson N. Potter, Inc., 1977.

In this humorous and unique study of unusual words, some obsolete, others designated as rare and dialect in various dictionaries, Ms. Sperling combines delicious lost words that deserved not to die with modern English in original stories, rounds, dialogues and poems. "Smellsmock," "liripoop," and "prickmedainty" reside within, with hundreds more waiting to be rediscovered and enjoyed.

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## THEATRE

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Rae Temkin Edelson '64, *Becoming Eve*, April 26-30, Hunter Playwrights Equity Showcase Production, Hunter College Little Theater.

Ms. Edelson's play concerns a young girl's coming of age.

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## RECITALS

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Deborah Burton '75, Pianist, June 15, College Parlor.

Ms. Burton's program consisted of works by Scarlatti, Mendelssohn, Chopin, Brahms and Liszt.

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## EXHIBITIONS

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Lucia Hathaway Carver '47, Paintings, April, Union Trust Company, Greenwich, CT.

As an invitational artist of the Greenwich Art Society, Ms. Carver showed both abstracts and representational works in watercolor, pastel and acrylics.

close to each other) it was having wonderful models of successful women who cared about other women . . . I could go on forever. My four years at college were so much more than classes, or knowledge gained, or the 'usual' activities like sports, newspapers, and political groups. It is for the total experience that I remember Barnard, with much gratitude and love, and money whenever I have some to send. I

am not a psychic, and I couldn't say what kind of person I would have become if I had gone to a co-ed school. But I do know how much my Barnard experience meant and means to me, how unsure of myself I was and how important it was for me to be in a single-sex community during those years. Perhaps some day boy-children and girl-children will grow up completely equally, and they will not

need separate models, and single-sex schools will not be needed—but until that day arrives, add my name to the "Open Letter to President Mattfeld."

Beverly Ruth Johnson '71  
Huntington Beach, CA

## *A Feminist Dream*

To the Editor:

As an alumna and a feminist, I am unalterably opposed to the proposed Barnard-Columbia merger under which Barnard's identity, already eroded, would be subsumed under that of Columbia. The suggested arrangement reminds me of Blackstone's remarks that in marriage both spouses become as one person and that person is the man . . .

The underlying—and to date unresolved—issue really is, why bother to have a separate women's college in this day and age? What is its *raison d'être* in the second half of the twentieth century?

It seems to me that this question can be answered in one way only: by transforming Barnard from a *women's* college to a *feminist* college. This would mean that feminism would inform the entire curriculum, extracurricular activities, and the college's relationship with the outside world. Women's studies would not be quarantined into a separate department—the whole curriculum would be one of feminist studies. Every course would devote a major part of its lectures, readings and assigned papers to exploring woman's condition. The social science and history courses would incorporate and focus on the past and present roles of women; the arts would develop and discover women's expression. Even in the exact sciences, changes could be made. (For example, to eliminate sexist language. Why is an animal always referred to as 'he' instead of 'it'?)

The transformation of Barnard into a feminist college would make it a national—if not worldwide—center for women's studies and a pioneer in feminist scholarship. It would attract feminist scholars and teachers from all over the globe. Women artists, poets, writers, actors, scientists, political leaders would come to Barnard to share their experiences and thoughts with the Barnard community—

# INTERCOLLEGIATE SCHEDULE

and to refresh themselves in its atmosphere. Barnard would become a clearinghouse and center for feminism, a mecca for the best and brightest women who are changing the world. And the students would be the ultimate gainers from this intellectual excitement.

Barnard as a feminist college would have a distinct and unique identity that would distinguish it from any other college in the world. There could be no question of its *raison d'être*. It would pioneer in being a feminist college now as it has pioneered in being a women's college in the past.

Is this but a dream? Is it impossible? Or can the impossible become possible if enough of us want it?

Aviva Cantor '61  
New York, NY

## ROOT FOR BARNARD

by Marian Linder Rosenwasser,  
*Director of Athletics*

On a recent vacation while sporting my Barnard Bear T-shirt I made the acquaintance of Gayle Gutekunst-Roth '73. In addition to expressing a strong desire to have a T-shirt of her very own, Gayle was delighted to learn of the progress we have made in developing intercollegiate athletics at Barnard in a few short years.

She was excited at the notion of Barnard athletes competing in uniforms which actually say "Barnard," and said she would love to see our teams in action. I extended an open invitation to Gayle to attend any and all of our games, and that same invitation is open to all alumnae. There are no admission charges to our events, it would truly please the athletes, and enable alumnae to feel closer to current student life.

On this page are listed the competitive schedules currently established for Fall 1977. (The events which have already taken place are included to show the full range of our activities.) Come out and root for your school. It is always a good idea to verify the date by phone, since there is always a chance of last-minute changes. Just call 280-2085 for updated information.

### VOLLEYBALL

<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Opponent</i>	<i>Place</i>
Thurs., Sept. 29	5:30 p.m.	Queens	Home
Thurs., Oct. 6	6:00 p.m.	Baruch	Home
Tues., Oct. 11	7:00 p.m.	NY Tech	Home
Thurs., Oct. 13	7:00 p.m.	Pace	Away
Thurs., Oct. 20	6:00 p.m.	Lehman &	Lehman
	7:00 p.m.	C. W. Post	
Sat., Oct. 29		Ivy League Championship	U of Pennsylvania
Tues., Nov. 1	6:00 p.m.	Fordham	Away
Thurs., Nov. 3	6:00 p.m.	Hofstra	Home
Fri. & Sat., Nov. 4 & 5		District Tournament	Staten Island
Thurs., Nov. 10	5:30 p.m.	Mercy	Home
Fri. & Sat., Nov. 11 & 12		NYSIAW Championship	To be announced
Thurs., Nov. 17	6:00 p.m.	CCNY	Home

### TENNIS

Fri., Sept. 30	3:30 p.m.	Staten Island	Away
Wed., Oct. 5	3:00 p.m.	Fordham	3 Baker Field (tentative)
Fri., Oct. 7	1:00 p.m.	Stonybrook	Baker Field
Wed., Oct. 12	12 noon	NYU	Baker Field
Tues., Oct. 18	4:00 p.m.	Hofstra	Away
Sat. - Mon. Oct. 22 - 24		NYSIAW Championship	SUNY at Binghamton

### SWIMMING & DIVING

Wed., Nov. 16	7:00 p.m.	Adelphi	Away
Wed., Nov. 30	7:30 p.m.	Lehman & FDU	Home (Columbia)
Fri., Dec. 2	7:30 p.m.	Hunter	Home (Columbia)
Fri., Dec. 9	7:30 p.m.	To be announced	Home (Columbia)
Sat., Dec. 10		Queens Invitational	Queens College

### BASKETBALL

Wed., Nov. 30	6:00 p.m.	York	Home
Fri., Dec. 2	3:00 p.m.	Drew	Home
Mon., Dec. 5	6:00 p.m.	Baruch	Away
Wed., Dec. 7	7:00 p.m.	Pace	Home

### FENCING

Thurs., Dec. 1	7:00 p.m.	St. John's	Home
Sat., Dec. 10		Christmas Meet	NYU

### CREW

Sat., Oct. 8		Nat'l Invitational Regatta	Holyoke, MA
Sun., Oct. 16		Head of the Charles	Boston, MA
Nov. (To be announced)		Head of the Schuylkill	Philadelphia, PA

Schedules for Cross Country and Field Hockey are in formative stages at press time. Spring 1978 schedules will appear in the next issue of BARNARD ALUMNAE. T-SHIRTS ARE ALWAYS AVAILABLE from Marian Rosenwasser.



## *Edith Willmann Emerson '19*

*On February 8, 1977 Edith Emerson died in Denver, Colorado. She had moved there to be near her son and his family in what was clearly the twilight of her life. The following "remembrance" was written for the magazine by her son, Dr. James G. Emerson, Jr.*

Edith Willmann, as she was first known to her Barnard classmates, was a person of many abilities—but abilities both shaped and revealed by her days at Barnard. Her debt to the school and esteem for teachers and students she never forgot. It was expressed in constant relation to the school through the association generally and class leadership specifically. So much was Barnard a part of Mother's life that I myself sometimes feel like an alumnus-by-inheritance—a feeling that came long before the "seven sisters" thought about men on campus.

A kaleidoscope of thoughts begins with a window seat in a Barnard room overlooking the 1939 parade route of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth—riding in a closed car because of a summer shower. From the third-story window, all we saw was a white-gloved hand. I recall Mother's joy out of that partial glimpse of a partial parade. Whether from her college days or her parents I do not know (probably from both), she had learned to see the most in what was available and not be disturbed by what was not.

That gift was part of the strength that enabled her to survive the depression with an ill husband and a small child. Finally, in the last months of her life, that gift enabled her to find joy in the shortest visit of a grandchild.

Another part of the kaleidoscope might be called "Barnard in San Francisco." I will never forget being in the San Francisco home of another Barnard alumna—I believe Edith Fredrickson—for an afternoon with Dean Gildersleeve. She was in San Francisco as a member of the United States delegation to the founding of the United Nations. I recall someone having asked Dean Gildersleeve how she knew she had been appointed. As we all waited for a story of some mysterious courier in the night, or a call that said, "This is the President speaking," Dean

Gildersleeve winked at me and replied, "Oh, I heard it on the radio while cooking beans." As a Stanford student at that time, my image of austere Eastern college deans was totally shattered!

Mother often spoke of Dean Gildersleeve's capacity to handle situations. What happens when armistice is declared or V-J day is announced? For some, uncontrolled bedlam is a necessity. None think they require it more than college students. Dean Gildersleeve was equal both to the occasion and to the student. When the armistice was announced that November day in 1918, students poured out of dorm and classroom. A parade started. Who was at the head? The Dean! Dean Gildersleeve led the serpentine across the campus, onto the streets, and then back to the classroom. For Mother, the knowledge that the Dean was in charge made as much impact as the news of "cease fire."

Barnard in San Francisco involved more than just that wartime meeting with the Dean. There was the time when we crossed the bay to witness the launching of a ship named "Barnard." We were close enough to be sprayed by the traditional champagne bottle! There was the garden party Mother gave in honor of Alene MacMahon—the actress. I believe she was Class of 1920. Here was another remarkable woman. It was the day of Charlie Chaplin's time in court on a maternity suit. I was amongst those students who were most disdainful of the "Hollywood rich." "Yes," said Miss MacMahon, "but do not fail to see the great talent." Again, was it Barnard teaching that allowed her to see what was available?

In more recent days than those, Mother and her Barnard peers maintained a lively interest in Barnard's growth. Mother returned to New York from Stanford in 1946. She followed with appreciation the activities of each new Dean. She watched buildings grow. She was troubled by the turn of student attitudes in the '60's yet pleased by the excellence of graduates in those same years. I am grateful to Barnard for the lasting friendships it gave to my mother, for the foundation of excellence in thought and life she found in the school, and for the legacy of both passed on to others—especially her son, his wife, and her grandchildren.

## *IN MEMORIAM*

### *Lucy Morgenthau Heineman '15*

The Alumnae Recognition Award voted to Lucy Heineman at this year's Reunion has taken on a special poignancy by the news of her death on July 25th. A devoted alumna and friend to the College, who served it all her life, she will be fondly remembered by alumnae of every generation. Her classmate Helena Lichtenstein Blue wrote:

"The Class of 1915 is greatly saddened by the death of its beloved president, Lucy Morgenthau Heineman. Her unstinting devotion to Barnard and to her classmates will never be forgotten. Barnard played a major role in her life, which gave her great happiness.

"And her devoted services were not confined to Barnard. She was a supporter of the Jewish Home and Hospital for the Aged of Manhattan and the Bronx, and was honorary vice-president of the New York section of the National Council of Jewish Women.

"She gave so much to so many."

A memorial tribute to Lucy Heineman will appear in the winter issue.

## Class News

### NOTE

If no correspondent is listed for your class, please send your news items directly to the Alumnae Office.

**03** *Dr. Gulielma Fell Alsop*  
123 Bayberry Lane  
Westport, CT 06880

**06** *Miss Dorothy Brewster*  
Red Creek Road  
Millersville, PA 17551

**08** *Helen Loeb Kaufmann (Mrs. M. J.)*  
59 West 12th Street  
New York, NY 10011

**09** *Emma Bugbee*  
80 Corona Street  
Warwick, RI 02886

**10** *Marion Monteser Miller*  
525 Audubon Avenue  
New York, NY 10040

**11** *Marie Maschmedt Ruhrmann (Mrs. O.)*  
52-10 94th Street  
Elmhurst, NY 11373  
*Florrie Holzwasser*  
304 West 75th Street  
New York, NY 10023

**12** *Lucile Mordecai Lehair (Mrs. H.)*  
180 West 58th Street  
New York, NY 10019

**13** *Mary Voyse (Miss)*  
545 Asharoken Avenue  
Northport, NY 11768

May and June seem to be the months of luncheons, celebrations and awards. Once again I am happy to report on *Doris Fleischman Bernays*. On May 10 she and her husband, Dr. Edward L. Bernays, were honored by the Worcester County Public Relations Ass'n at an "Evening in Honor of Dr. and Mrs. Edward L. Bernays" at Higgins House, Worcester Polytechnic Institute. After the dinner Dr. Bernays spoke on "The Case for State Licensing and Registration of Public Relations Practitioners." Also, in May, Babson College granted honorary Doctor of Laws degrees to Dr. Edward L. and Doris F. Bernays.

At the Barnard Reunion luncheon on May 13 I was joined by our president, *Joan Sperling*

*Lewinson, Edith Halfpenny and Molly Stewart Colley*. Molly was planning a birthday party for her husband's 90th birthday.

On May 5 your correspondent was one of three honored guests at a luncheon celebrating the 25th anniversary of the beginning of the Long Island Zone, New York State Retired Teachers Ass'n. She was a founder of the Long Island Zone.

Agnes MacDonald '23 kindly notified me that *Lillian Waring McElvare* is now living at 1630 Niagara Road, Southern Pines, NC 28387. We send her our sympathy on the death of her husband.

We are also sorry to report the death of *Emma S. Hubert*.

**14** *Edith Mulhall Achilles*  
417 Park Avenue  
New York, NY 10022

*Edith Davis Haldimand* reports that she, her husband, four daughters, eight grandchildren and six great-grandchildren are all fine.

*Marguerite Engler Schwarzman* is working for the elderly in California and receiving honors and rewards for her efforts.

## Obituaries

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

- 05 Edith Dietz Janney, April 30, 1975
- Blanche Reitlinger Wolff, February
- 06 Eleanor Holden Stoddard, March 1
- 10 Hazel Irene Wayt, September 22, 1976
- 12 Elsa P. Wunderlich, June 23
- 13 Alberta C. Edell, October 25, 1976
- 15 Lucy Morgenthau Heineman, July 25
- 19 Constance Lambert Doepel, March 20
- Esther Brittain Graves, May 8
- Lucy Carter Lee, June 22
- 21 Lillian Horn Weiss, July 30, 1976
- 22 Helen Warren Brown, May 6
- Elisabeth Harlow Marden, February 1976
- Dorothy Swaine Thomas, May 1
- 25 Margaret Irish Lamont, June 10
- Margaret Mason Laurie, June 1976
- Pearl Petigor, January 1
- 40 Elizabeth Kinports Kastenbein, March 21
- 41 Louise Giventer Cohen, June 27

## IN THE NEWS

### Louise Lincoln Kerr '14

Louise Lincoln Kerr was recognized by Arizona State University last spring for her role in developing the musical climate of the metropolitan Phoenix area over the past four decades. She was presented with an honorary doctorate of humane letters, which was conferred by ASU President John W. Schwanda.

Mrs. Kerr, long a violist with the Phoenix Symphony, has been an active administrator, serving on the Symphony's board of directors, joining with others to found the Arizona Composers Society and establishing the Phoenix Chamber Music Society. She also designed and built the Kerr Studio in Scottsdale, her home, which has been a center for chamber music performance and has fostered the growth of musical involvement in the area. As a composer, Mrs. Kerr has produced works for orchestra and varied chamber ensembles, some of which have been performed by the Phoenix Symphony.

**17** *Freda Wobber Marden (Mrs. C. F.)  
Highwood-Easton Avenue  
Somerset, NJ 08873*



Class officers elected at Reunion (left to right) are: *Irma Meyer Serphos*, vice-pres., *Mary Talmage Hutchinson*, 2nd vice-pres., *Freda Wobber Marden*, correspondent, *Dr. Frances Krasnow*, president, *Elizabeth Man Sarcka*, ass't correspondent. Fund chairman *Margaret Moses Fellows* is missing from picture.

A report on Reunion in the alumnae magazine by *Elizabeth Man Sarcka* described it as "beautiful." To me, too, it was a memorable occasion. However, I regret that the meeting time was too short to permit chatting with all the friends and acquaintances of those days. It was a day to cherish. How pleased we were with the comfortable and pleasant arrangements prepared by the Reunion Committee, our own Reunion chairman, *Irma Meyer Serphos*, and *Dr. Frances Krasnow*.

We were deeply sorry that *Babette Deutsch* was unable to be present to speak to us and accept the honors that Barnard was to confer on her. However, her son Adam represented her in accepting the honors and giving a brief talk, both witty and touching, and reading a few of her poems. A month after the occasion, *Babette* wrote, "It was only a few days ago that I was able to go to the Library to see the exhibit—and how resplendently it was organized. It gave me fresh courage at a time when I was much in need of it." In another letter, she wrote, "I want to make unmistakably clear how deeply I appreciate the generosity the Nineteen Seventeeners have shown me. It is, I think, a splendid class and delightful to be well thought of. I do regret not having seen my old friends—telling them how deeply I appreciate their good words." She also expressed her happiness at receiving the Distinguished Alumna Award and the handsome printed tribute. Also the tape of Adam's talk, which she enjoyed heartily and was glad that the audience apparently did too. And "last, the splendid pot of flowers whose gold matched the flowers."

If there had been time for more of us to give our two-minute talk, this is what *Lucy Karr Milburn* would have said. "Omitting family and church (Quaker) interests, the accomplishment I look back on with the greatest satisfaction is getting black doctors and nurses into the Newark City and Presbyterian Hospitals. I was president of the Newark Interracial Council at the time. And my most lasting hobby has been

Yoga. I still try to get in at least 15 minutes of Yoga daily."

*Elinor Sachs Barr*, after 23 good years with the National Council of Jewish Women, continues there as consultant and active volunteer. She also works with the Retirees' Education Dept., American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, District Council 37, edits their newsletter, "The Retiree," works with the Housing Committee, and organized their Health Committee. Loves it. Her daughter, Barnard '37, is getting her doctorate at Harvard and Brandeis; her granddaughter has a doctorate in molecular biology from MIT.

*Bea Lowndes Earle*, for 9 years in Reston, VA and deeply involved in the growth of this "intentional community," is chiefly concerned with the Family Service Agency of Northern Virginia. Unable to come, because of poor health, she sent her enduring love.

*Edith Cahen Lowenfels* studies portrait drawing and water color, has spent several years as reader for a blind man. Enjoys grandchildren.

*Gertrude Adelstein* completed writing her family story—before "Roots," is happily busy with School Volunteers, City Opera Guild, etc., was robbed while asleep in Atlanta—not NY!

*Marion Stephens Eberly* reports a most fulfilling old age as a matriarch, surrounded by two generations of children and nephews-and-nieces, does much bird-watching and bird-banding with the team.

**18** *Edith Baumann Benedict (Mrs. H.)  
15 Central Park West  
New York, NY 10023*

**19** *Helen Slocum  
43 Mechanic Street  
Huntington, NY 11743*

Members of the class will be saddened to hear of the recent deaths of three classmates: *Isabel Smith Bemis*, who died on November 17, 1976, survived by her nephew, Edwin W. Bemis; *Charlotte Elizabeth Williams*, who died on March 9th, who is survived by her nephew, Bartis F. Vaughan; and *Lucy Carter Lee*, who died on June 22nd after a long illness. Lucy is survived by her sister, Mrs. Dwight Day.

A letter from *Marjorie Arnold '21* offers reminiscences of anthropologist *Erna Gunther*: "... a student of Franz Boas, Erna was our chaperone-instructor at the American Museum of Natural History. She married Leslie Spier and they had two sons. Leslie is dead now. The last time I heard directly from Erna, she was in Alaska..." After teaching anthropology at the U of Washington for 30 years, Erna Gunther became a museum consultant at Sheldon Jackson College in Sitka, Alaska. In 1972 she published a book on Indian life on the northwest coast in the 18th century. The alumnae roster lists her current address as Bainbridge Island, Washington.

**20** *Elaine Kennard Geiger (Mrs. L.)  
14 Legion Terrace No. 1  
Lansdowne, PA 19050*

Seven members of the class attended the Reunion on May 13th. We were: *Edna Colucci*, *Elaine Kennard Geiger*, *Josephine MacDonald Laprese*, *Dorothea Lemke*, *Ruth Brubaker Lund*, *Elizabeth Rabe* and *Margaret Wilkens*. Amid chatter about grandchildren, nieces, nephews, trips and gardens, we made plans for the class luncheon to be held October 13 at the Deanery. We hope you can be there and would appreciate suggestions as to a program if you want one. Our thanks and appreciation to *Dorothy Robb Sultzer* for all she does on behalf of the Alumnae Fund. 1920's increased giving is the result.

**21** *Helen Jones Griffin (Mrs. R.)  
105 Pennsylvania Avenue  
Tuckahoe, NY 10707*

Our president, *Lee Andrews*, has no travel plans this summer (unusual for her!) and will probably entertain a small group of interested '21ers at her Bayville, LI home instead. Her strong interest and real effort has been devoted—of all things—to gardening! As Lee says, "It's uncomfortable and often back-breaking work, but the results justify all that," for she thoroughly enjoys her lovely flowers and "inexpensive and delicious fresh vegetables and fruit." She describes her early struggles with weeds and her ultimate solution thereof: a biodegradable black paper which she lays strip-wise in aisles between plants. Should this not work, Lee says it means she'll have to go back to "the hoe and the humming." In conclusion, Lee says, "I am determined to have a successful garden, no matter what."

*Ruth Clendenin Graves* regretted sincerely she could not join old friends and neighbors in Bronxville at the gala golden anniversary of West Center Church there. However, she did have a real treat when her son and his family went on a back-packing excursion during Easter vacation. Ruth did not back-pack, but was very happy to be left off in Tryon, NC, where she and Earl enjoyed their years of retirement so much, to meet her many dear friends there.

*Marion Peters Wood* of Westport, CT, lectured last February on Connecticut furniture and artifacts at the Westport Historical Society. Marion, with a master's degree in fine arts from Cornell, has served as editor of decorating and home furnishings for "Woman's Home Companion," and also wrote daily columns in the women's sections of the New York Telegram and the New York Sun. Later she became an antique dealer in Maine, and now she spends much of her time lecturing.

*Clara Weiss*, well recovered from a winter-time illness, took an ambitious tour of Iran, Rome, Geneva, Paris and London! Meanwhile she continues her part-time work at the School for Esoteric Studies. She is a staff member there and gives talks at monthly meetings.

*Marjorie Marks Bitker* sends the exciting news that her "little paperback" novel, pub-

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lished in 1976 by Popular Library, won second place in a state-wide contest for full-length fiction. The contest was under the auspices of the Council for Wisconsin Writers. Also, a short story, which had appeared in the Wisconsin Academy Review, won second place in the short fiction category. There were cash prizes and "very elegant" certificates to witness these "marvels." She and husband Bruno continue their frequent trips for business and pleasure, especially to Palo Alto, CA, visiting children and grandchildren there. And Midge still enjoys her tennis.

Your secretary, *Helen Jones Griffin*, revelled in 12 June days with Joyce and her busy family. Aside from much tennis and visiting many friends (especially their artist friends in Manchester, Bunny and Joe Trepetti) two other really high spots were the drive up into Vermont, on mountainous roads, through Stowe and finally into Jeffersonville, where 14-year-old Andrea was left for her two weeks at tennis camp. The other high spot was the drive to and the delightful visit and dinner at New Hampshire U, a most unusual institution in a magnificent setting.

## 22 *Louise Schlichting* 411 Highland Terrace Orange, NJ 07050

Thank you for your encouraging notes and words about our successful 55th Reunion. It was a very happy time. You will be glad to know that our class contributed over \$5000 to Barnard, a good record for us.

After Reunion I went to England for a glorious two weeks. Believe it or not, we had sunshine every day until I left on June 6. Of course you know the heavens opened next day with a downpour for the Queen's celebration. I was particularly glad to visit *Doris Craven* for a day. She looks just as we remember her, tall, graceful and gracious. She and her friend Brooke have a lovely home in Pulborough and a beautiful garden connected with a large studio filled with oils and watercolors, some of which Doris contributes to sales for Red Cross and cancer groups. Some time ago she sent me this little tidbit—"Barnard has reached the ultimate in publicity! We've made the crossword puzzle world! 'What is the relation between fermented honey and a famous anthropologist? 4 letters.' "

If any of you were near the home of *Katharine Mills Steel* in Flushing this past spring you had a treat for the eye. Katharine's husband, in spite of protesting knees, planted 3000 bulbs last fall.

Last year *Lucy Lewton* visited the state of Washington where part of her family is living. Icy fog, grey skies and rain made Ventura, CA seem very desirable. This spring Lucy took care of her arthritic pains by having total hip replacement. Any others in the class who have had this operation? It usually has good results. Lucy is again walking comfortably with a cane.

*Eva Glassbrook Hanson* could not be at Reunion but she wrote of a happy time she had flying from Whittier, CA to San Juan and then cruising the Caribbean and returning by way of the canal. A year ago she entertained the L.A.

Barnard Club.

*Margaret Hannum Lerch* takes swimming exercises at the local Y. They seem to help her back problems. She sends best wishes from Easton, PA.

*Marion Vincent* is back in the convalescent home at 191st St. and Audubon Ave. During June she spent time in St. Luke's Hospital with a broken hip following a fall in her room. She is recovering slowly.

*Elizabeth Craig* sends love and best wishes from her home in Jackson, MS.

*Marion Durgin Doran* visited Barnard last winter and saw big changes. She says, "I liked it better 55 years ago." Naturally—we miss the tennis courts, the jungle, and the small intimate college.

*Miriam Knox Dent* in Waynesburg, PA is in good health and takes her champion Scotch colie to the park twice a day. Shouldn't we all get out of doors more and walk? I do my best every day and occasionally join the Essex County Trail Walkers for a 3-mile hike through the reservation.

*Margaret Tally Brown* sends her best to all of you. She writes, "fortunately life is going along quite well for us."

*Eva Daniels Brown* was sorry to miss Reunion. "Do give anyone who remembers me my love and a medal for excellent memory." She and her husband have both had heart problems which have kept them confined to their home in Sarasota, FL. "This has been my first and only sickness of any significance that I have ever had and it doesn't agree with my temperament at all." We send best wishes to you, Eva.

*Elizabeth Brooks* is our politician and gardener. The former kept her from Reunion. Commenting on the Ford-Carter contest and remembering history, Elizabeth writes "even Jefferson warned against some of the forces aroused and it is going to be hard for the loyal Navy man, Carter, to keep them harnessed."

Late last spring we learned of the death of *Mary Rodgers Lindsay* in February. The British listed her in their "Two Thousand Women of Achievement—1970" page 702.

## 23 *Emily Martens Ford (Mrs. C. W.)* Winhall Hollow Road Bondville, VT 05340

Only seven 1923 classmates came to the Reunion luncheon and alumnae meeting on May 13. They were *Alice Boehringer*, *Winifred Dunbrack*, *Emily Martens Ford*, *Ruth Lustbader Israel*, *Effie Morehouse*, *Leone Newton Willett*, and *Elizabeth Wood*. At the supper, only *Grace Becker*, *Ruth Strauss Hanauer* and *Ruth Lustbader Israel* were present. We were happy that Alice was able to come as she has not been able to go out for some months.

*Margaret Bowtell Wetherbee* telephoned me recently from Rutland, VT where she was visiting her daughter. She enjoyed a two-week Caribbean cruise last spring with her Barnard roommate Mary Crowley Hernblad '25.

*Marion Byrnes Flynn* returned to Dorset, VT in late April after a trip to England and Ireland where she visited friends. My husband and I enjoyed a gourmet luncheon at her home soon

after her return. Marion writes frequently for local newspapers reporting on interesting things to do and see around Vermont.

*Clare Loftus Verrilli* was feted last spring on her 75th birthday, at a dinner party for 34 guests given by her two daughters. Among those present were *Agnes MacDonald* and *Agnes Purdy Faile* from 1923.

The sympathy of her classmates goes out to *Leah Murden Bayne* who recently lost a sister. Leah is still at the Somers Manor nursing home.

*Thelma Irene Swartz Won* writes from California that the Seven Colleges Conference is again putting on an Arthur Fiedler Pops concert and she is one of the Barnard sponsors.

Carroll and I have just returned from a visit to Alaska which left us practically breathless. The vastness, the glaciers, the endless snow-clad mountains make other places we have visited diminished by comparison.

*Garda Brown Bowman* suffered a heart block in May and was recovering well when she fell and fractured her pelvis in late June. She is recuperating at home at this writing and we wish her a speedy recovery. *Grace Becker* had a stroke in late May and is making good progress in hospital. We hope she will soon be able to go home. *Dorothy Scholze Kasius'* husband is doing well following a serious operation in May.

It grieves me to report the death on May 6 of *Judith Byers McCormick*. *Agnes MacDonald* attended a memorial service for Judith on May 13 in Saugatuck, CT. A son and three daughters survive to whom we extend our sympathy. You will all remember Judy as our very competent freshman president and those who were at our 50th Reunion will not forget her joyous return for that occasion.

## 24 *Ethel Quint Collins (Mrs. J.)* West Street Harrison, NY 10528

*Adele Bazinet McCormick* reports an amusing incident of the "small world" type. In the waiting room of her ophthalmologist she met a woman who mentioned that she was Dean Gildersleeve's niece, and also the mother-in-law of Adele's doctor. It would seem that Adele's passion for Barnard has unconsciously directed her professional choices. Adele has recently returned from a trip on the Vistafjord to St. Thomas, V.I. She had a pleasant luncheon visit there with *Marie Louise Cerlian* who has now retired and lives there all year round.

*Christine Einert, MD* was in New York for two weeks taking a refresher course at a medical institute. She visited with a few classmates, among them *Georgia Giddings*, *Eleanor Pepper* and *Grace Kahrs*.

A very worthwhile program at the May 13th Reunion was attended by a few of our classmates, among them *Eleanor Kortheuer Stapelfeldt*, *Genevieve Colihan Perkins*, and *Grace Kahrs*.

*Eleanor Kortheuer Stapelfeldt* has been auditing language courses in French and German, a privilege not taken advantage of often enough. The courses are excellent and not overcrowded. *Cicely Applebaum Ryshpan* audits sociology and government courses.

**25** *Elizabeth M. Abbott*  
466 Larch Avenue  
Bogota, NJ 07603

Fifteen members of the class were at 1925's spring party at the Barnard Club April 20 and as always enjoyed meeting old friends and exchanging news. Greetings were read from members who were unable to be there. Present were: *Betty Abbott, Jessie Jervis Alozery, Billy Travis Crawford, Helen Kammerer Cunningham, Anne Leerburger Gintell, Julia Goeltz, Gertrude Gottschall, Marion Kahn Kahn, Betty Webster Lund, Frances Nederburg, Edna Peterson, Camille Davied Rose, Peg Melosh Rusch, Muriel Jones Taggart* and *Marion Mettler Warner*.

The third edition of *Louise Rosenblatt Ratner's* book "Literature as Exploration" has recently been published in paperback. The second edition was published here in 1968 and in London in 1970. After teaching at the Rutgers Graduate School of Education for the past three years she is staying at home, finishing a new book on critical theory. An article on "Whitman and the 'New Ethnicity'" will appear in *The Yale Review*. Her husband Sidney Ratner continues to teach at Rutgers and her son Jonathan is in the economics department at Wellesley.

*Alice Mendham Powell* retired five years ago after 23 years of being a college professor but she is still working part time as child development specialist at the Virginia School for Blind and Deaf Children. Her field is early childhood education. She is also much involved in community work—day care boards and citizens advisory committees, plus ardent legislative work when the Virginia Assembly is in session. In the summer her daughters and six grandchildren join her at a cottage in Maine.

*Mary Benjamin Henderson* was honored this year by being one of the first eight women elected to the Grolier Club, which had previously been limited to men collectors of rare books and manuscripts. Listed since 1946 in "Who's Who in America," she is now listed in "The Who's Who of the World."

*Helen Yard Dixon* is busy working for and supporting various groups and organizations.

*Barbara Herridge Collins* and her husband enjoyed a tour of New Orleans and the Mississippi River this spring on the new sternwheeler "Mississippi Queen." She highly recommends it for relaxation and good food.

*Aldene Barrington* returned in March from four months of travel in India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Nepal and Thailand.

*Meta Hailparn Morrison* has moved from Boston to Cambridge to be with her son and his wife.

*Mildred Williamson Johnston* has moved from Boston to her old home city, Washington, DC.

It is with sorrow that we have to report the deaths of *Mary Elizabeth Aldrich* March third and of *Margaret Irish Lamont* June tenth. We extend our sincere sympathy to their families.

**26** *Eleanor Antell Virgil (Mrs. J.)*  
190 Mineola Blvd. Apt. 5L  
Mineola, NY 11501

*Helena Jelliffe Goldschmidt* attended the 50th anniversary celebration of the American Women's Club of Amsterdam June 2 at the Amstel Hotel there. Helena was one of the five American women married to Hollanders who organized the club in 1927. She is one of only two survivors of the original founder members. The purpose was to keep abreast of the news from America and to help American women married to foreign nationals become acquainted with customs in the Netherlands. The first meetings were held every two weeks at members' homes, each member giving a ten-minute report on current events in America, including literature, music, art, theatre, or any field of interest to her. In those days of sea mail it took a week to ten days for letters, magazines and papers. That the club filled a real need is shown by the fact that there are now 250 members in Amsterdam and The Hague club has 600. When the membership reached 20, the meetings were transferred to the Amstel Hotel and there was a 50-minute lecture. The members organized an American Library and invited their Dutch friends to join it. The Library was open one day a week; the subscription was \$1.50 a year.

In 1931 Mrs. Curtis Browne of the American Women's Club of London organized the Federation of American Women's Clubs Overseas. Helena's Amsterdam group wrote the first constitution for the new federation. In 1939 one of the group was president and now Mrs. Shirley van Ooijen of the same group has been elected president. Judging from the foregoing, Helena should be proud of her "baby."

On June 6 Helena met her husband and their two granddaughters, Louise, 16, and Helena, 13, in Paris. They had a wonderful three-week tour visiting friends and relatives in Paris, Geneva, Holland and London, returning to New York June 27.

Herbert and *Sylvia Weyl Stark* gave a reception at the St. Regis in the spring to celebrate their 50th wedding anniversary.

Nathan and *Nina Howell Starr* attended his 60th reunion at Harvard in May.

*Helen Moran O'Regan* is taking a vacation from her labors as class fund chairman and planning to spend most of the summer in Puerto Rico, Florida and Cape Cod.

**27** *Eva O'Brien Sureau*  
40 Mangrove Road  
Yonkers, NY 10701

What a thrill to discover we didn't 'totter' to our 50th Reunion! Interests and activities ranged from many volunteer commitments in communities and churches through many sports such as swimming, sailing, golf, bowling, etc. Below is a small sampling of '27's doings:

*Helen Deutsch*: "Working on three books, two TV shows simultaneously."

*Jean Faterson Schere*: edits and publishes 'Reprints from the Soviet Press'; author of novel 'White Eagle, Dark Skies'; writing an historical novel.

*Frances Gedroice Havinga*: "Main involvement is Echo Camp for Girls, going into 32nd year."

*Edith Harris Moore*: with husband Bert lives

on Chinese junk in Florida; still involved in community theater activities.

*Leona Hurwitz Zacharias*: director of research at Massachusetts General Hospital.

*Katherine Kridel Neuberger*: chairman of NJ Board of Higher Education.

*Harriet Reilly Corrigan*: still teaching, and recently received award as "outstanding leader in elementary and secondary education."

*Mary Vincent Bernson*: still in active practice of the law.

Only lack of space stops the list of interesting jobs that occupy the members of this class. Obviously, Barnard prepares its girls well for becoming intelligent, socially-conscious citizens of the world.

**28** *Janet D. Schubert*  
330 Haven Avenue  
New York, NY 10033

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AT BARNARD TODAY

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**29** *Anny Birnbaum Brieger*  
120 East 81st Street  
New York, NY 10028

(The reports for this issue were prepared by *Eleanor Rosenberg*.)

*Anny Birnbaum Brieger* and her husband Clarence had just returned from a grand Around Africa cruise when Anny received our invitation to serve as '29's new Corresponding Secretary. Our heartfelt thanks go to Anny for her gracious acceptance. To *Dorothy Neuer Hess*, who has for 15 long years edited our news with un-failing skill, tact, and elegance, the Class of '29 now expresses its warmest gratitude. And to Dot and Nat Hess we send our best wishes for their retirement plans!

Five '29ers attended the College Reunion last May. Also present was Ellen Doherty of the Class of '79, third recipient of the Marian Churchill White Award, a girl who seems likely to do us proud.

This year's dinner reunion, to be held at the College on October 27th, will be a very special occasion, for we expect President Mattfeld to be with us as our guest. Please DO hold the date!

Continuing with our digests of news received last spring, we can report that *Elizabeth Cohoe Cooke* is now living in Hancock, NH. She and her husband chose that lovely old village for their place of retirement because her husband's family had built a summer house there in 1912—a house still being used by the Cookes' children and grandchildren. Despite her

## IN THE NEWS

### Elizabeth Hughes Gossett '29

In recognition of her "outstanding record of spirited public service and . . . steadfast devotion to excellence," New York Law School conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws "honoris causa" on Elizabeth Hughes Gossett at commencement ceremonies last June. Others who received honorary degrees were Howard T. Markey, Albert M. Sacks, and Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan.

Mrs. Gossett, a Trustee of Barnard from 1953 to 1974, was cited for her role as a "dynamic community leader and devoted servant and protector of the public good." President of the United States Supreme Court Historical Society, Mrs. Gossett is also involved in numerous educational, cultural and social organizations.

family's numerous connections with other colleges and universities, Elizabeth continues to value Barnard's special role in education.

*Ruth Cowdrick* retired some time ago from college teaching; now she is active in a number of local organizations including the Colorado Springs Woman's Club. Ruth and her little grey poodle, Dusky, spend their summers at her mountain cottage west of Denver.

For five winter months, *Barbara Mavropoulos Floros* enjoyed a life of "dolce far niente" in Florida. Barbara claims that she spent much of that time reading "The New York Times" and planning for a livelier intellectual experience on her return to the metropolitan area.

*Gertrude Tonkonogy Friedberg* apparently shares with Barbara an incurable addiction to the Big Apple. She tells of hurting her foot in the subway: "A subway attendant put down his dustpan, helped me to limp upstairs, and called a taxi for me. Very grateful, I offered him some money. He refused, saying, 'The city pays me, lady.'" And Tonky adds, "New York!"

Now Associate Professor Emeritus in the Dept. of Microbiology and Immunology at Albert Einstein College of Medicine, *Dorothy Schaefer Genghof* is still actively engaged in enzymological research. When Dorothy wrote, the Genghofs were planning a trip to the Orient.

*Amy Jacob Goell*, our Fund Chairman, took a nature tour of Iceland in the summer of 1976, on her way to Paris to see her new twin grandsons. The twins charmed her so much that she made a return visit at Christmas. Amy is working part time at Mental Health of Westchester's halfway house.

"In the News" again we find *Elizabeth Hughes Gossett*, awarded an Honorary Doctor

of Laws degree by the New York Law School on June 12th. She was in good company, sharing the honors of the occasion with Senator Moynihan and the Dean of the Harvard Law School. Congratulations, Elizabeth, from your very proud classmates!

*Josephine Giardina Gulotta* describes her activities as interwoven with the vocations of her family: her husband is the Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, 2nd Judicial District; both of her sons practise law and one of them is a NY State assemblyman; and her daughter, a speech therapist, is also studying law.

**30** *Helen Chamberlain Josefsberg*  
45 Sussex Road  
Tenafly, NJ 07670

*Grace Reining Updegrove (Mrs. H.)*  
1076 Sussex Road  
Teaneck, NJ 07666

**31** *Evelyn Anderson Griffith (Mrs. E. B.)*  
Lake Clarke Gardens  
2687 North Garden Drive, Apt 311  
Lake Worth, FL 33460

*Cornelia Merchant Hagenau* and her husband have participated in two more missions study seminars. A year ago they had a busy schedule in Japan where special treats included being guests at a wedding and reception, attending a sukiyaki picnic at a camp, and having four overnight stays in private homes. Then, last winter they visited Kingston, Jamaica, Trinidad, St. Croix, and Guyana.

Ms. Alice Tepper Marlin, younger daughter of *Grace Comins Tepper*, recently returned from a visit to Saudi Arabia. As director of the Council on Economic Priorities, she was a member of a commission invited by the royal family to advise them about environmental conditions.

*Margaret Johnston Ewell* participates in community activities involving library and environmental concern groups. She does part-time secretarial work and has served as presiding officer of the Women of the Episcopal Church. Margaret was the first woman elected from the diocese to the General Convention of the Episcopal Church.

*Catherine Hartman Clutz* last year attended the inauguration of the new president at Wilson College in Chambersburg, PA. She wrote that she was happy to wear a cap and gown as a representative from Barnard.

*Carolyn Agger Fortas* is an attorney at law. Her interests and activities include gardening, skiing, historic preservation, women's rights, and population control.

*Natalie E. McDonald* is active professionally as a pediatric dentist. She is coordinator of the Dental Residency Educational Program for Englewood Hospital in NJ.

*Frances Markey Dwyer*, psychologist, has not retired. She listed the Docent Everson Museum as one of her major interests. Frances has published short papers with Dr. Johanna Dwyer, her daughter, and Jean Meyer in the 1970 "Postgraduate Medicine."

When *Cecile Ludlam Ambler* last wrote, she was leaving for a convention around African violets in Atlanta. Cecile and her husband enjoy travel, clubwork, and competition in specimen plants and flower arrangement.

*Erna Jonas Fife* has been taking art courses at Hunter College in advanced drawing and watercolor. She keeps busy in retirement with reading, knitting, running a house, and reading Italian.

*Mary E. Knapp* wrote that she enjoys retirement, but misses her students. Mary has been doing research in 18th-century newspapers at the Beinecke Library at Yale.

To many of our classmates the death of Robert L. Taylor, husband of our president, *Else Zorn Taylor*, brought a deep personal loss. I offer our love and sympathy to Else. Also, news came of the death of *Ruth Ruggles Polhemus*. Our class sends sincere sympathy to Ruth's son and daughter.

**32** *Janet McPherson Halsey (Mrs. C.)*  
400 East 57th Street  
New York, NY 10022

Thanks to the dedicated efforts of our President *Lorraine Popper Price* and Fund Chairman *Caroline Atz Hastorf*, our class figure from the Barnard Fund Office showed a 66% participation rate in contributions as of May '77 with a grand total of \$17,500 over the last five years! Our telethon last February was instrumental in securing a wonderful response from our girls and gave us ideas and reactions from those of you living far away for which we are grateful.

*Marjorie Mueller Freer* regretted missing our 45th Reunion but was working that day as coordinator for Dr. Ira Progoff's first Intensive Journal Workshop in Connecticut, held at Hartford College for Women. She still teaches at William Hall High in West Hartford and is the first secondary teacher in the US to be certified to use the Intensive Journal method with high school students. She has worked with Dr. Progoff since 1974—last summer at Princeton.

Her second career is playwriting—including a full-length play, "Widow's Walk, a Postscript to Penelope," a drama of Quaker whaling days, "The Other Voice," a one-act play about Joan of Arc, "The Young Oedipus," a companion piece to her "Jocasta, a Prologue to Oedipus" and her trilogy "From the Life and Times of a World Famed Beauty" about Helen of Troy, which will have its tryout this fall! Marjorie has three grandsons and a granddaughter courtesy of daughter Penny, the artist, and her husband. Daughter Bonnie, still married to her camera, works on a free-lance basis for the NY Times, IBM and Western Electric. At 94, Marjorie's mother still keeps well and active!

Last spring *Hortense Calisher Harnack* was elected to the American Academy and Institute of Arts and Letters. Besides her novellas, essays and reviews published in the NY Times, magazines and literary periodicals, her more recent books are "Herself," "Standard Dreaming," "Queenie" and "Eagle Eye." Earlier novels were "False Entry," "The New Yorkers," "Textures of Life" and "Journal from Ellipsia." In

1976 her thirteenth book came out, "The Collected Stories of H.C."

Since 1957 when she taught a short story course at Barnard, she has taught at Stanford, U of Pennsylvania, Brandeis, Sarah Lawrence, State U of NY, etc. as visiting professor of literature and as adjunct professor at the School of the Arts, Columbia. Last year she was Regents Professor at the U of California. Her son Peter Heffelfinger graduated from Carlton and has an MA from Brandeis where he won the poetry prize. He has taught at Bennington, Manhattan Community College, Westchester Community College and the University Without Walls. Her husband, novelist Curtis Harnack, is executive director of Yaddo, the foundation for the arts which has for the past 50 years given work-time grants to many of America's most distinguished-to-be artists, writers and composers. Hortense and her husband often speak at various universities when they travel. Besides books, other interests are theatre, music and cross-country skiing! We salute these two classmates.

**33** *Eleanor Crapullo*  
201 East 19th Street  
New York, NY 10003

*Josephine Skinner*  
41 North Fullerton Avenue  
Montclair, NJ 07042

*Helen Phelps Bailey* was honored at the Barnard Annual Spring Party, held on May 9, upon her retirement as Professor of French.

Catching up on *Evelyn Brill Stark* brought forth a most interesting thumbnail sketch which we would like to share with you. Writes Evelyn: "I married Morton Stark the year of graduation. Morton has had a career in the retail field, which has spanned 40 years. He has recently retired from the presidency of a leading resident buying office and is now active on a voluntary basis in the New York City hospitals. We divide our time between our home on Candlewood Lake, CT and New York.

"Our son, Henry, graduated from Cornell U and had a merchandising career with R.H.Macy and Arkwright Buying Office, where he was vice president of men's wear. He is now vice president of sales for Puritan Sportswear, with headquarters in Los Angeles. We have two granddaughters, Susan, 13, and Beth, 8.

"As for me, most of my efforts have been in the field of music therapy. I became founder-president of the Nora Hellen Music Friends, an organization sending professional musicians to perform in hospitals. With my violin, I have been active for many years with the National Foundation of Music Therapy, the American Red Cross Hospital Music Unit, and the Hospital Music Service of the Protestant Council of Churches. I have also served on the Board of Directors of the Music Therapy Center. Several of my articles have been published in 'Music Journal,' and I produced a record called 'All About the Violin,' a copy of which is in the Library of Congress."

We are always happy to hear from the travelers among us. *Grace Iijima* went on a three-week trip to Russia and Siberia last spring and

unhesitatingly singled out Samarkand and Bokhara as its highlights.

*Janet Silverman Cohen* teaches art in the studio she has shared with artist Aaron Berkman for the past 10 years. It is located on upper Madison Avenue in NYC, not far from where she makes her home. Her paintings have been exhibited at her studio as well as in various group shows. Last May one of her works was included in the art show at the Nat'l Academy of the Nat'l Ass'n of Women Artists.

Janet spent a really glorious Fourth of July weekend at the home of *Dorothy Pearlstein Zuckerman* in Ancram, NY. She was delighted to get together there with *Martha Loewenstein, Esther Tolk Metzger, Doris Hyman Miller* and *Judith Kaplan Seidman*. We offer our unstudied opinion that conversation flowed without a snag and that goodbyes came hard when this 1933 mini-reunion ended.

And, in tune with reunions, our 45th—another milestone—will be held at Barnard on May 12, 1978. Mark this date, please, on your calendar and circle it in red. And do plan to come.

**34** *Alice Kendikian Carskadon (Mrs. J. H.)*  
260 West Broad Street  
Bergenfield, NJ 07621

*Margaret Gristede MacBain* heads the Hospitality Committee for United Nations Delegates. The committee was formed at the request of the Secretary-General for the purpose of welcoming and assisting the delegates and their families. The home visitor assigned to each family may help with shopping, arrange for a language course, or find medical assistance for anything from having babies to heart surgery. There are social gatherings and swimming pool parties with American families as well as visits to cultural institutions in New York.

Margaret's husband, although retired, has many interests, and is currently involved in the affairs of the Museum of Modern Art. He and Margaret enjoy travel and their two grandchildren.

The class regrets that only now news has been received of the death of *Rose Fleischer Lawn* in October 1974. Our sympathy goes to her family.

**35** *Ruth Mary Mitchell Proctor (Mrs. R.)*  
189 Somerstown Road  
Ossining, NY 10562

The Board of Trustees of Educational Testing Service (ETS) have named *Marion Greenebaum Epstein* vice-president for College Board Programs. A resident of Princeton, she was formerly administrative director of professional services for the College Board Programs Division at ETS, and will supervise the various College Board programs administered by ETS, including the Admissions Testing Program (ATP), the Advanced Placement Program (APP), the College Scholarship Service (CSS), and the College Level Examination Program (CLEP) in her new position.

Marion Epstein received her MA and PhD at Bryn Mawr. She has been with ETS since the organization was established in 1948. Beginning as an examiner in mathematics, she has also served as associate director of the former Test Development Division at ETS and director of development and analysis in the College Board Programs Division. (The above was received from ETS, Princeton, NJ.)

*Dr. Vivian Tenney* wrote a most interesting account of her trip to Poland during the summer of 1976. Unfortunately, due to space limitations, only a summary and a few quotations can be printed.

Vivian and a Polish friend, Marty, left for Poland last summer, after making arrangements through the government travel office, Orbis. They arrived in Warsaw after a direct flight from New York, "laden down with three extra suitcases, two extra-jammed tote bags and two fur coats which Marty was giving to her relatives." While in Warsaw, they visited an old square, which had been reconstructed. "It is charming, with small, colorful shops, with a large square in the center where tables and umbrellas are located. People sit and drink or have large, gooey sundaes as music plays."

The next day they went on to Krakow where they were met by Marty's elderly cousins who arrived with a bunch of flowers. "This is a lovely custom in Poland. A bunch of flowers is necessary for all arrivals and departures, despite the fact that it is taken from the little bit of food money available." Vivian and Marty stayed at an American hotel where they had beautiful rooms with balconies.

"Visiting Marty's cousins was very sad. They are living on a pittance, and five people live in a decrepit apartment which has not been painted for many, many years. They are so discouraged and hopeless that were it not for the bonanza which Marty had brought them, and their happiness in seeing Marty again, it would have been a tearful occasion."

Krakow is a very old city. "The old square . . . is charming, but depressing. We visited Wawel Castle and Cathedral, an old, majestic red stone edifice high on a hill in the center of Krakow where Polish kings resided."

They went back to Warsaw, and from there to a spa in Ciechocinek, where they spent three weeks being given treatments—a "cure"—and on weekends took trips to Gdansk, Sopot and Gdynia. In Warsaw, to which they returned after their "cure," in addition to sightseeing and spending time with Marty's cousins, they "had dinner with a friend of Marty's from New Jersey. She is Polish but had lived in America for many years. She visited Poland and fell in love with a doctor in Warsaw. She married him. He has now retired on a minuscule pension because the government looks down on professional people and gives them lower pensions than the working classes." There are vivid descriptions, too, of transportation problems, which were difficult to cope with even though Marty spoke Polish.

Vivian concludes her account with, "We boarded the plane, and I was happy to be leaving Poland because of the sadness and hopelessness of the people who are beautiful, good (and) courageous."

## IN THE NEWS

### Elspeth Davies Rostow '38

Elspeth Rostow is now dean of the Lyndon Baines Johnson School of Public Affairs at the University of Texas. She was appointed last spring after Dr. Alan Campbell resigned to become chairman of the U.S. Civil Service Commission. Since the school opened in 1970 it has had three deans and four acting deans. Ms. Rostow was dean of the university's division of general and comparative studies at the time of her appointment.

**36** *Vivian H. Neale*  
5 Tudor City Place  
New York, NY 10017

**37** *Helen Hartmann Winn (Mrs. B.)*  
248 Country Club Drive  
Oradell, NJ 07649

As our 40th Reunion fades into memory, the Class of '37 marches forward "under new management," and you will note that this column is now in the hands of a new correspondent who renews the plea, almost uninterrupted, for a word from you. While it was wonderful to see so many old friends, some of whom had journeyed from as far away as California, there were many others who could not attend Reunion, and we are all interested to hear about them as well. Please do write to me and let me know what you are doing, where you are, how you plan to cope with retirement—yes, that looms for many of us—and anything else of interest to your long-lost classmates.

*Page Johnston Karling* missed Reunion because she found herself unexpectedly in England for the month of May. She writes, "Around that trip, before and after, I must pack up my 26 years of living in this house and move to a smaller one, so the next three months loom as hyperactive. Drink a good one for me and I'll try to make the 45th." Similarly, *Hildegard Becher* seized an unexpected opportunity to travel to Greece and missed the annual gathering for the first time in 40 years!

*Dorothy Walker* writes from Oregon that she plans to move to Arizona in November to

join a Quaker community 100 miles from Tucson. She is boning up on Joseph Wood Krutch's works to gain information about the region.

*Dorothy Watts Hartman*, who came east for Reunion, is the founder of an organization called Arc Angels, which comprises 25 members who use their sewing and craft talents to create products for a boutique. Profits from sales are used to assist a variety of charitable activities, including the Red Cross Disaster Fund, Kidney Foundation, Crippled Children, and senior citizens groups. Dottie also helped found the Happy Dragon Thrift Shop for Ming Quong, proceeds from which go to support the Ming Quong Children's Center which treats children with personality and behavior problems. She also was president of the Guild which operates Village House, a gourmet restaurant employing 300 volunteers dedicated to helping the Ming Quong Center. Dottie has been nominated Woman of San Jose for her extensive charitable activities. She and her husband Lloyd have lived for 21 years in nearby Los Gatos where they maintain a 2½ acre ranch. They have four children.

*Ruth Walter* has retired from her long-time Washington job, and this is also her final year as Director-at-Large and head of the Awards Committee for the Associate Alumnae of Barnard College. She attended Reunion not only to see her classmates, but also to make her final presentation of the Alumnae Recognition Awards. What now, Ruth?

*Martha Shoemaker Terry* writes, "I am holding the tribal fort on the banks of the Susquehanna and pursuing the pleasures of the country. I have a new grandson, Jamie Smith, born to my daughter Judith Terry Smith '62. He's a winner!"

The Class extends heartfelt sympathy to *Naomi Gurdin Leff* who recently lost her husband. She was called away from Reunion by the tragic news that he had suffered an accident; he subsequently died of his injuries. Naomi plans to continue her nursery school this summer with the aid of her son. You may drop her a line at P.O.Box 116, Woodridge, NY 12789.

Reunion was further marred by the news that *Grace Aaronson Goldin* could not attend because of the sudden and tragic death of her daughter. We offer condolences to the Goldin family in their great loss.

**38** *Elizabeth Armstrong Dunn (Mrs. H.)*  
72 Broad Street  
Guilford, CT 06437

It was always taken for granted by classmates that *Betty Pratt Rice* would have a successful career. While in Barnard she worked as college correspondent to the New York Times. A good reporter—efficient and businesslike—I recall when several of us stayed at her family's cottage on Fire Island in the late spring, she had fun witty interviews with several show biz people who took an early breather there. Among them were Fanny Brice, Eddie Cantor and Ed Wynn. However she always maintained she preferred a happy marriage and family.

Well, it's turned out she was to have both. Since 1968 she has had her own public relations

firm, *Betty Rice Associates*, in Westbury, LI. She specializes in non-profit institutions with emphasis on public libraries. Her book, "Public Relations for Public Libraries," was published in 1972. Also an adjunct professor in the graduate library school at C. W. Post College, Long Island U, she teaches a full-credit course in library public relations.

Betty's husband, Gordon, recently had a third one-man photography exhibit. His subject matter features flowers and natural objects under intense magnification. Although he retired in 1976 after 28 years of teaching art in the Great Neck school system, he is now professor of art history and art appreciation at Nassau Community College. Their three children are not exactly sitting around. Up and coming and on the up-beat is Van Allen who has his own theatrical lighting and scenic design company. His latest project, Studio 54 in New York, a converted TV setup, is now a major discotheque. Jo-El is head of promotion for a firm that designs and markets needlepoint kits. Martha is a nursery teacher.

Noted baritone Clifford Jackson, husband of *Patricia Scharf Jackson*, has a new release from Nonesuch Records called "An Evening with Henry Russell." Russell, an Englishman who spent six years in the US, wrote descriptive songs displaying an enormous range of subjects from the hearty patriotism of "Cheer, Boys, Cheer!" to the nostalgic "Woodman, Spare That Tree!", "My Heart's in the Highlands" and the poignant "The Old Arm Chair." Many of the ballads on the record, derived from Russell's colorful autobiography, are introduced by Mr. Jackson to show the unique personality of this overlooked musical figure. Mr. Jackson has previously recorded an album of songs of the Civil War era.

*Claire Murray* in the late spring, accompanied by an old Readers Digest buddy, took the Benelux tour (Belgium, Luxembourg and Holland) for two weeks. Visiting friends in these picture-book countries was a thrill but what really was a revelation to her was the stopover in Iceland. Only five hours from New York, the country not only provided excellent hotel comfort but bus tours to lava beds and geysers, and brought out the fact that the active geysers heated by hot springs warm the houses in winter and show a way to beat the energy crunch. Claire expects to visit well-known painter *Marjorie Ashworth Yahraes* for a week in August in Bermuda.

**39** *Ninetta diBenedetto Hession (Dr.)*  
10 Yates Avenue  
Ossining, NY 10562

Through the mails came a clipping showing *Barbara Watson* hugging Elizabeth Taylor while Christopher Hunt, Wolf Trap's artistic director, looks on. Barbara, administrator designate for the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs of the State Department, is also Wolf Trap Foundation Board Chairman. They were promoting a gala benefit for Wolf Trap.

Sad is the news *Helen Schelberg* sends us: *Elizabeth Kinports Kastenbein* passed away on

REMEMBER THE  
THRIFT SHOP



March 21 after an eight-year bout with cancer—five operations, radiation and chemotherapy. Libby taught brain-damaged and blind children in the Parsippany schools in New Jersey, and was active in animal welfare work. She was married in 1958 and widowed a year later. Our condolences to Libby's family and to Helen who has been living in the Kastenbein home.

**40** *Lois Saphir Lee (Mrs. A.)*  
204 Furnace Dock Road  
Peekskill, NY 10566

*Muriel Byer Petruzzelli* has moved to 5002 West 112 St., Leawood, KS 66211. After years of volunteer work Muriel is looking for a fulfilling and remunerative job. Her "progeny are scattered." Philip, MBA, supervisor of AT&T Long Lines crew in White Plains; Vicki, ME and MBA, educational technologist with Digital Equipment Corp., Springfield, MA; Jerry, Yale '74 and U of Chicago Law School '77, striking out for San Francisco and a large law firm there; Paul, acquiring a degree from Emporia State U, Kansas.

*Agnes Cassidy Serbaroli* reports that last September she was appointed to the NYC Murry Bergstraum High School for Business Careers located in downtown Manhattan. This unique high school specializes in banking, computer science, international trade, law and accountancy. January '77 saw the publication of her article, "What Do You Worry About Most?" in Co-Ed Magazine, an associate of Scholastic Magazines. Family news: older son Francis graduated from Fordham Law School in May, and son Joseph, inducted into Phi Alpha Theta Honor Society and graduated cum laude with high departmental honors in history from Hunter College in June. Agnes, hope you enjoyed your trip to Ireland with your husband during July and August.

Other authors this month are *Florence Durbroff Shelley* and *Jane Mantell Otten* who have co-authored "When Your Parents Grow Old,"

## NOTE

### *Deadlines for Class News*

Class correspondents should plan their newsgathering so that copy can be mailed in time to reach the Alumnae Office NOT LATER THAN the following dates:

SUMMER ISSUE — April 5th

FALL ISSUE — July 5th

WINTER ISSUE — October 5th

SPRING ISSUE — January 5th

News received after these dates will be held over till the next issue.

published by Funk and Wagnalls. They decided to collaborate on this about two years ago, and the book is already in its 3rd printing. Perhaps you've seen Jane and Florence interviewed on TV shows or heard them on radio. They address the mature son or daughter of parents on the "threshold of a role reversal"—when parents become the cared-for, grown children the responsible and caring. Jane and Florence provide sound, supportive, step-by-step information and guidance covering every phase and aspect of helping aging parents; where and how to find help in the community; money wisdom (insurance, benefits, taxes, etc.); adjusting to physical and behavioral changes; lifting morale (hobbies, new careers, continuing education, travel); planning retirement; facing the inevitable serenely. "It's a Dr. Spock in reverse," says Florence. She and Jane welcome comments, will assist if you're having trouble locating the book, and look forward to hearing from old friends. Good luck and much success!

Our sincere condolences to the family of *Dorothy Boyle*, who passed away on April 25.

**41** *Marjorie Lawson Roberts (Mrs. L.)*  
1116 Sourwood Circle  
Chapel Hill, NC 27514

We were saddened to hear of the deaths of two classmates this year: *Elinor Deutsch Uhry* who is survived by her daughter aged 19, and *Elaine Bernstein Rankow*, survived by her husband, Dr. Robin M. Rankow.

From *Greta Eisenmenger Neelsen* comes news that she is now running a children's art studio, Angel Art Studio, after school in Pelham, NY. She is also teaching and taking courses in Wainwright House, a Center for Human Growth in Rye, as well as illustrating their brochures. Greta writes, "I've become a blitz round-the-world junketeer. Husband is with airlines, so I come as pocket companion to Singapore, Osaka, Corsica, etc."

*Helen Taft Gardiner*, our gal in Guernsey (Channel Islands, G.B.), writes fascinating letters of her life on that little island that is a blend of France and Britain and where the native tongue is a French "patois." Unhappily, our space precludes printing all her news, but here are a few highlights. She writes of the attractive climate on Guernsey, the mild winters, the delightful fresh fruit and vegetables (particularly prolific tomatoes), abundant flowers, and of course, the famous Guernsey cows. Some of Helen's spare time is spent looking after old-age pensioners with a service called "Wood Round," similar to "Meals on Wheels," and entertaining visitors.

Helen took time out last summer from her job of cataloguing collectors' books and objets d'art to plan with several friends a US Bicentennial Birthday Party on Guernsey! They "took over" Vale Castle from the Ancient Monuments Commission for the evening . . . "had the Harbour Master and the States agree to Fireworks in JULY, got the police to keep gatecrashers out, invited 300 people, and found that everyone couldn't be more willing to help. Most of them for nothing. Very heartwarming. An amateur photographer loaned us his refrigerator

equipment for beer and ice cream for the 'privilege' of being invited to take pictures of the party at his expense! The local brewery gave us the beer and wine at cost and provided three men to serve free . . . Two whole lambs were roasted on spits and chicken legs barbecued outdoors; baked beans, salad, garlic bread; ice cream cones with chocolate mint ice cream . . . Two orchestras—one for some real old USA Country Music and one for Jazz . . . This is the time of year when friends have children and grandchildren visiting and they all enjoyed the somewhat unusual entertainment.

"The highlight of the evening was the Red Coat raid (some of the local doctors had gotten together, dyed some white cotton mess jackets left over from the Colonial Empire the proper red, and complete with Union Jack and camp followers invaded 'The Castle.') A tussle went on, and eventually the Union Jack was planted on the curtain wall, ABOVE the USA Bicentennial Flag . . . However, as darkness fell, a second raid (this time by marauding Indians) managed to burn the Union Jack and honor was done! And then we had fireworks (boat flares which had just gone out of date which meant we had to get permission from the Harbour Master and the States) and a reading of selected parts of the Declaration of Independence by the Rector of the Vale Parish Church, who is named (and you'll never believe it) John Hancock!!!"

Helen writes she "is still wining and dining out on the benefits from our Fourth of July Party . . . still billed as 'The Party of the Century' in Guernsey." And we can see why!

**42** *Kathryn Bruns Swingle (Mrs. J. W.)*  
602 Tremont Avenue  
Westfield, NJ 07090

## PLEASE NOTE

Alumnae wishing to use Barnard's library facilities must first obtain an identification card at the Alumnae Office — 115 Milbank Hall.

**43** *Anne Vermilye Gifford (Mrs. W. E.)*  
2433 East Lake Road  
Skaneateles, NY 13152

What are some of your classmates up to in Central New York?

Finally, caught *Eleanor Suttle Jones* at home this week and put her on the spot. She sends you all her best regards. Hopes she's going to have some time to catch her breath soon, as she's cutting back on community and church activities. For the past five years Ellie's helped establish a day care center in North Syracuse. Now she's able to turn it over to one of the working parents. Just in time because she's now chairing a steering committee to help provide

services for elderly Indians living on the local reservation. This, of course, is a very vital issue today. Especially interesting because it services a unique rural population and is very politically sensitive right now. Ellie and Bill have three daughters: Christine is a senior at St. Lawrence U, Canton, NY; Barbara is a media resource person at BOCES, Oswego County, NY; Marinda has just received her MBA degree from North Eastern U. Ellie gets to NYC occasionally and hopes to get to our 35th.

Bonanza!! Found *Ottillie Glennon Johnson* at home also. She's moved to Utica from Schenectady. Her eldest daughter, Susan, is working there, so this makes it nice for Ottillie. Daughter Jean is married, living in Cleveland, OH, and teaching kindergarten. Son Randy is with an investment firm in Boston, MA. Ottillie is very active in the Mohawk Valley Health Education Council. Another interesting and vital activity. Maybe we can talk Ottillie into coming to our 35th.

*Deborah Burstein Karp* and her husband Rabbi Abraham Karp were in the news last spring. The Temple Beth El congregation of Rochester, NY, honored them for their contributions to their congregation, their community and the State of Israel. Stating further that Deborah was intensely involved in every facet of Temple life including Sisterhood and developing in-depth education programs for women. She has been an instructor at the U of Rochester and St. John Fisher College. Rabbi Karp is now the Philip Bernstein Professor of Jewish Studies at the U of Rochester.

Received a nice letter from *Joan Borgenicht Aron*. She has moved to Washington, DC and would love to hear from DC-area alumnae, so give her a call. Her address is 2000 N St., NW, 20036. She writes: "After five years of teaching urban public policy at the NYU Graduate School of Public Administration, I came to Washington on a NASPAA fellowship to gain some practical experience in the public sector. Because of research I had done in the energy field, I've been working in the Office of Policy Evaluation of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and enjoying it enormously. So much so in fact that I'm planning to stay on for at least another year. Beyond that, I'm uncertain whether I'll remain here or return to the academic community. My five children are spread throughout the United States, from West to East coasts. Two are married and the two youngest have just completed college."

I have three more columns to get out under my tenure of office. So, please, write me your news or better yet, come for a visit if and when you get to Syracuse or Skaneateles, NY.

Wouldn't somebody like to volunteer to be our next correspondent? Somebody talented and humorous?

**44** *Ethel Weiss Brandwein (Mrs. S.)*  
2306 Blaine Drive  
Chevy Chase, MD 20015

I had a double treat from *Harriet Fiskén Rooks*: a long letter (including a family snapshot) and then a phone call early this summer when she came to Washington, DC with lawyer

husband Hal who had to file a brief with the SEC. Harriet reports she's kept close to home in Seattle, WA (with some volunteer activities) raising her rather large family, most of whom, however, are now scattered. Hal Jr. works in the Washington, DC area (so the trip east gave her the bonus of seeing him). Don is in Berkeley where he works for Recreational Equipment, Inc. Heidi attends the U of Washington, living in a group house. The only youngster at home is Gordon, now 15 and enjoying the local high school, despite the handicaps resulting from an attack of mumps encephalitis which hit him in kindergarten, just one year before immunization for it was discovered. Harriet, who sounded just as full of zip and good spirits as ever, sent best wishes to all.

*Patty (Lorina) Havill* is busy with her career in music education. She teaches at the Manhattan School of Music (formerly she taught at the pre-college Juilliard School). She has had two books published: "You Can Sight Read" and "Pleasures of Sight Reading Through Keyboard Harmony and Technique." She was a judge for the Fulbright Piano Composition Competition and she has a home studio.

*Dr. Olive Roberts Francks* of Hudson View Gardens in NYC is assistant professor of curriculum and teaching at Fordham U. In addition to teaching, she is a consultant to the Council of Supervisors and Administrators, is on the planning committee for the National Art Education Ass'n conference and is coordinator of the elementary competency-based teacher education program at Fordham. She recently served as a resource person for a workshop on helping parents read homework with their children during the 22nd Convention of the International Reading Ass'n in Miami Beach.

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**45** *Daisy Fornacca Kouzel (Mrs. A.)*  
54 Cayuga Avenue  
Atlantic Beach, NY 11509

One letter is better than none, and when it's as nice as the one I got from *Mary Benedict Bell*

it's a lot more than that. Mary lives in Oakland, CA, with her husband of 31 years, Ed. She just graduated from the California College of Arts and Crafts, after working five years as a layout artist and teaching art in the public schools for ten years. Indeed, her whole life has been permeated by art. She has had countless exhibits of her work, and confesses to an "obsession with the figure," which she absorbed from such luminaries as George Bridgeman and Reginald Marsh, who, among others, have been her teachers. It was very probably such "obsession" which inspired her most recent effort—a series of gymnasts in movement for a show at CCAC last April. Along with all this, there has been the small matter of raising four sons. They are: David, recently graduated from Berklee School of Jazz in Boston; Steven, a graduate in agriculture from Chico State; Jeff, working in the loan and mortgage field; and Matthew, still in high school and working in Alaska for the summer. "There is a rush of love in me for New York City and San Francisco," says Mary, "and I am really alive near the oceans of each coast." I hope she will look me up when she comes back for a visit to the Big Apple, which seems to be a real possibility.

Nothing much to report from my end that you did not read in the previous issue. Margarita is exhibiting a definite penchant for the dance (Terpsichorean tendencies, my husband would say), and Miriam continues to do well with her piano and violin. I am continuing, all by my lonesome, my uphill fight against capital punishment (and now also against the threatened Constitutional amendment to prevent abortions, which, if you have read my letters to the Barnard Bulletin, I am against, while being completely FOR the law which permits them), and continuing to teach Spanish at NYC Community College, and enjoying it.

Will you all out there write to me?

**46** *Patricia L. FitzGerald (Miss)*  
Star Route  
Sparrow Bush, NY 12780

**47** *Katherine Harris Constant (Mrs. R. G.)*  
39 Beechwood Drive  
Glen Head, NY 11545

**48** *Elizabeth Eastman Gross (Mrs. L.J.)*  
113 West 95th Street  
New York, NY 10025

**49** *Marilyn Heggie De Lallo (Mrs. L.)*  
Box 1498, Laurel Hollow Road  
Syosset, NY 11791

**50** *June Feuer Wallace (Mrs. D.)*  
11 Lincoln Street  
Arlington, MA 02174

*Laura Pienkny Zakin (Mrs. J.)*  
Route 4, Box 33  
Rolla, MO 65401

**51** *Gertrude Brooks Lushington (Mrs. N.)*  
247 Riverside Avenue  
Riverside, CT 06878

It is about four on the afternoon of the Fourth of July. Your class correspondent has just returned from her third day of sailing, second race. She is sunburned, tired, headachy and very vague about what happened at Reunion back in May. She is thinking how idiotic it seems to be sitting down to write a column that will be printed in September about events that occurred in May, or before. The July issue of the Alumnae magazine will no doubt arrive next week and remind her of things she should have included in this column—there is always a time lag. Not to mention memory lag, pressure of other things to be done lag. She awaits the result of the magazine questionnaire with great interest: are you avid for news of class members, or would you rather read topical essays. No one, at any rate, is beating a path to her door with news.

On to what she can dredge up from Reunion: trekking into New York for Reunion on Friday, May 13, your correspondent saw '51ers *Naomi Loeb Lipman, Anita Kearney DeAngelo* and *Rhonda Sussman Weidenbaum*. The classroom presentation on Christianity and Judaism by Professors Elaine H. Pagels and David Sperling was fascinating to this ex-religion major.

After lunch Mrs. Mattfeld spoke to us of Barnard's continuing commitment to inquiry and excellence and impressed us with her determination to maintain Barnard as a women's college.

The afternoon panel, "Nurturing the Next Generation: The Educated Mother," was informative and entertaining and "Barnard in the Performing Arts," with Mildred Dunnock and Elizabeth Keen, was outstanding.

Sorry to have missed the next day's events and classmates *Dorsey Bennett's* and *Naomi Loeb Lipman's* participation in panels on "Ethics in the Public Arena" and "Barnard's On-Going Commitment."

One of Naomi's sons has informed us that Naomi is now again employed in NYC. Brooks no longer commutes three days a week to General Theological Seminary, but is writing full time in Connecticut.

Send in your news!

**52** *Eloise Ashby Andrus (Mrs. A.)*  
2130 San Vito Circle  
Monterey, CA 93940

*Betsy Weinstein Boral (Mrs. J. S.)*  
311 Monterey Avenue  
Pelham, NY 10802

Sixty-two members of our class attended our 25th Reunion, and it was, I think, a most pleasant experience for all. It was very interesting that with such diversity of interests and occupations, we all had so much in common. There didn't seem to be one dull person in the whole group!

Only 88 class members returned the questionnaires, but some interesting information was gathered. Nine members of our class have died. Most of the class live in the northeast US (although 22 reside in California); 18 are living

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abroad. *Alice Goslinga Ribbink* came all the way from Holland to Reunion! Records show that our class has a total of 593 children, and at least two have grandchildren. So far 10 daughters have attended Barnard and at least one will enter in Fall 1977. We have 7 MD's (one also has a PhD); 5 LLB's plus two in progress; 29 PhD's or EdD's and four in progress; innumerable MA's, ME's, MSW's, MLS's, etc. Most unusual perhaps is a degree in forestry. *Miriam Schapiro Grosop*, our mathematician president, estimates that 60% are working full or part time in "paid" employment. We have several writers, one of whom, *Francine du Plessis Gray*, gave the address at the Reunion luncheon. By and large, those who answered the questionnaires express satisfaction or, at least, tolerance in looking back over the past 25 years and optimism for the future. Maybe this reflects the not-uncommon increase in self-acceptance around the age of 45!

Very few regret having chosen Barnard and many praised it as a positive and significant influence. A note from our Class President: "I am proud to be a member of this class and to number so many among my friends, old and new. My thanks to those who helped with Reunion in ways large and small."

Some news on classmates not able to attend Reunion: *Helen Varsfelt De Pastor* is living in Madrid. Her husband is a Commander in the Spanish Navy, and they have four children. Helen has just received her Master's in Spanish literature at NYU in Madrid. *Mary Dee Larter Laurich* is now in Brookville, PA. She and her husband are in the coal mining business there.

**53** *Gabrielle Simon Lefer*  
55 East 87th Street, Apt. 6L  
New York, NY 10028

**54** *Louise Spitz Lehman (Mrs. T.)*  
62 Undercliff Terrace South  
West Orange, NJ 07052

**55** *Tamara Rippner Casriel (Mrs. C.)*  
50 Jerome Avenue  
Deal, NJ 07723

**56** *Toby Stein*  
45 Church Street  
Montclair, NJ 07042

I hope all of you were as interested as I was in the Summary of our 20th Reunion class questionnaire. Three cheers—and one cheer more—for *Julia Keydel, Jessica Rakin Gushin, Piri Halasz, and Nicole Satescu!* I would be glad to pass on any and all comments you may have to the committee through this column in a future issue, if you would take the trouble to set them down and send them to me. And give some positive thought to joining us for a mini-reunion next May. Our class is not yet so securely soldered that we can afford to let five years seem between get-togethers.

A long informative letter arrived from *Nathalie Kisseleff Grabar*. She and her husband, Nicholas, run a travel agency in Paris, specializing in American tours to Europe. (Nicholas' background includes participation in France in Eisenhower's People-to-People Program.)

Nathalie has four children: her oldest, Andrew Coulter, is at Columbia. The others are Michel, 12, Sophie, 10, and Alexis, 7. She writes that she had been working part time for many years in a French physics research laboratory, helping with documentation in Russian and English. Now, she and her husband lead tours to such places as Russia (this year) and Egypt (maybe next year). Any alumnae who would like more details on such tours are invited to write Nathalie at 37 Avenue Du Chateau, Meudon 190 92, France.

At the end of her letter Nathalie suggests that she would like to have more news in "Barnard Alumnae" of the 'astounding' professors we had; she names Mrs. Roosa and Mrs. Bové, as examples. She asks what they are working on, writing on. If others of you feel the same way, let me know and I will emphasize the idea to appropriate ears.

Speaking of Barnard people and keeping up with them: Mrs. Stabenau will likely chide me, but I would like anyway to report that she recently underwent some difficult surgery, is doing much better now, and would enjoy—an educated guess, this—hearing from some of you.

A letter came from *Taxia Efthimion Paras*, filled with her doings. Some of the ones which intrigued me most: Taxia is on the Citizens' Advisory Committee to Southworth Planetarium, which is situated on the Portland Campus of the U of Maine. She has served on the Greater Portland Arts Council for a number of years.

Because there is no Barnard Club in her area, Taxia became involved in the local chapter of the AAUW, in which she has since held many positions. A delightful one: Taxia served as chairman of the Young People's Piano Competition that AAUW co-sponsors in her area with the Portland Symphony. Her latest positions are project chairman AND distribution chairman of southern Maine of "Afoot in Maine."

She writes that "Afoot in Maine" is a project put out by all AAUW groups in Maine toge-

ther. The book is similar to the "Yellow Pages of Learning" put out by MIT Press, but is localized for Maine. Copies can be ordered directly from Taxia, if you are interested in seeing one. In addition to these extra-curricular activities, Taxia taught mathematics full time until six years ago and part time since. Peter James, 12½, and Mari Anne, 4½, are additional full-time projects.

The rest of you? Tell us what you're doing, and we'll pass on the news. I know, I keep saying that. Happily, it's beginning to get results.

**57** Sara Ann Riesner Friedman (Mrs. V.)  
7 West 95th Street  
New York, NY 10025

Barbara Rosenberg Grossman  
631 Orienta Avenue  
Mamaroneck, NY 10543

**58** Elaine Postelneck Yamin (Mrs. M.)  
775 Long Hill Road  
Gillette, NJ 07933

Judith Johnson Sherwin wrote to say that she will have three books published between the end of this year and some time next year. Two of them, "The Town Scold" and "How the Dead Count," are books of poems. The third, which has not yet been titled, is "a practical business handbook for writers of poetry and fiction." The handbook will be distributed free or at cost to members of Poets and Writers, Inc., which will publish the book, and at cost to anyone else who writes in for it. Judy recently had fiction published in Playboy and Ms. and has been working as president of the Poetry Society of America.

Having served for four years as Director of the Barnard Fund, Jane Epstein Gracer is now Director of Development at the Ethical Culture Schools in NYC. She is in charge of all fundraising for the three schools. Jane and her husband visited Israel recently and she describes the trip as "incredible" and "the most exciting thing I've ever done." More than anything, it was the history of the area that impressed her. She read and learned as she walked and it seemed that everyone was working hard to make the country prosper. Jane has two daughters, 11 and 13 years of age, and an 18-year-old son who will enter Columbia in the fall.

Rita Shane Tritter sang the role of Berthe in Meyerbeer's "Le Prophete" at the Metropolitan Opera. The New York Times said that the role was "just the sort of thing to reveal the range, flexibility and power of her soprano, and the character, that of a young girl in love, is one that she has the looks and energy to portray believably."

It is with great sadness that I report the death of Dr. Jane Van Der Karr Basile. She died on February 20, after suffering a stroke while giving a speech. Survivors include her husband, Juan Carlos Basile, and son John. Jane was considered an expert on Latin America and was the author of several articles and books. She received many grants and citations and was honored by NYU as one of its most distinguished graduates. She was active in Barnard alumnae

activities, serving as Barnard area representative in Florida. The class extends its deepest sympathy to her family.

**59** Norma Rubin Talley (Mrs. E.)  
762 Preston Road  
East Meadow, NY 11554

Miriam Klein Shapiro has another graduate degree. In addition to a master's degree from the Columbia School of Social Work, Miriam received a master's degree from the Jewish Theological Seminary of America.

Karen Swenson spent this past fall as Writer in Residence at Clark U and will be teaching this summer at writers' conferences in Cape Cod, Aspen, Denver, and Richmond, KY.

## Transcripts

Official copies of transcripts bearing the seal of the College and the signature of the Registrar of the College can now be sent only to another institution, business concern, or government office at the request of the student or alumna.

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: \$1.50 per copy.

**60** Ethel Katz Goldberg (Mrs. H.)  
90 Cedarbrook Drive  
Churchville, PA 18966

Carol Murray Lane became director of the Professional Children's School as of July 1. Carol had previously held a variety of positions at the school including assistant to the director, assistant director and high school principal. We wish her the best of luck in her new position.

Joy Hochstadt write: "At last writing I was two years younger, the recipient of a \$20,000 sex discrimination settlement, the new parent of Juliane Hochstadt-Ozer who with spouse and co-parent Harvey Ozer each settled for one day's parturition leave before resuming our professional activities, etc.

"Since then life has been 'trial by fire' with ups and downs to say the least—including termination by previous employer on the heels of the above settlement for 'disloyalty.' Denial of relief for retaliation by both district and appellate courts. Several months as visiting professor of membrane research at Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot, Israel, while awaiting appeal. Several months as visiting professor of biochemistry and biophysics after learning the

courts were on a par with the defendants. Receipt of a new \$100,000 plus National Institutes of Health grant (in addition to the two I had currently). Listing in "Who's Who in America" (likely to be youngest biomedical scientist of either sex to be so listed). Convenor or invited speaker at numerous international scientific meetings. Publication of a dozen of my research articles in biochemical journals—all during the interval of my lock-out upheld by the judiciary!

"So much for the past. I am presently research professor of microbiology at New York Medical College, Harvey is professor of biology at CUNY-Hunter College, Juliane is in youngest class at Walden School. The three of us (and Mrs. White—Juliane's nurse since birth) are all enjoying our view of the reservoir and the park from our Eldorado Towers apartment. The park, city, theaters, bistros are great joys at homecoming from our 17-year odyssey which was both successfully developmental as well as tumultuous. I hope to be calling the friends in the class I left behind at graduation."

Once again, I'm running short of news. Haven't heard from anyone else in months. Hope you all had a nice summer and that you'll find time to drop me a line or two to let me know what's new and/or interesting in your lives.

That's all folks!

**61** Dr. Arlene Weitz Weiner  
6394 Monitor Street  
Pittsburgh, PA 15217

Glad to get a few notes worrying about the dearth of news. We all read class notes for news of friends but write class notes as if for enemies! Besides tremendous accomplishments (degrees, books, and babies) there are small private gains and losses to share. For myself, I want to know just where and how my sisters are.

Elsa Adelman Solender, now in Pikesville, MD, has joined the staff of B'nai B'rith Int'l in Washington. She will develop new publications. She's had articles in Moment, Baltimore and Jewish Digest and does free-lance journalism, especially on Jewish topics. Elsa writes that Aviva Cantor-Zuckoff was in Baltimore. Aviva has lectured on Jewish feminism across the US and in Canada and is acquisitions editor of Lilith, the Jewish feminist magazine. Sounds like two strands right there for an old-girl net!

The alumnae office forwarded clippings about Louise Bernikow and Jan Houk Willette. Louise gave the keynote address at the Terre Haute Women's Art Symposium. No doubt you've seen her work in MS, the Times Book Review or elsewhere.

The story about Jan, from the Orinda Sun, is a fine feature discussing her role in that California suburb, where she became associate pastor of the Lafayette-Orinda Presbyterian Church in 1975. From her graduation from the seminary until then she'd worked part time. Her "very supportive" husband Dick and she moved to Orinda from Marin and he commutes back. Dick's mother helps with Steven, 12, Trevor, 10, and Carrie Ann, 9. Jan approves of career roles for women and of housewifery. Since she cleans house and packs school lunches,

affirmation of the housewife is not ivory-pulpit there. Jan is active in a most interesting program of her church. The "Family Cluster Program" links families of different configurations—widow, divorcee with kids, nuclear family, older couple—into an extended family of thirty or so members. Mead would be pleased!

## IN THE NEWS

### Linda McAlister '61

Dr. Linda McAlister has been appointed dean of the Imperial Valley campus of San Diego State University. Dr. McAlister, an associate professor of philosophy at CUNY, spent last year as visiting professor at UCLA. In her new post, she will be responsible for the academic affairs of the campus, development of the budget, assistance in recruitment, tenure and promotion of faculty and liaison at all levels. The Imperial Valley campus, located 120 miles east of San Diego, was established in 1959. Its current enrollment is about 400 students, and it has granted nearly 900 degrees, mostly in teacher education.

A recent news article from White Plains notes that *Harriet Kaye Inselbuch* is the new director of public relations for the Westchester Lighthouse, a division of the NY Ass'n for the Blind, having previously worked as a real estate broker and organized fund raising events for United Cerebral Palsy.

Word comes of three classmates actively involved in politics: *Marion Friedman Greenblatt* was elected to the School Board of Montgomery County, MD; *Ruth Nemzoff Berman* is a representative in the New Hampshire State Legislature, while pursuing doctoral studies at Harvard; and *Alice Finkelstein Alekman* has been working at the state level for the Delaware League of Women Voters.

In April 1976, *Diane M. Pottberg* married Joseph Lo Giudice and "a beautiful daughter, Danielle," arrived in January 1977. Joe is a teacher on Staten Island and Diane is on child care leave from the Board of Education, "loving her new role." Another schoolteacher, *Nancy Davis Imhof*, has been teaching third grade in Arlington, VA. She received her MEd from George Mason College in 1975. She reports that her "baby" Susan is in fifth grade, while Samuel, 15, and Jacqueline, nearly 14, are in junior high. *Kenna Knapp Johnson* is working on a master's in marine ecology at Penn State. Her daughters, Karin-Christine and Lara Ingrid, are nearly 9 and 10, respectively.

Since Libby and I will probably be alternating columns, you can write to either of us, or to the Alumnae Office. As this is being written in sultry July for October, remember the time lag for news. By publication time Alexandra will be 6 months old and may actually be sleeping through the night!

Thank you to *Debbie Bersin Rubin* for five years of informative columns. Let's keep the news coming.

**62** *Rusty Miller Rich*  
29 Claremont Avenue  
New York, NY 10027

*Libby Guth Fishman (Mrs. A. L.)*  
2221 Spruce Street  
Philadelphia, PA 19103

Classmates who attended some Reunion activities and whose names were omitted from the last issue include: *Judy Astor Smith, Winona Kim Blackburn, Carolyn Brown Disco, Kenna Knapp Johnson, Kathy Mebus Toth, Patty Klubnik Tarrallo* and *Rita Gabler Rover*.

Congratulations to *Barbara Stoler Miller* for promotion to rank of full professor of Oriental Studies at Barnard, where she has taught since 1968 after receiving her PhD in Indic Studies at U of Penn. She has published numerous articles and four books on translations of classical Indian poetry and philological studies of Sanskrit. Actively involved in curriculum reform, she is currently teaching a freshman humanities course with Serge Gavronsky, using literature in translation as a basis for approaching humanistic studies. She has also served as department chairman and is currently serving as faculty representative to the Board of Trustees. Last summer was spent in India pursuing her study of Indian dance. She was accompanied by 7-year-old Gwenn and joined in July by husband James, a research neurologist at Columbia.

**63** *Flora Razzaboni Tsighis (Mrs. G.J.)*  
365 Wyoming Avenue  
Millburn, NJ 07041

**64** *Ann Dumler Tokayer (Mrs. S.)*  
23 Devonshire Terrace  
West Orange, NJ 07052

This time most of our class news comes from New England. *Ruthana Donahue Clark* has taken a position with a large real estate firm in Great Barrington, MA, where she has been living since her marriage two years ago. Bob is the editor of High Fidelity. Ruthana enjoys the change from Manhattan living and spends her free time at the piano and helping the American Cancer Society. She would like to hear from other alumnae in her area.

*Ellen Sue Feinberg Friedman* was named an account executive in the Bridgeport office of Bache, Halsey, Stuart, Inc., after completing an intensive training program. Ellen, who holds an MA in economics from Columbia, lives with her family in Westport, CT.

*Dianne Weiss Rose* received her DDS from the U of Detroit in 1974. After working in the field for awhile, she recently opened her own dental office in Holden, MA, where she and

husband Dr. Herbert Rose and their two children live.

*Amelia Arneson Sereen* is living in Putney, VT and working as a physician's assistant at the Green Mountain Health Center in Brattleboro.

*Barbara Schwartz* wrote an article entitled "Software: An Introduction to the Intricacies of Programming," for EDN, a semi-monthly magazine published in Boston.

Another author in our class writes from Rye, NY: "What I would like to tell the whole world is that I happily announce the publication of my first book, "Poplollies and Bellibones: A Celebration of Lost Words," to be published in October 1977 . . . The book is a humorous study of delightful, colorful words that are termed obsolete, rare or dialect in various dictionaries and that I have reintroduced into modern context to bring them back to life in stories, poems, dialogues, and rounds that I wrote." *Sue Kelz Sperling* adds that she and husband Allan and their children, Matthew, 10, Stuart, 7, and Jane, 5, have greeted more Barnard/Columbia couples who have moved to Rye. They are Nat and *Georgia Dobrer Kramer*, Robert and *Barbara Lander Friedman*, and Paul and Marcie Fierman Kalkut '67. Sue, who so ably preceded me in writing this column, still devotes time to Barnard. In addition to her work for the local PTA and synagogue, she is working to develop the Westchester Barnard Alumnae Club.

**65** *Priscilla Ruth MacDougall*  
346 Kent Lane  
Madison, WI 53713

No one wrote me any news for this season's column. Does that mean you are not doing anything? How about announcing divorces as well as marriages?

I'll start off with mine. I happily divorced J. Barry Forgione in August 1975 under Michigan no-fault laws.

**66** *Anne Cleveland Kalicki (Mrs. J.)*  
3300B South Wakefield Street  
Arlington, VA 22206  
*Elena Zegarelli-Schmidt (Dr.)*  
100 Haven Avenue, Apt. 18D  
New York, NY 10032

We hope you all enjoyed a pleasant summer and we now pass along some news of our classmates sent to us since our last column.

*Susan Cohn*, who presently works in the Dean of Studies office at Barnard, exhibited 18 of her drawings at the College May 2-9 in the Print Room of Wollman Library. The exhibition was sponsored by the Women's Center and the Department of Art History. Most of the drawings were produced for her doctoral thesis which was devoted to an examination of selected works by the American painter, Georgia O'Keeffe. Susan used lead, sepia, gold and/or copper pencils on paper or stretched muslin to create her images. As Susan wrote of her own work, she "attempted to isolate certain stylistic manifestations in O'Keeffe's work and to incorporate them into her own drawings: formal qualities and images which convey a sense of

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IN THE NEWS

Pam Jean Crabtree '72

Pam Jean Crabtree is spending this year in England as a recipient of a Fulbright-Hays Award. She is based at the archaeology department of the University of Southampton, and is researching material for her doctoral dissertation. Her work involves study of the animal bone remains from the Anglo-Saxon archaeological site of West Stow in Suffolk, the goal being a detailed analysis of the animal husbandry and economy of the earliest Saxon settlers in Britain.

Ms. Crabtree, previously a graduate student in European archaeology at the University of Pennsylvania, has participated in other excavations in England, as well as Ireland, France, and local work in the New Jersey/Pennsylvania area. She was one of approximately 350 students and artists selected for grants during the 1977-78 academic year.

Jessica shared news of four other classmates. *Lyn Lederman* is an internist on the staff of Kaiser-Permanente in Los Angeles, but may establish a private practice in adolescent medicine.

*Shulamith Strassfeld* married Steven Saltzman and lives in NYC. She teaches dance at Trinity College and studies dance, too, in the city.

*Michale Murphy* is a librarian at Case Western Reserve in Cleveland after having received her master's in library science from Columbia.

And *Ina Schreiberman* was in law school in Philadelphia when Jessica last saw her a year ago.

A daughter, Yael Dalia (blessed above women be Yael!) was born to Jehuda and *Shulamith Rothschild Reinharz* in Ann Arbor last December. Parenting is a joyful experience for the Reinharzes. This past spring, Shula successfully defended her thesis in sociology at Brandeis, and, come fall, she will be an assistant professor of psychology at the U of Michigan. Seems logical enough.

During the spring of 1976, Shula saw *Beth Friedman Shamgar* in Israel where she lives with her husband. She holds an academic position in music.

*Cathy Feola Weisbrod* has been appointed director of clinical social work of the Erich Undermann Mental Health Center in Boston.

*Karen Kraskow* has been accepted at RISD in the program for industrial design, an area in which she is becoming increasingly interested.

And hasn't *David Eisenstein Kellogg* packed in a decade's worth! She and her hus-

growth, expansion, emergence, or aspiration—such as upwardly thrusting or spiral forms often disposed within a confined space." Susan holds a PhD in Creative Arts from NYU.

*Joyce Doppelt Miltz* was named technical and science writer at the Kroll Pharmaceutical Company in Whippany, NJ. She is working toward a master's degree at the Graduate School of Business of Baruch College. For three years she was an administrator in the medical department of Winthrop Laboratories, NY. There she developed medical educational programs and organized scientific symposia. Later, she worked as a medical writer and designer of scientific exhibits and training materials. She lives in North Bergen, NJ.

*Linda Rein* graduated from Brooklyn Law School on June 16. Our best wishes! Benjamin Adam was born on May 11 to Walter and *Sandra Fromer Stingle*, their first child after 10 years of marriage. Congratulations!

*Linda Lovas Hoeschler* was appointed last April to program coordinator of the Dayton Hudson Foundation, Minneapolis, MN. Most recently she was managing editor of the Governor's Commission on the Arts. She will, in her new position, coordinate the Foundation's arts grants. Linda has written art reviews and feature articles for Twin Cities newspapers, developed grant proposals for arts organizations, produced concerts and lectured on the arts. She holds a master's degree from the New School

for Social Research. Linda is married, has two children and lives in St. Paul.

Please write and let us know what YOU are doing!

**67** *Jessica Ansell Hauser*  
4 Harmon Place  
New City, NY 10956

*Carol Stock Kranowitz (Mrs. A.)*  
4440 Yuma Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20016

*Adrienne Aaron Rulnick*  
141 Wendell Avenue  
Pittsfield, MA 01201

"Reunion was more fun than I expected!" one of our returning classmates said, and another reported that "ALL of 3 Reid was there." Stay tuned for more quotes and comments about Reunion as the reports filter in from several proxy news-gatherers. Would that I had been there, too! In the meantime, and with a deadline to meet . . .

*Jessica Lobel Kahn* joined the Teacher Corps after graduation, received her master's in education, and taught in the Philadelphia ghetto. In 1970, she and David Kahn were married, and in February, 1974, they had a son, Michael Lobel Kahn. While enjoying the rewards of being at home, Jessica plans, in due course, to return to teaching.

band Tom received their PhD's from Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory in 1973. The Kelloggs then held post-doctoral research jobs in the geology department at Brown, where they also enjoyed auditing Swedish and Old Icelandic courses. A son, Eirik Thomasson, was born in June 1974.

Now in Orono, ME, Davida and Tom hold joint appointments with the Institute for Quaternary Studies with the geology department at U of Maine. Last December, with an NSF grant, they went to Antarctica to collect sediment samples from the McMurdo Ice Tongue to study the paleoclimatic history of the Ross Sea. Davida sends her best to all the classmates she was unable to join at Reunion.

I am grateful to *Karen Kraskow* for passing along the following nuggets of news from Reunion, which she helped organize and run, as you know. *Susan Shih* is currently a banker in California, and holds, among other post-graduate degrees, an MBA from Stanford. *Arlene Buchbinder* has a doctorate in clinical psychology, as does *Janet Sand*.

*Amy Kallman Epstein* is an architect. She received her degree in architecture from Columbia.

*Deanne Shapiro* teaches assertiveness training and is active in feminist groups, working with women in the area of Bloomfield, CT, as well as with her students at the community college there.

*Arleen Hurwitz* is in management consulting in NYC, and *Christine Knowles* is involved in urban planning in the Boston area.

More next time!

**68** *Jill Adler Kaiser*  
939 Ox Yoke Road  
Orange, CT 06477

I received an addition to the foreign residents list of some issues back: *Merry Rodgers Wood* is living in Vancouver, Canada with her husband John, a political scientist, daughter Kate, age 3, and son Peter, age 1. This fall she is starting her PhD in anthropology at the U of British Columbia.

*Barbara Inselman-Temkin*, husband Larry and Joshua (age 1) have left my neighboring town of Milford, CT and moved to Tucson, AZ where Larry is an assistant professor and director of the Cardiac Catharization Laboratory at the U of Arizona Medical School.

Plan now to attend our 10th Reunion in May. More details will follow. I hope to see a good representation from our class there.

**69** *Tobi Gillian Sanders*  
Mountview Drive, Route 3  
Quakertown, PA 18951

**70** *Eileen McCorry*  
Fairhaven Drive East, #A5  
Nesconset, NY 11767

Our sincere sympathy is extended to *Beth Frydenzohn Segal* on the death of her husband, Fred, last May.

## IN THE NEWS

### Alexandra Corbin '73

At the annual competition held by the National Academy of Design last spring, Alexandra Corbin was awarded one of three Julius Hallgarten prizes, which are monetary grants for a painting in oil by American artists under 35 who are not members of the Academy. It was the first year Ms. Corbin had placed an entry in the competition. Her work, "Woman in a Black Hat," was exhibited with other entries in oil, watercolor, graphics and sculpture at the National Academy Gallery in New York.

Ms. Corbin has a master's degree in fine arts from Cornell, and lives in New York City, where, in addition to both abstract and representational painting, she works with small figures.

*Patricia Stamm* graduated from Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons last May. She is doing an internship in medicine at the Wadsworth VA Hospital in Los Angeles. She will follow this with a residency in psychiatry at UCLA Neuro-Psychiatric Institute.

*Jorene Frenkl* received an MS in library science from Columbia in 1973. She is presently working as a research assistant in the Law Dept. at Metropolitan Life, and attending Fordham Law School at night. She's on the Law Review at Fordham.

*Anne Meth Berman* has two sons: Benjamin Eli, 3, and Alexander Stephen, 1. She is living in Newton, MA while her husband finishes his cardiology training at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital in Boston. Anne said she'd like to hear more about me in Class Notes. I'm teaching English in a senior high school on Long Island. The deadline for these Class Notes is July 5 and as I'm typing them I'm looking forward to four weeks in Ireland. Two of them will be spent in Sligo at the Yeats Int'l Summer School. I'll travel during the other two weeks.

*Patsy Davis* and I spent part of Memorial weekend with *Rachel Val Cohen* and her husband Kevin at their home in the Poconos. Rachel is teaching art in a local school. She and Kevin are also kept busy by a large vegetable garden. Patsy is now living in Houston, TX.

*Marilyn J. Stocker* is dean of the School for New Learning, De Paul U in Chicago. The school is a non-traditional college for adults that she designed and developed. Marilyn is completing a PhD in educational administration at Northwestern.

*Laurie L. Stevenson* delivered a paper—"Women Anti-Suffragists: Their Ideas and Activities in the 1915 Massachusetts Campaign"—at the Berkshire Conference of Women's History.

*Phyllis Heller Magaziner* and her husband Fred have announced the birth of a son, Daniel Robert, February 25, 1977.

**71** *Meri-Jane Rochelson Mintz*  
618 West Grace Street  
Chicago, IL 60613

*Susan Roth Schneider*  
68-61 Yellowstone Blvd.  
Forest Hills, NY 11375

**72** *Ruth Smith*  
10 Dana Street, Apt. 307  
Cambridge, MA 02139

*Marcia Eisenberg*  
123 West 82nd Street, Apt. 3B  
New York, NY 10024

**73** *Suanne Steinman*  
1724 Ridgewood Drive, NE  
Atlanta, GA 30307

Finally, after much commotion, although not as much as I had anticipated, I have relocated. My phone number is 404-377-3647, and I would enjoy hearing from anyone in the area very much. Upon my arrival, I received a warm letter of welcome from Carol Vanbuskirk Paulk '61, who is an associate with a large law firm in downtown Atlanta.

*Debra Turkat* writes that after she completed her MBA last summer, she began working with Int'l Paper Co., a consumer packaging business, in the New York office. Presently a senior marketing analyst for Single Service Division, she is "enjoying (?) being a woman among chauvinists," an experience she finds awakening for herself as well as her male colleagues. Who else besides myself and Debra has experienced this double-edged pleasure?

*Ellen Fleishman* has received a master's of creative arts in therapy from Hahnemann Medical College & Hospital of Philadelphia, specializing in movement therapy. While studying she filled a clinical internship at the Philadelphia Geriatrics Center, and supervised first-year graduate students in her field.

Another creative artist, *Kim Haley*, has given a flute recital in Michael Paul Hall at the Juilliard School. Kim's master's degree presentation included works by Pierne, Bach, Jolivet, Boehm, and featured a premiere of a new work by Brewbaker.

Write soon. I am expecting news from many of you of a long, hot, hopefully memorable summer.

**74** *Anna M. Quindlen*  
21 Van Dam Street  
New York, NY 10013

**75** *Diana K. Appelbaum*  
949 East 86 Street  
Brooklyn, NY 11236

**76** *Patricia Stephens*  
106 Briar Lane  
Newark, DE 19711

