

barnard bulletin

VOLUME LXXVII

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1973

EC to Appear in Court

Columbia Proceeds with Eviction: Controversy Over Nature of EC

By Rebecca Waters

The students of the Experimental College (EC) last night held a meeting to coordinate support for the EC in its fight with Columbia University to remain in its house on 113th Street after the students were served with an order to appear in court on October 5th to show cause why they should not vacate the premises of 523 West 113th Street, the building from which the university is proceeding to evict them.

Meanwhile, in talks between officials of Columbia and Barnard and representatives of the Experimental College, Columbia is asking for a rent guarantee from Barnard in order to let the students stay in the house for this year only, after which they must find a home on property not owned by the University. The faculty committee which oversees EC affairs has responded that it will not discuss the future of the EC while under the pressure of an eviction order.

The issue of the EC eviction has created great concern among members of the Barnard faculty. According to Hester Eisenstein, the coordinator of the EC, Columbia has apparently decided that the house is not an integral part of the experimental program and therefore the University may deal with it on a strictly business-like and financial basis. Ms. Eisenstein points out however, that the nature of a program is a matter for the faculty alone and cannot be decided by the administration. On the purely business level the University claims that the EC is a delinquent rent payer which the EC denies.

The Experimental Program, which received strong faculty support when it was reviewed Barnard faculty in the spring of 1972, consists of 40 students conducting independent projects and interested in experiential



Hester Eisenstein

learning, 15 of the students live in the house on 113th Street.

The controversy now facing the Barnard faculty is whether or not, when they voted their support, they included the house as a necessary and implied part of the experimental program, in which case the eviction controversy would fall within the realm of academic affairs.

According to Professor Peter Juviler, of the Barnard Political Science department, the decision to evict and to continue eviction proceedings in the face of protest, "is entirely the wrong way to handle any relationship with a university's own students, is educationally very un-

fortunate, and is one that runs directly counter to a decision of the faculty. In fact it is a breach of trust with students and with the faculty."

Professor Juviler who can see no acceptable rationale for the eviction stated, "When we voted for the Experimental College we were voting for the house. I envisaged the program including the house, not just being a cluster of independent programs, but a close-knit psychological and physical entity. Its very title implies a physical place."

Professor Juviler feels that the EC is essential to the University to provide a com-

(Continued on page 2)

34% Turnout

Barnard Fails To Elect Senator

3rd Center Position Still in Question

by Rebecca Waters

With only 34% of the student body voting Barnard again failed to elect a senator to represent the College in the University Senate. A 40% turnout is required in Senate elections. The spring Undergrad elections of last year also failed to attract the requisite number of voters.

In other results of the September 24th and 25th fall Undergrad elections Allegra Haynes '75 and Ann Caplan '76 were elected to two of the three positions open to students on the Women's Center Executive Committee. The third position is still in question following a tie between Liz Neidetz '76 and Anna Quindlen '74, two of the seven students who ran for the positions. A run-off election for the post will be held as part of a referendum on other student issues that Undergrad will conduct on October 4th and 5th.

Ann Caplan told BULLETIN that in her new position with the Center she would hope "to really help make the Women's Center more open, and more used by Barnard students. I want to get alot more people involved in utilizing the resources of the Center; to work on disseminating information to women."

The 535 students who voted also elected a student from each

major area of study to the Committee on Instruction. They are: Rosita Cheung '74 for humanities majors; Debby Hirshman '75 for social science majors; and Claudia Ford '74 for pure science majors.



Allegra Haynes

In the Housing Committee race Paula Grammas '76 and Robyn Grayson '76 were chosen as representatives for the commuter population. Anna Quindlen as the off campus representative and Karen O'Neal '74 as representative for residents of university owned apartments.

In other results Laurie Feldman '77 was elected freshman representative to the Academic Council and Jean Anne Kievel '77 as freshman representative to the

(Continued on page 3)

New Advisor to Take On Growing Ranks of Pre-Professionals

by Allison G. Kassig

As 62 members of the class of '74 (14%) apply to medical schools this month, Ms. Esther Rowland assumes the new position of pre-professional advisor at the College. She hopes to fulfill the needs of the growing number of pre-professionals at Barnard for a specific advisory

service at the undergraduate level. She also serves as head of the premedical committee (along with two faculty members each from the biology and chemistry departments) which writes recommendations for premed students.

Ms. Rowland replaces Dr. Grace King, who is on sabbatical.

Unlike Dr. King, Ms. Rowland will also advise pre-law and pre-business students. However, the main focus of her efforts will still be on the premed student, primarily because there are no course requirements for law or business schools as there are for medical schools.

Although her masters from Columbia in political science will aid her in advising pre-law and pre-business students, Ms. Rowland expects to learn much about this part of her job by doing it. She has served as a pre-medical advisor at Penn for 2½ years. She says her background for this field is "more from life experience-through living in an academic medical family for the past 21 years-than from educational experience."

According to Dr. Martha Peterson, it was found that 5% of all women M.D.'s in the United States had done their undergraduate work at Barnard. Mrs. Rowland confirms that "Barnard has a very good reputation (with medical schools) and this may account for some of our acceptances." (Approximately 67% of last year's applicants from Barnard were accepted by a medical school, where the national average is about 34%.) This reputation is due mainly to the strength of the science departments at Barnard. However, science is not all important to medical schools, or to one's success as a doctor. Rather, says Ms. Rowland, "Students with broad backgrounds who can see their sciences can be very successful physicians."

She noted recent criticisms of

(Continued on page 8)

Crime: Barnard Strikes Back

Margaret Zweig

In a recent article in the New York Post, Jane Perlez, Post reporter, reraised the issue of crime, fear and the response to crime in Morningside Heights. Her interviews with several members of the fifteen educational and religious institutions in the neighborhood included a Barnard senior, Kim Tolley, who spoke despairingly of the Morningside area: "I don't

enjoy it any more. There's a lot of fear...I'm going to be glad to be out of the city." Columbia College Dean Peter Pouncey, in the same article, spoke of campus opinions ranging from 'deep concern' to a feeling of being 'very safe.'

Despite the very real threat of crime in and around Barnard, it may be consoling to hear, from Ms. Perlez in the Post, that, "according to the recent Rand

Institute Report showing comparative precinct statistics for reported crimes, the 26th precinct, of which Barnard is a part, is not a 'high-crime area.' It ranks 20th in burglaries, 20th in homicides and ninth in robberies among the city's 71 precincts." Maybe you find it consoling to be in the top third of the crime districts in New York. But for one student the statistics are 100%. Her parents got off at 116th and Lenox by mistake on their way to graduation and were mugged.

Jane Perlez also points out that, according to Bernard Weinberg, interim coordinator of Morningside Heights, Inc., a community social service organization which runs a uniformed patrol service, the Morningside area has seen a marked drop in reported crimes.

Weinberg adds that as the yearly cost of supporting this patrol service (financed by the locality's fifteen institutions), is \$148,350, "they are unwilling and unable to spend more. Everyone of them is in the red. Every bit of money that goes into security is reflected in some kid's tuition."

(Continued on page 2)



Locked doors: A BHR security measure. (Photo by Marian Louis)

Staff Meeting

There will be a general meeting of all BULLETIN staff members and other interested parties this afternoon at 5:00 in the BULLETIN office, 107 McIntosh. Attendance at this meeting is mandatory for all staff members who wish to continue their careers on BULLETIN. Any other members of the Barnard community interested in the workings of a big city newspaper are also strongly urged to attend.

Crime at Barnard...

(Continued from page 1)

"Jane Moorman, assistant to the president, believes that college campuses and their surroundings are particularly vulnerable to crime, whether they be in Dallas or New York," Ms. Perlez reports. "She says the Barnard administration has strengthened its security force in the last five years, concentrating on the quality of the force. Half of the 2000 undergraduates live in university housing and she says emphasis is placed on making students aware of necessary precautions and minimizing fear."

Ray Boylan, Director of Barnard Security, feels that "compared with what you could have in this neighborhood—the record around Barnard is very good." He feels that within dorms, co-ed living has helped a great deal by cutting down on prowlers and calls by strangers.

In an interview with Rebecca Waters, Bulletin editor, Mr. Boylan explained the workings of Barnard's security force. Barnard is protected by 24 hour security patrols comprised of fifteen uniformed guards, one woman, fourteen men. During



Barnard security guard

the day there are always three men on campus; one in the library and two rovers. At night five men watch the northern and southern ends of campus, the library, BHR residence and 116th St. 120th St. and Amsterdam is also guarded by the Teachers College street

patrol, to which Barnard pays an allotment of the security budget.

In addition to this constant patrolling of the Barnard grounds, a very sophisticated alarm system helps guard the students' safety. There's also the Morningside patrol administered by the Morningside Community Association. It was set up nine years ago to respond to the threat of gangs who were then prevalent on the Heights. The Patrol, supported heavily by Barnard, Teachers, and Columbia as well as St. Lukes, Riverside Church, old age homes, The Jewish and Union Theological seminaries and others, now employs seventeen men and runs one patrol car.

Mr. Boylan, who was himself brought up on the upper west side, attributes the drop in crimes to the social moves that have been made, programs to get people off the streets. Another of his observations made after much experience in intelligence and security positions is that with the rise of drug problems, gangs tend to disappear. During the years 1946-52, he continues, gangs were a big problem. Now there seems to be a re-emergence of the gang, he believes, which tends to patrol its own area, keeping muggers and junkies off their blocks to avoid getting blamed for crimes.

Calls to Barnard security are not always of a serious nature, Mr. Boylan, who directs the security operations entirely himself, reports. Security usually gets called for everything including maintenance problems, "Even if it's a ring down the drain."

In his three years at Barnard there have been, on an average, forty minor thefts per year (wallets, instruments, coats, etc.) but only one major incident involving a Barnard student who was punched by a man hiding in the gym shower trying to break into lockers.

Along with the recommendation that students avoid Morningside Park at all costs, Mr. Boylan also suggests in his "Safety Tips for Barnard Students," that all security incidents be reported. Statistics, he stresses, help to focus attention on high incident areas.

Student carelessness is a contributing cause of criminal incidents. "Nobody every ac-

cused students of having a lot of common sense" Mr. Boylan said. "They don't lock doors, they walk where they shouldn't when they shouldn't. They think this is Toledo Ohio and aren't cognizant of the fact that something can happen to them." Three thefts, probably a result of carelessness, occurred in Plimpton this weekend.

To those at BHR dormitory, security sometimes seems a little too stiff. "I feel locked in," one student complains. Others, both residents and students, feel threatened to the point that they avoid, out of fear, college activities.

In an effort to learn how the life style at Barnard has been affected by neighborhood crime and how changes might be made, the Bulletin staff is conducting a survey. We need your help. Let us know how you feel about the effects of crime around your school by filling out the questionnaire below, and mailing it to the Bulletin Office.

RESEARCH

Thousands of Topics
\$2.75 per page

Send for your up-to-date, 160-page, mail order catalog. Enclose \$1.00 to cover postage (delivery time is 1 to 2 days).

RESEARCH ASSISTANCE, INC.
11941 WILSHIRE BLVD., SUITE #2
LOS ANGELES, CALIF. 90025
(213) 477-8474 or 477-5493

Our research material is sold for research assistance only.

SCUBA COURSE

361 Engineering Terrace

October 9
7:30 P.M.

BULLETIN is interested in publishing the opinions of all members of the Barnard and Columbia communities. Substantial space will be devoted every week to opinion articles and letters, either in response to something which has appeared in BULLETIN or on any subject relevant to the community. People who wish to submit letters or articles should send, or deliver them by hand, to the Bulletin office, 107 by Tuesday morning of each week for appearance in the Thursday paper. All contributions must be signed, and typed and double spaced.

Eviction...

(Continued from page 1)

plement and balance to the basic educational system. He feels the University should welcome flexibility and experimentation and that the EC in no way represents a 'threat' to the educational system at the University.

"I hope," he said, "that this does not forecast a move by the Columbia administration toward rigid and aloof posture. No token amount of camaraderie will compensate for a new alienation from students."

President Peterson who feels the program is "very valuable" and who is "very enthusiastic" about it told BULLETIN last week that she does not believe that the house is an essential part of the program; that the academic side of the program could go ahead without the house. Here, Dr. Peterson, told BULLETIN she disagrees with Hester Eisenstein but said she would support her standpoint.

In the meeting last night the EC received the support of the Columbia Tenants Union. The group made plans to circulate petitions, solicit letters of support from faculty and hold an open house at the EC next Thursday at 8:00 to rally faculty support.

Dick Gregory

The Teachers College Senate presents Dick Gregory speaking on the subject of education and social problems on Monday, October 8th at 8:00 p.m. in the Horace Mann auditorium at 120th street and Broadway. Discussion with the audience will follow Mr. Gregory's talk. The senate asks for a voluntary contribution of \$1.00 (\$.50 for students.).

Catholic Student Organization

110 Earl Hall

x5110

SUNDAY MASS

5:00 p.m.

WEEKDAY MASS

12:15 p.m. (M-F)

ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL

Advisers: Fr. Paul Dinter

Fr. Fred Lerro, S.J.

Taking the LSAT?

At the Law Board Institute, a team of attorneys and college professors experienced with this type of examination will provide professional preparation for this important test. The Institute offers:

- An experienced staff which has been associated with such outstanding schools as Harvard, Columbia, George Washington, Fordham, Boston College and Saint Francis
- Comprehensive classroom preparation and materials geared to the most recent tests
- Practice exams under actual test conditions with a detailed post exam review
- Convenient mid-Manhattan location, subways and low cost municipal parking within one block and air conditioned classrooms.

NOTE OUR OPTIONAL SCHEDULING

You may choose any of four sections: Section 1, Mondays and Wednesdays; Section 2, Tuesdays and Thursdays; Section 3, Wednesdays and Saturdays; and Section 4, Saturday (October 13) and Sunday (October 14). Sections 1, 2 and 3 are five days and twenty hours; tuition is \$80. Section 4 is two days and sixteen hours; tuition is \$65. Classes begin October 3. All classes will be held at the Hotel Taft, 7 Avenue at 50th Street in Manhattan. Certificates of admission will be issued.

For further information, call 212-941-2284 or write:

John Sexton, Director
Law Board Institute
1520 East 13 Street
Brooklyn, New York 11230

Name _____ Class of _____
Address _____

Are you a
 campus resident (what dorm?) _____
 commuter Subway Bus other _____

How do you feel about security at Barnard?

Too confining?
 Too lax?
 Need to strengthen security patrols?

Do you refrain from participating in any of the following through fear?

Campus activities at night
 Social engagements in the area
 Library use at night
 other (please specify) _____

In the Morningside area, have you or anyone you know ever been

Assaulted Yourself
 Robbed Relative
 Harrased Friend

We would welcome any ideas from you concerning crime control in the Morningside area.

CUT OUT ON DOTTED LINES AND MAIL TODAY!
TO: BARNARD BULLETIN, 107 McINTOSH

Elections...

(Continued from page 1)

Admissions Committee. Vivien Li '75 and Anna Soohoo '75 were chosen for the commuter representatives to the Buildings and Grounds Committee and Financial Aid Committee respectively. Linda Moy '75 was elected to the Library committee.

Maureen Killackey, president of Undergrad told BULLETIN that she was "gravely disappointed" at the failure of the College to elect a senator after the initial good turn out of candidates in the traditionally less popular fall elections.

In an effort to rerun the senate election Undergrad asked permission of the senate to include this election in next week's referendum. This option however is not within the rules of the senate. According to Ms. Pollack, assistant to the Senate "if you fail to get 40% in two succeeding elections the vacancy

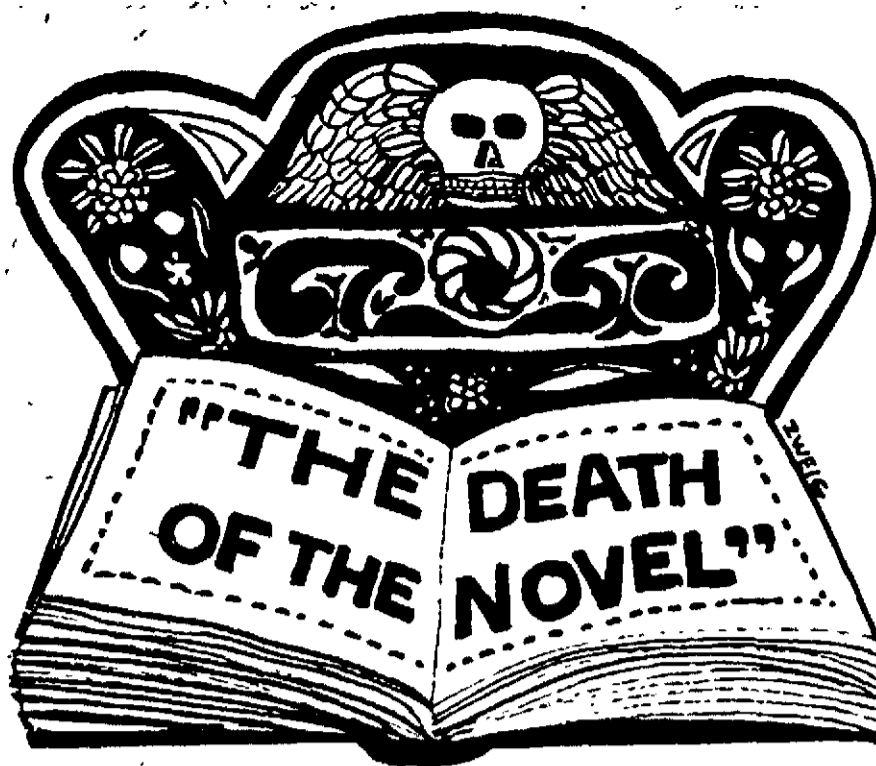


Ann Caplan

must exist until the next school year."

The referenda to be conducted next week center on student attitudes toward restructuring, and defining the function of the Admissions Committee. Other questions to be put before the student body involve the College admissions policy and the formation of an ad hoc committee for student records.

In the senior class poll the class of '74 voted overwhelmingly to continue Mortarboard with the editor to be chosen from the students as a whole.



By Margaret Zweig

"When I was six I had an imaginary friend, and my address is voiced to this imaginary friend."

With these words, Daniel Stern, accomplished cellist, dynamic advertising executive, and author of seven novels, opened the first of the Thursday Noon Lecture Luncheons in the College Parlor, Barnard Hall, on September 20th. The affair was hosted by Miss Lory Skwerer of the Thursday Noon Committee.

Professor Gavronsky introduced Mr. Stern as, "A teller of stories," who will speak on the subject of "The Death of the Novel."

As he read from his essay "The Mysterious New Novel," the audience, Barnard and Columbia students, were at once sym-

pathetic, nodding agreeably as if remembering their own imagined companions.

His concerns as a writer, he tells his friend, are not simple: "Art, Love, and," he said with honesty and a slightly satirical self-mocking tone, "getting through the day as a human being." None are simply achieved in the modern world; even literature has difficulty contending with today's technological explosions. Technology, with its power over people also has a sway over literature. The wholeness, harmony, and radiance of which Thomas Aquinas spoke is continually shattered by the actions of human culture. Here, Daniel Stern, whose works include *The Rose Rabbi* and *Suicide Academy*, expresses post-modernistic points of view.

"Reality is more mysterious than ever before. Atomic destruction and genocide are the two major events of our day."

The novel, as it is a record of human life, must reflect and be influenced by the media of the times. The novel undergoes transformations, he explains. It was first an informative document of social life. Today it is a vision of life.

Many scholars and devotees of literature contend that the novel is a dead art form, killed by movies, television and computers. Mr. Stern does not support this view entirely. He believes the novel is seriously threatened but can be revitalized as it has been in the past. The novel thrived with the radio, he reminds us. To remain alive the novel must 'invent' a new sensibility, a new sense of reality, under the duress of modern technology.

The present and the future of the novel are particularly important to the writer. For Daniel Stern it is vital. He sees the novel as his 'mother,' the mother of his own work. This very unusual point of view, fluctuating between humor and poignancy, was gripping. As he read aloud from his short story "The Death of the Novel" we are moved by the recollection and the sadness of his mother's death amid the winter's snow. "Are not computers as cold?" he asks us.

Language, though it "stands between man and what he sees," is the writer's primary tool, said Mr. Stern. A personal anecdote summarizes his own relationship to words. As a young man, he spoke to a College Director of Admissions and complained of seeing spots before his eyes "like cataracts." Years later he realized these spots were letters, the fragments of language beckoning him to put them in order.

Mr. Stern's own writing is, I believe, proof in itself that the novel is not dead. It is his sensitivity to words which brings him to speculate on the novel's death. His creative, well-received lecture closed with the conclusion of his short story: "If ever I needed more than one mother it's now."

NOW IN PAPERBACK!

In "his finest book" (Time)

Carlos Castaneda

brings to a triumphant conclusion his account of the teachings of Don Juan

JOURNEY TO IXTLAN

A TOUCHSTONE BOOK • \$2.95
PUBLISHED BY SIMON AND SCHUSTER



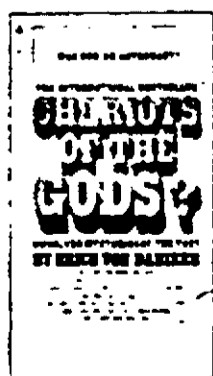
ARE THERE VISITORS FROM OUTER SPACE?



IN PERSON

ERICH VON DÄNIKEN

AUTHOR OF



Monday October 15th • Hunter College Auditorium • 8.30 P.M.
Tickets available at all Ticketron locations and at the Hunter College Box-Office 69th St. Bet. Park & Lexington Avenues.

Stanford MBA

REPRESENTATIVE
COMING TO CAMPUS

MONDAY, OCTOBER 15

Admissions representatives will be on campus to speak to women students, primarily, but also with any other students who are interested in the Master of Business Administration Program at Stanford.

Appointments may be made through
The Office of Placement & Career Planning

The Stanford MBA program is a two-year general management course of studies designed for highly qualified men and women who have majored in liberal arts, humanities, science, or engineering, and wish to develop management skills to meet the broad responsibilities which will be required in both the private and public sectors in the future.

THE STANFORD UNIVERSITY
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS
Stanford, California 94305

FALL SEMESTER— ISRAEL

Brandeis University/The Jacob Hiatt Institute
Study in Jerusalem/July-December, 1974

Juniors and Seniors eligible

Four courses/Hebrew not required/Earn 16 credits

Cost: \$1850/tuition, room, board
Financial Aid available

Application deadline March 1st
For information write:

The Jacob Hiatt Institute
Brandeis University
Waltham, Massachusetts 02154

READ \$50
FASTER

5 weeks guaranteed course
DOUBLE or TRIPLE your
speed. Understand more, retain
more. Nationally known
professor. Class forming now
READING SKILLS 864-5112

MCAT-DAT-GRE LSAT-ATGSB OCAT NAT'L. BDS.

- Preparation for tests required for admission to graduate and professional schools
- Six and twelve session courses
- Small groups
- Voluminous material for home study prepared by experts in each field
- Lesson schedule can be tailored to meet individual needs. Lessons can be spread over a period of several months to a year, or for out of town students, a period of one week
- Opportunity for review of past lessons via tape at the center

Special Compact Courses during
Weekends - Intersessions
Summer Sessions

STANLEY H. KAPLAN
EDUCATIONAL CENTER LTD.
1475 East 15th Street, Brooklyn, N.Y.
(212) 336-5300
(516) 538-4555

BRANCHES IN MAJOR CITIES IN U.S.A.
The Testing Center is the Nation's only

Increased Security Stirs Debate

Editor-in-Chief
Rebecca Waters

Assistant Editor
Ellen McManus

Business Manager
Chet Pielock

Staff: Nadine Feiler, Mary Graves, Allison Kassig, Nina Land-
sberg, Vicki Leonard, Marian Louis (photographer), Daphne
Merkin, Donna Redel, Margaret Zweig

Printed by Enlightenment Press, Inc.
148 West 24th Street

Human Pawns

When pressed for the reasons behind the EC eviction order which appeared out of a history of two years of untroubled tenancy in a Columbia house, Ronald Golden, Head of Columbia real estate, remarked, "Well, two years ago the program was stuffed down my throat, but now I find that the house is not essential to the program."

In a Columbia memo this week concerning the eviction, the writer of the memo noted that responsibility for the EC existed on two levels. "The publically mentioned concern is financial, but the private consideration has to do with the life style of students living in the house."

When protest began to be heard about the eviction of students from the University owned house in which they lived as part of an approved academic program, Columbia responded that perhaps it would let the students stay just for this year if Barnard would guarantee the lease, a move which for many reasons Barnard was unwilling to make.

These three events in the grotesque saga of an institution so renowned for its dedication to higher learning, liberality and social conscience, evicting its own students, make clear three underhanded, political reasons behind Columbia's using the lives of these students to enhance its own power.

Firstly, the Columbia administration has taken it upon itself to hand down decisions on the nature of an academic program. These decisions should rest solely and without qualification in the hands of the faculty. If there is some question as to whether the house is indeed part of the Experimental College program, that question must be directed to the faculty not summarily and improperly concluded by the administration.

Assuming that this decision was made in just this way as it was this summer, the University could then deal with the EC purely as a business proposition. In order to rid themselves of these students whose life styles and educational beliefs so offend Low Library the administration charged the EC with late payment of rent which is a blatantly false accusation.

Thirdly with its proposal for Barnard signing the lease, it becomes perfectly obvious that Columbia is attempting to force Dr. Peterson's hand. That is, that Barnard must sign the lease or have an eviction on its head. It would appear that since Dr. Peterson and Barnard College came off so well in relations with the University last year, that is, that a merger was resisted, that it is now necessary for Columbia to flex its muscles a little and, using this issue, embarrass and defeat Barnard; force it to backdown.

The 'issue' of the eviction is a completely arbitrary and trumped up problem created by the University in order to win a battle of power over the faculty, over the social and educational radicalism of the '60's of which the EC is a result, and to win a smashing political victory over the little college across the street.

That Low Library spends its time in these base, petty political games would be laughable if the games weren't so vicious and they didn't affect the lives of innocent people to the extent that they do.

The existence of the house is clearly an integral part of the program of experimental education carried on by the EC. If there is any hedging on the part of Barnard over support for the EC even after the above issues have been recognized, then perhaps it should just be remembered that after all, the faculty and the Barnard administration who are engaged in this game with Columbia like it or not, do not in the end live at 523 West 113th Street. There are 15 Columbia and Barnard students who live there. That the University would use their lives in this way for no matter what reason is cause enough to lend unqualified support to the EC and defend it with strength and conviction against an inhumane, unthinking institution.

By Nadine Feiler

The paranoia levels on Morningside Heights are rapidly rising, as one Barnard senior living in Plimpton pointed out, and it is probably not coincidental that the announcement of increased security measures in Plimpton was concurrent with the announcement of a drug rehabilitation center to be housed in Schuyler Hall on 120th street.

The new security proposal, which consists of erecting a glass partition similar to the one at the

object to the idea of a glass partition and to the way in which it has been presented to residents almost as a fait accompli.

Members of the committee have collected 190 names on a petition of residents who agree that while additional security is necessary, the glass partition is not the most aesthetic solution possible. "The Barnard and Columbia campus is already cold enough; last year Plimpton was a nice place to come home to from the tense atmosphere of classes, with students, the Directors and Grad Assistants sitting around and talking," a Barnard junior on the Plimpton committee said. With the glass partition, she added, no one would sit around and Plimpton would be one more lonely, cold place to walk into.

Alternatives to the glass partition were numerous. Plimpton stickers for ID's may be used, to facilitate identification of Plimpton residents. The committee proposed that the centrephones behind the desk all be moved to the area before the desk so that no visitor can enter the dorm without first phoning a resident.

The present position of the desk in Plimpton's lobby could be changed to increase screening. It could be moved into such a

position that it faces the entrance into Plimpton and blocks the path to the elevators. This would be just as effective as the glass partition, yet would not foster as oppressive an atmosphere.

A member of the committee pointed out that the glass partition in BHR has not been very effective security-wise. People get by frequently, and the two women who wandered through Plimpton last year pilfering wallets and pocketbooks were also found strolling through BHR. According to a member of the committee who lived in BHR last year, the only thing the glass partition has accomplished is a curtailment of visiting friends who find the dorm oppressive, depressing, and inconvenient to get into. "A good part of the reason that people come to Plimpton from BHR is the difference in atmosphere," said a sophomore transfer, presently living in Plimpton after one week of life in the BHR complex. Besides the obvious physical dehumanizing and prison-like aspects of the partition, it is furthermore dehumanizing that someone else is manipulating your guests and your movements in and out of the building, said one resident, unlike an apartment building where the residents themselves control this traffic.

News Evaluation

entrance into the BHR lobby, was announced by Ms. Ann Palony, the new Director of Plimpton, at a meeting of residents and Ray Boylan, Director of Barnard Security. Little more has been said of the glass partition, and most Plimpton residents seem to be unaware of the proposal and its imminent implementation. However, a committee of concerned residents has been formed and has met with Ms. Palony and Blanche Lawton, Director of Housing, to discuss alternatives to the partition. The members of the committee agree that more security is needed at Plimpton, but

Letters:

Joy of Commuting

Once again, the school year is blossoming and Barnard's commuter populace is blessed with an interminable number of "A" trains, "B" trains, "CC" trains and "D" trains—in fact, trains bearing almost every letter indigenous to the English alphabet. For those noble souls who plan to make the most of their time on the subway, it can be useful to attempt a reading assignment. Certainly, screeching, beeping, bleeping, honking, stopping and starting do not distract a person from reading an excellent novel.

Or if one is a little more exotic, there is always some lost foreign

speaker who will appreciate your "Hablo espanol" or "Je parle francais." It doesn't matter that the poor lost soul might not arrive at his/her destination; he/she will greatly appreciate your friendly smiles and encouraging nods.

For those diet and weight conscious individuals, a subway ride is a welcome treat. Following your trip, you will be guaranteed to have a loss of appetite for at least four hours. In addition, the rush hour crowds will cause you to be jostled and moved about, a sure way of developing firmer muscles and greater bodily strength.

For those who wish to sharpen their mental faculties and powers of recall, there are endless numbers of advertisements just waiting to be memorized. In merely one short trip, you will marvel at the number of

cigarette jingles, employment opportunities and Miss Subways' biographies that can be learned.

Those interested in psychology have a special bonus to be derived from a train trip. There is always some youngster or oldster, teen-ager or widow, who is troubled by some major or minor psychological problem. Your interest serves as a comfort, a spiritual gift to those plagued by mental conflict.

Certainly, it has always been surprising to me that there is not an even greater number of commuters at Barnard College. For where else in New York City is one afforded so many benefits and free opportunities for meaningful recreation and conversation?

Roberta
Friedman
Barnard College '75



Continuing the series of interviews with exotic members of the Barnard community, next weeks BULLETIN will contain a revealing account of the life and adventures of a lady cab driver in New York City.

Women's Collective Newsletter

Collective Summary

Much of our first year at Barnard was spent organizing, attending, and worrying about Women's Collective meetings. We were roommates and, coincidentally, both very interested in the feminist movement. The collective meeting was the only existing place on campus where women could speak freely to each other and work together as friends to accomplish common goals.

As a political force the Collective worked for the liberalized abortion law, better health care for women at Barnard and equal rights for homosexuals. It sponsored women's dances. Members spent many meetings discussing personal experiences.

The collective's direction is determined by the interests and desires of the women who are active. We are now in the process of exploring our interests and how the collective will reflect them this year. Old members were encouraged by the number of new women who came to the first meeting two weeks ago and the warm feelings that were generated by discussions of what we hope can be done through our cooperative efforts. As we went around the circle, reasons for attending the meeting ranged from a desire to develop a group with a cohesive political direction to a desire to explore women's literature to those who just wanted to find out what the collective was up to.

We then broke into small groups to further develop our

This constitutes the Collective's first effort at publishing a regular newsletter. We will appear bi-weekly in the BULLETIN. Though many of us wrote for the "In Sisterhood" page of BULLETIN, this is the first time the Collective as a group has had the opportunity to talk regularly to the sisters at Barnard College. We would like very much to thank BULLETIN [particularly the editor] for giving us this opportunity. Any potential contributors are invited to attend a Collective meeting Thursday, at 6:00 p.m. in the real lounge of McIntosh, or leave a message with the Bulletin [107 McIntosh] for the Collective. We welcome any comments or suggestions.

ideas. We are now in the process of finding a structure for the Collective which will serve the interests of each woman. Certain focuses have already emerged. A group of the women who are especially concerned about health care are meeting every Monday from 12:00-1:00 in the Women's Collective office. Another concern is with the feminist demands for the new contract of District 65 (clerical workers at Barnard). Two women are planning to read women's poetry with anyone who comes to the Women's Center, Wednesdays at 12:00. Last year the idea for a woman's school was discussed. Over the

(Continued on page 8)



Last week's meeting of the Barnard Women's collective. (Photos by Marlan Louis)

The Meek Inherit the Earth

The women office workers at Barnard have stepped out of their traditional roles as the "meek of the earth." It's not news to tell you that these women have organized, joined a union and are now negotiating a contract. What is newsworthy is a look at these women and to tell why they're making waves.

The women at Barnard, like women in general, cannot be lumped together and easily classified. They are young, old, middle-aged; White, Black, Spanish; Jewish, Christian Eastern and Western. A year ago, before we organized, we were closeted in our separate departments, acquainted but not friendly. Most of us were too distant to have developed more than a casual office friendship or

a quiet resentment.

The first ripples in our wave were centered around salaries. They were, of course, too low and there were no prospects for our wages to keep pace with our salaries. A few women began meeting in the Staff Lounge on their lunch hours and after work. We compared salaries and office conditions, and we began to get angry. Slowly at first, but with increasing momentum the staff began to see how poorly we were rewarded for the work we do. Long buried grievances about job classifications, titles, salaries, department head attitudes and benefits began to surface and in turn inspired more and more women to examine their places in the "Barnard Community."

Our organization meetings often turned into rap groups as we continued to get angry. Our meetings disclosed the lack of a fair and uniform personnel policy. New workers were frequently hired at rates higher than incumbents received. Job titles were meaningless since most employees did secretarial, clerical and administrative work no matter what they were called. We also discovered that benefits were irregular, with some employees called "Trustee Appointees." These titles appeared to be handed out as presents by the administration. Trustee Appointee status is still unclear to us.

With a firm commitment to unionize we formed an Ad Hoc Organizing Committee in September 1972 and began a pledge card drive. By the middle of October we represented a wide majority of the employees. We approached the administration to ask for recognition. Although we had followed proper and legal procedure, Ms. Peterson refused and referred us to lawyers. From October through January the Committee attended hearings at the National Labor Relations Board to examine and define who we were and who was union eligible. Appeals and legal delays on the part of the College postponed an election until April 25, 1973. More maneuvering by the College delayed the counting of the ballots until July 25, 1973. But the result in July was that the staff has voted 2 to 1 to elect District 65 as our bargaining representatives.

(Continued on page 8)

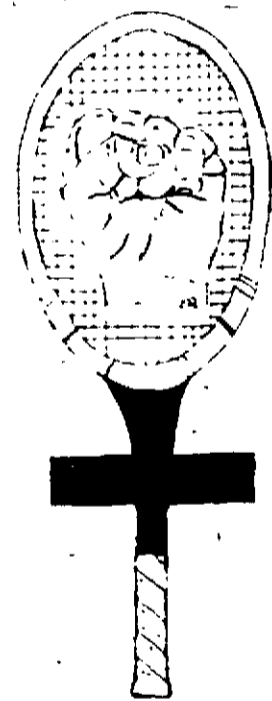
Riggs Gets Stomped

I feel - rather silly legitimatizing the King-Riggs spectacle by giving it time and thought. Despite the ludicrousness of the situation, I discovered something about the head space of myself and others.

Naturally, the success or demise of the woman's movement didn't rest on the outcome of the biggest publicity rip-off tennis has ever seen (advertised absurdly enough as the "Battle of the Sexes"). Most feminists I know would have nothing to do with the match. However, I was amazed at how many men took an intense interest in it. It was as if the male ethic of primitive strength would reign again after the annihilation of Ms. Billie Jean King. Her defeat would be the total and complete putdown of the female sex. Intelligent men who in theory espouse the liberation of the female and disparage the macho ethic, still remind me that a man of twenty-nine years would have "whomped her". Pure physical strength still has no equal in many male minds. After a woman has mentally outstripped a man, I wonder how many men take consolation in the fact that they can still physically "whomp" her.

What is even more distressing is that Billie Jean King felt the necessity to prove herself in a situation designed by men to exploit and trap women. Sure, I know that a lot of dollars were involved and she exploited as much as she was exploited. Nonetheless, I can understand why she accepted the challenge to participate in this male trap. When I was younger, I had the habit of accepting fistfight challenges from young males and invariably had the shit knocked

(Continued on page 8)



Non-Sexist Dance

The Lion's Den advertises itself as the only place to go on Friday night. This past Friday night there was an alternative; a "non-sexist" dance held in McIntosh. What makes a dance "non-sexist" is not easy to define. When I decided to work on the dance, I saw it as a place where people could just get up and dance—alone, in groups, women with women,—and not feel that they had to obey any social rules about who does the asking (usually the men) and who waits to be asked.

Yet, the manner in which the dancing occurs isn't the only thing which makes a dance "non-sexist". Part of it is the atmosphere. The lights are up, the music isn't so loud as to prohibit conversation and people are not packed like sardines into a smokey, dark room.

I thought it might be worthwhile to talk about our personal experiences at mixers and

dances and what we felt a dance could and should be before we actually started dancing. About twenty people showed up Friday night. They had come to dance and they weren't really interested in discussions about sexism or mixers. The discussion ended rather quickly and the dancing began. It provided a clear contrast to the formal "couples" at the Lion's Den. People just got up and danced with whomever happened to be dancing at the time. I didn't notice anyone who wanted to dance waiting for an "invitation" from someone else.

I've been asked by several people why I decided to run this type of dance. I guess it stems from the fact that for the past year I've been trying to do something about what I see as a horrible social situation on this campus. Last year, a few of us ran several "rap sessions" in an

(Continued on page 8)

Women's Events

Sept. 27 - Noon, Nora Sayre, College Parlor, Third Floor Barnard Hall, Lunch \$10.00.

Women's Collective meeting, 6:00 P.M. Rear Lounge of McIntosh. All women welcome!

Sept. 29 - Galerie Taj, 20 East 69th Street, New York. [212] 737-2309, "Women: The Way We Were."

Oct. 1 - Women's Collective health committee meeting from 12:00-1:00 in 106 McIntosh.

Oct. 2 - Julia Tucker from Rape Investigation and Analysis Section of N.Y.P.D., 7:30 P.M. Midwood Branch of Brooklyn Public Library Avenue J and East 16th Street. Free.

Regular Tuesday meeting of Barnard staff from 12:00-1:00 and 1:00-2:00 in the staff lounge in Milbank. Students are encouraged to attend to talk with staff.

Every Wednesday in the Women's Center at noon women will share any form of literature with each other. All welcome!

This Friday from 4:00-6:00 P.M. in the Barnard Gym women will be playing basketball. Hopefully every Friday we can do the same. All women welcome.

Joy Chute: A Believer in Fiction's Future

This is the first in a series of interviews with Barnard professors, students with unusual careers or extracurricular activities, and other interesting members of the Barnard community.

By Ellen McManus

Joy Chute has been teaching creative writing at Barnard since 1964 when she became an associate in English. She is now an adjunct associate professor, which means that although she does not have the usual official academic "qualifications" of a Barnard professor, her unique talents and accomplishments qualify her to teach writing at Barnard. She has published 13 books, including children's books, short story collections and adult novels; and has written several hundred short stories for a variety of magazines. In an interview with Bulletin reporters, Professor Chute talked about her background and writing career, her course at Barnard, Story Writing, and thoughts on the state of fiction in America.



"I don't remember ever not reading. Reading has just always been a great pleasure to me. In New York I always carry a book in my purse. That way you don't care too much if you get caught in a traffic jam, because you always have perfectly good company.

"I read a lot of poetry as a child. I can go on reciting poetry for 24 hours at a time and so can my sister Marchette. I also read a lot of novels; I was always drawn toward fiction. But my mother never pushed my sisters or me to write or encouraged us in any particular direction, or made us self-conscious about it. We were really sort of left alone, which I think is rather good for a writer because that way you find out things for yourself, you're not channelled by anyone else's ideas of what you should be."

Professor Chute and her two sisters, Mary Grace (Mrs. Frank Smith) and Marchette Chute, all grew up to become writers. Although Professor Chute says there are no writers in her family's history but an obscure poet in the 16th century she and her sisters were drawn toward writing from their childhood.

"We were brought up in very deep country in Minnesota and since the three of us were not very far apart in age and we were so isolated from the rest of the world, we spent a lot of our time inventing and playing games and a lot of these were writing games. The writing games we played were dreadfully complicated: creating stories, writing letters to each other and building them up into stories, cutting pictures out of magazines and writing stories about them. But we were never pushed into writing, it was never made into something we should or should not do. Rather happily for us, mother took it for granted that children always wrote, that writing was just one of the things they did, and consequently we were just left alone to do it as we pleased."

Ms. Chute hit the depression head on after graduation from high school and so went right to work in her father's office as a secretary where she worked for ten years. But she wrote on weekends and began to send her stories to magazines; they began to sell almost immediately.

"I sold my first story when I was just out of high school to St. Nicholas Magazine. I don't know where I first got the idea of sending my stories to be published. It just seemed the natural thing to do. My stories were written to be read and so I sent them out. I never was attracted to the journal kind of writing that is done just for oneself. I always wrote what you might call the structured

story. The very first time I can remember writing was as a very little girl and what I wrote was a story about a cat. And it had a plot line, it was a story.

"I was quite lucky in that I sold fairly early in the juvenile market, although it took me a long time to break into the adult market. But when I did start publishing in that market I stuck to sports stories, and so of course I had to use my initials as a writer, so it wouldn't be known that I was a woman."

One of Joy Chute's first stories in the adult magazine market was published in a magazine called *Fight*. The story was titled "Number One" and it appeared in the Spring 1946 issue under the byline "B. J. Chute." The blurb next to the title in the table of contents says, "The kid wanted easy money, the fast ride up. He got it painfully."

The first paragraph of the story reads:

Tod Bailey leaned against the wall of Sullivan's Gym, staring blankly ahead. Everything around him was familiar and stale, the dirty gray of the ring canvas, the blue tobacco smoke that drifted to the corners of the big loft room, the flies around the glaring overhead lights. Even the smell of arnica and sweat and chloroform and the endless mutter of voices.

"You see, they could hardly have put 'Joy Chute' on that. And of course they wouldn't have bought it if they had known that I was a woman. They never would have touched it. If they had known I wasn't a man they wouldn't have even considered it.

"Later I wrote for *Boy's Life*, which is the Boy Scout magazine, for years and years. I was at one time their highest paid fiction writer. And they didn't know for years that I was a woman. The editor always addressed me in letters as Mr. Chute. We had a very pleasant and cordial relationship, but he didn't know that I was a woman until I came to New York and went to see him without telling him that I was a woman. He recovered in due course of time. He was terribly nice about it, but he told me that the publisher of *Boys's Life*, who was a great admirer of my stories, had always said that he could tell a woman's writing and that he would never buy a woman's writing for *Boys Life* because when women write about sports they sound like women writing about sports. You've heard some kind of remark like that before, I'm sure. And so my editor never told the publisher about me. He died without knowing that I was a woman, and I had always remained one of his favorite writers. But if he had known he would have found some reason, I suppose, not to buy my stories.

"I have somewhere a lovely review of *Adam Bede* which was written by a gentleman reviewer of the period, expressing his great happiness that after all the books he had been reading by women, at last a man had written a book and it was a splendid book. George Eliot must have loved that review. The reviewer had brought up all the things that, you know, only a man could do. It is just an absolutely delicious piece of reviewing. It must have made her very happy."

Ms. Chute went on to talk about the problems that woman writers have in a world in which a woman is expected to place everything else, home, husband, children, before her career.

"Sylvie Townsend once remarked about woman writers that they came in through the kitchen. Women do tend to take the requirements of life more seriously than men. People come ahead all the time with women. This is what I think is one of the nice things about the current generation, that men are going to begin to do that too. And I think most of the men are liking it and are appreciating it and welcoming it. But there is bound to be a certain turn-about period, and women still are accustomed to placing people first, because this is what they have done for centuries. And consequently everything gets in ahead of the professional work of a woman. Jane Austen was always hiding her work when someone came in, because then it was just accepted that other things came first, taking care of the house and all the rest of it. Women have always done that. George Eliot had to hide behind a

man's name in order to be accepted.

"I think that when this division of responsibilities becomes so marked, more of the damage is done, in a funny way, to men, because they lose that human contact. I think men would be much happier sharing the responsibilities that traditionally belong to women. And most women have always been able to manage if they are going to take on the extra responsibility of becoming a writer.

"I just don't like the idea of anybody being held back in the work they want to do by the assumption that they are going to take on certain responsibilities just because they belong to one sex. I don't think a man should be held down because he is expected to be the only breadwinner of the family and to work eight hours a day at a job he hates. I think people ought to do work they enjoy. This division of responsibilities is a terrible waste of time and humanity, since your work is always going to be better if it is the work you want to do. This is what I like about the woman's lib movement, that it is so obviously a person liberation, it's freedom for both sexes. And I think that in a funny way it is going to mean freedom for a lot of children too. Changing the family situation that way, I think, is going to make a lot of children much freer in their own way of doing things. I'm very strong for liberation. It's long overdue."

Ms. Chute, still billed as "B. J. Chute" for her loyal if slightly deceived male audience, continued writing sports stories

lends itself beautifully to that because the conflict is built in. And of course it is terribly good discipline in describing.

"When I'm writing a story I keep notebooks, although that is perhaps a very gracious term for me to use. Actually I put little pieces of paper around in different places and from time to time I collect them and put them together and the ones that are worth keeping I keep and the rest I get rid of. When I am in the process of writing a book or any thing like that, I do keep notebooks neatly, but I also leave notes lying around as well.

"However I never have done the journal type of writing. I suspect that it is partly because I am not a subjective writer, except through my characters. I am an observer, an objective writer. Naturally every writer borrows deeply from her own emotions and feelings. But my books are not autobiographical in that sense. It's a different kind of writing. There is no one kind of writing that is more or less good than another. It's in your own way of doing it. That's why I am always very concerned in my class to stress that writers should write in their own way. It seems to me that that is the one thing they have, what I call the signature. It is your own way of looking at things, which no one else has. The freer a writer can keep herself to write in her own voice, the better off she is."

As for outside influences on her books, Professor Chute says she does not know of

"What I hope to do in teaching is bring

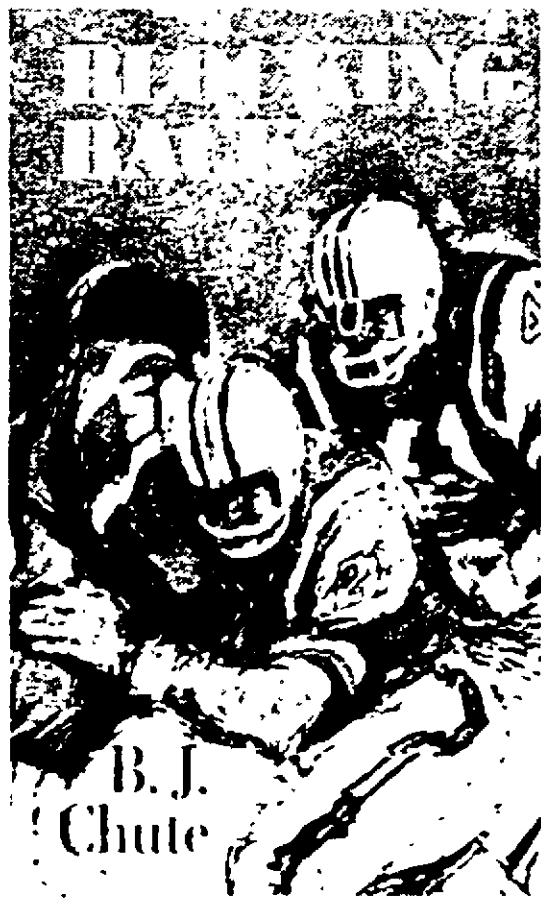
each student up to the level of the best

she can do, in her own voice."

for *Boys' Life* and other magazines and also published five books for boys: *Blocking Back* (1938), *Shattuck Cadet* (1940), *Camp Hero* (1942), *Shift to the Right* (1944) and *Teenage Sports Parade* (1949).

She explained why she had been drawn to the sports story and described her methods of writing them.

"I did have to do some researching of my sports stories. I researched my first adult sports story, "Number One", completely and wrote it without ever



having seen a prize fighter, to this day. But there is a trick to writing these stories. If you understand action, if you know how to handle action, all you need is a certain amount of reading, wide reading helps in any kind of writing, and then you just pick out the details to make it sound absolutely authentic.

"There's something in me that likes a slightly structured story and sports

any one writer or book that has had particular effect on her work, but that, as she was a child she read widely and variously.

"It would be very hard for me to say actually what influences me. I think it is hard for any writer to tell the influences on her work. Every so often you notice a cadence or something in your writing that you can trace a little bit. But even then I am suspicious of people who can trace other peoples influences. For instance I have been told that in a book like *Greenwillow* that so-and-so was an influence on it or there has been something written about it, and it is quite often something that I never read in my life. This is so common in criticism that you just sort of take it for granted that it is one of those things and you ignore it.

"But I'm apt to have favorite books rather than favorite writers. Quite often I like one book by a writer and then will not like any of his others. But I never really had a chance to examine the question of what type of authors I enjoyed until I was one of the judges of the National Book Awards one year. There you are reading a very wide variety of books. I finished one book and I liked it very much, thinking how much I enjoyed the somewhat formal, well made novel. And after it I read a book by Lawrence Ferlinghetti, a novel called *She* which just couldn't be less in the style I enjoy, and I thought the book absolutely marvelous. So I am very inclined to take each book on its individual terms. I think that a reader owes hospitality to any book he is reading, no matter what he thinks he will think of it."

Although Ms. Chute continued to write children's stories, almost all her writing after 1950 has been in the adult field. Her short stories have appeared in many magazines including *The Saturday Evening Post*, *Collier's*, *Good Housekeeping*, *Woman's Home Companion*, *McCall's*, *Woman's Day*, *Redbook* and *Cosmopolitan*. She has also published five novels and two collections of short stories. Her most famous novel, *Greenwillow*, published in 1956, was adapted in 1960 for a Broadway musical production



with music and lyrics by Frank Loesser and starring Anthony Perkins. Her most recent novel is *The Story of a Small Life*, published in 1971.

In 1964 she became an associate in English at Barnard after having spoken a few times here to the senior English majors.

"I was asked to start teaching at Barnard. They invited me first to speak to the English majors a couple of times about writing in general. And then one day Barnard asked me to become the first associate in English. And then after a couple of years I was made adjunct associate professor. This is now my tenth year here. I decided to stay on because I like Barnard and it seems to be able to endure me and so we get along nicely."

Professor Chute's class is English 11, 12, Story Writing. The class meets once a week, but Professor Chute puts the emphasis on private conferences with each of her students.

"I try to help the students in my class to find their own way of writing. That's one of the reasons that I am very grateful to Barnard for making it possible for me to use so much of the conference system with my class and to limit the class to eight students. There is an hour class, but I have a half hour private conference with each student. So it is almost an editorial relationship. The reason I asked for this system is that the first year there were much shorter conferences because I think there were 12 or 13 students in the class, and I had the feeling that I wasn't getting to the individual student as much as I could.

"What I hope to do in teaching, although it isn't really teaching, it's conferring I suppose, is to bring each student up to the level of the best that she can do, in her own voice."

"As a teacher of writing I definitely tend to stress more the craft of writing. And I think that in a short story writing class, this is legitimate. There is a craft to writing and the craft is just about all that can be taught. Of course, craft is only one side of writing, but it is an important part. If you know your craft well it can often help you around all sorts of difficulties. For example an editor once asked me to write a bit of fluff for her magazine. That may seem like the easiest thing in the world to write, but actually it is like making a soufflé: If you don't do it exactly right, it falls completely flat. It is the same with writing humour. And craft can help you get around these problems.

"The ideas cannot be taught. People always ask short story writers, 'Where do you get your ideas?' 'And of course the rather limp answer is that if I didn't get ideas, I wouldn't write short stories. I would be doing something else. But certain minds are drawn to certain forms and out of that mind wanting a certain kind of form comes the form itself."

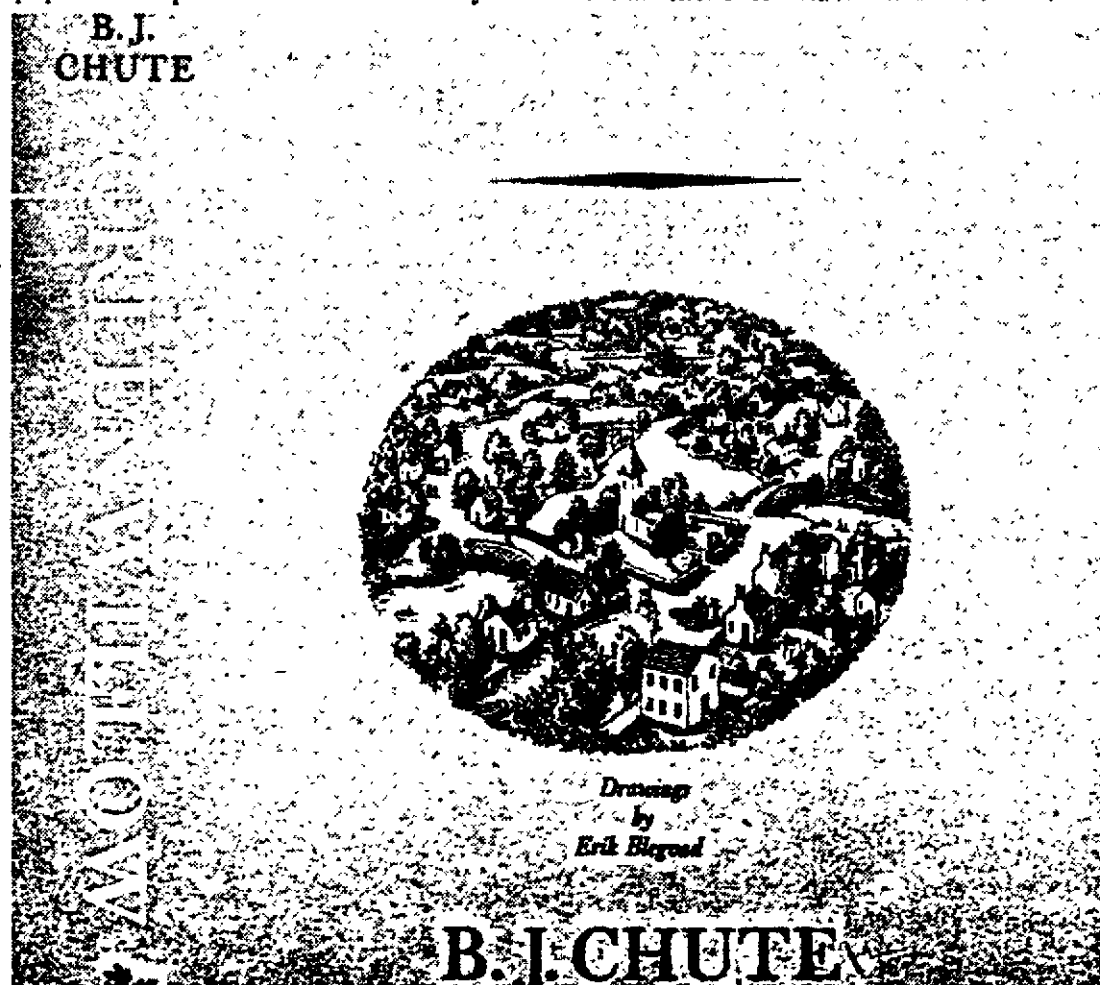
Professor Chute encourages the students in her class to send their stories to magazines and not to be discouraged by rejections. One of the first questions she asks prospective members of her class, according to one student, is how many rejection slips they have collected.

"To tell you the truth, all my life I've gotten rejections," Professor Chute claimed. "I am the rejection collector of the world. I average, and this is true even since I became a well-known name and was being asked all the time to write things, I average six to eight rejections per story. The last story I had took me a year to sell, and it was finally published this summer in *Family Circle*. And was a

rather odd story for them to have taken. They only recently began taking fiction. They took a story by Joyce Carol and then they took one by another woman writer and the third was mine. You see, when I wrote the story this magazine wasn't even a market. They were making quite a point about not bothering themselves about fiction and then the policy changed. So it is often just a matter of a change in editors or a change in fashion and a story will be accepted where it once would not have been considered.

"But very few stories sell the first time out. I've had as many as eighteen rejections and finally sold to a new market just because a new editor came in. That's why I always tell my class to start doing it early. Do it procedurally, make a nice little list of the magazines you'd like to send it to and then just tick them off as they come back. And, just expect rejections, but don't get discouraged.

"I think writing is a good career. It is a terribly portable career for one thing. You can do it anywhere, you can do it at odd hours, and your only investment is paper and pencil. I never really un-



derstood how sculptors managed. But a writer is very free, he can write anywhere. Some awfully good books were written in jail, starting with John Bunyan. It is a singularly free form.

"But every writer must, I think, have another way of supporting him or herself, apart from writing. This is the most tiresome piece of advice, but the best way is to have clerical skills, or another kind of skill, because then you can always get a job. I have never minded routine work. The duller kind of filing or stuffing envelopes never bothers me at all. I think partly because it is marvelous for letting your mind be freewheeling. It's a marvelous way to get ideas; they just float in. Any job is good in which your hands are occupied but your mind is wandering, or woolgathering if you like.

"You see the curse of writing is that all the problems are ones you've created for yourself. There is nobody else to blame. Ben Johnson's nice remark on the subject is that 'there is no statute law that bids you be a poet.' It applies to any kind of writing. Nobody asked you to do it, you silly fool. You just sit there and do it. And sometimes you just sit there and do nothing, nothing comes and you think that you will never write another thing, never

"There are fashions in fiction. I think that there is a demand for short stories right now in America and it is a natural thing.

Story telling is one of our oldest arts."

have another idea. And this is where your craft sustains you.

"I heard a story once about a mouse that fell into a bowl of milk. And he couldn't do anything to get out. All he could do was swim, and he swam and he swam and he swam hard all night, paddling with all his might, and in the morning he walked out on the butter.

"So sometimes even when it seems you will never finish what you have started, if you want to find a way you can get around your difficulties. Even if it takes a long night of paddling."

Although not many members of her class have had positive results in trying to get their stories published, Professor Chute said that lately there has been a great deal more interest in her class in seeing their stories in print.

"Two years ago was really the first time that my class was very much interested in selling their stories, so that I do use some of the class time for discussing that kind of problem. This new interest in selling is rather charming because it's kind of a cheerfulness in the face of a bad market, which I think is very healthy. And actually I think the magazines are wrong. I think there is much more demand for

writer and was terribly, terribly popular in his own time, as was Shakespeare. I suppose a classic is something that every generation may read and find something in."

Professor Chute thinks there has been a change over the last couple of years in students. "There was a period in which all my students seemed to be writing the same story, which I made a real sincere effort to discourage, because I feel you really must find your own way of looking at things, before you can really write. I think some of the students were hung up on what seemed to be the "in" thing to do. But in the last two or three years a lot of things began to change, especially after the bust. I must say a lot of hard thinking obviously went on in a lot of young lively minds. Happy or unhappy, it was a thinking process, although also certainly a feeling process. And in these students' writing there has been much more of a turning toward the imagination. And that of course is where all the great originality comes from. The writing has been less subjective too, less looking in and more looking out and observing the world around. It's been such a period of upheaval, so many changes came so fast. I must say it has been a very good explosion, probably long overdue. These years may be our 1776 all over. When we get to 1976 maybe we'll be ready for it and really go back to what the founders of this country were talking about. After all, what the young people on campus were doing was really turning back to Jefferson and Thoreau and Emerson, strong, solid, vigorous radical men. We were born in radicalism."

Professor Chute is very optimistic about the future of the country and particularly the future of New York City. For all that is wrong with it, she sees a "kind of joyfulness coming back, a turning back to art for its own sake. There is a new kind of feeling in people which, to me, has the quality of that lovely horse Secretariat, which is absolutely glorious in itself, a beautiful thing. When he decides that this is the day he is going to come in three laps ahead he apparently flies, as far as one can tell by watching him. He is the closest thing to Pegasus we've got around. And it is beauty for its own sake."

"It's because I've been hearing this same thing for 25 years, and I'm beginning to get tired of it. During the war the novel and the short story were in fine shape. It was after the war that the magazines began to have a struggle. But I suppose there are actually more magazines now than there ever were. But the really delightful thing that is happening now is the rise of independent publishing, the underground press and private printing. The other day I saw a young man in Central Park who was selling his short stories. He had xeroxed them and was selling them for fifty cents each and he said he was doing very well. I'm very hopeful because I think fiction is a form that people want to use. I think fiction is the most honest and truthful form of writing. Nothing else tells us so much about the world around us. And I am wedded to the idea of the printed word, because I don't care how splendid your television is, you can't put it in your hip pocket and take it with you. Furthermore you don't have that free flow of the imagination that a book has. The fact that you can stop off when you want to, you can go back, you can pick it up, you can reread, is absolutely necessary and can't be done with television. With television, if you've missed it you've missed it. You can't replace the imagination. And I don't think it is practical to get rid of the printed word. I think we need it rather badly."

Pre-Professional Advisor...

(Continued from page 1)

the medical profession which urge physicians to be more involved in "social, philosophical and ethical considerations" and to be "more socially responsible." She cited the problem that exists in getting qualified students to become premeds. Many students think the "competition is so excessive that it will make them unpleasant people and limit the amount of time they can spend on other things." She says medical schools recognize this problem and wonder "How can we get humane, sensitive physicians from people who have been taught to be cut-throat competitors from the first day?"

Ms. Rowland does not believe this aggressive attitude is as prevalent here as at large universities and men's colleges, partly because women are not so dedicated to a career as "to fight to achieve it in the same way that men do." She believes that for this reason medical schools may now be more interested in women. "Women, possibly because they've been socialized as nurturers, very often perform this role to some extent." However, one Barnard premed student told Bulletin, "Premeds would take the shirt off your

back to get a good grade." This student felt that being premed is restrictive to the extent that "You cut yourself off from every little pleasure you could ever want."

Nevertheless, medical schools still look first to the applicants' cumulative average of science courses, general cumulative averages and MCAT scores, which are "increasingly important although the test is very much in question as to what it measures," according to Ms. Rowland. She said Barnard keeps a record of the credentials of the applicants to medical school and statistics on acceptances. In this way an impression is formed of the minimum acceptable grades and scores for each medical school.

To choose between applicants with similar grades and scores, medical schools will then rely on recommendations. These are a joint effort by the members of the premed committee. They include pertinent factors not apparent on the reading of the transcript, for example, the difficulty of certain courses, that some courses are on an advanced level, the workload the student has undertaken, and whether the student had a job during the

academic year. If it is known, they discuss the level of the student's commitment to medicine. Furthermore says Ms. Rowland, "We try to stress the wide variety of interests of our students, for example we've had some extraordinary musicians and talented artists." In addition, since even private medical schools are heavily subsidized by state tax money, many favor residents of their own states.

About one quarter of this year's Barnard applicants to medical schools are alumnae (24 alumnae out of 86 applicants. 32 of last year's 78 applicants were alumnae). Many of these alumnae are first-time applicants to medical schools. Many were not even premed but have taken post-graduate courses to meet requirements. Ms. Rowland believes these alumnae are "liberal arts majors going back to school because they have discovered they are dedicated enough to enter a profession, since they're committed to healing or functioning in what they consider to be one of the few humanitarian professions."

The undergraduate premeds seem to have many motives for choosing a career in medicine. Ms. Rowland thinks that "very few women are motivated by money" although they may be motivated by "things other than humanitarian: having status,

always having a job available." But they are also motivated because medicine is "constructive, healing, and it's doing something that helps people. People's notion of medicine is that it's very positive."

Ms. Rowland is afraid that "Many students may be disappointed; medicine can be boring and you will have to deal with some unpleasant people." Many Barnard students in particular seem to have some first hand experience of the realities of medical practice. "The interesting thing I've discovered about Barnard," commented Ms. Rowland, "is that more than half of premeds have hospital experience of some sort, for example, in the emergency ward at St. Lukes. But I've seen very few students dissuaded by these experiences...even in volunteer jobs medicine comes across as glamorous."

According to a report by Dr. King, who served as premedical advisor from 1970-1973, students with below a 3.00 average are advised to consider alternatives to the premedical program. However, Dr. King says that she was unsuccessful in persuading many such members of the class of 1974 to reconsider their goals. Furthermore, once students get into medical school, Ms. Rowland notes that the attrition rate is approximately 1-2%. She says that no student is accepted to medical school who cannot do the work. Few students voluntarily decide to leave medical school, either, because they see few alternatives.

Most students are not motivated to any goal beyond medical school while still at the undergraduate level. A few are

able to express an interest in surgery or psychiatry, but most specialties go unclaimed until the student has had the more direct experience of medical school. Ms. Rowland states that "An awful lot now say they want family medicine because there is a movement toward wholeness and recognition of the individual. But whether medicine can be organized in that way is a real question."

A questionnaire was sent to Barnard women now in medical schools. The results are not available yet, but they will be used to give current students the benefit of medical students' experiences. Ms. Rowland gave some preliminary impressions of these responses. Students rated their treatment as women in medical schools as ranging from very welcome to barely tolerated. Many students wished they had taken more biochemistry at the undergraduate level. But the most common regret was that they had not taken more liberal arts courses. "Medical school is a professional school and very very narrow," Ms. Rowland asserted. These alumnae emphasize, says Ms. Rowland, that the undergraduate level "is their one golden opportunity to broaden themselves in the liberal arts."

Ms. Rowland would not encourage students to accelerate through the liberal arts program, but she acknowledged that in most cases it is a matter of economic necessity. But most of all, "You shouldn't tailor education...It's a mistake to look ahead and do things because you think somebody's going to look at your record and think that's a good thing you've done."

Newsletter Continued...

The Meek...

(Continued from page 5)

During the long delays the women of the supporting staff began to get a painfully clear picture of the Administration's view of us. The College's Personnel Policy Committee issued a series of memos to us as a part of their anti-union campaign. The tone of these memos was matriarchal and condescending. They were filled with half-truths and distortions. When we questioned the memos and confronted the administration, replies were not directed to us or to the employee newsletter S.C.R.O.U.N.G.E. but to our department heads so that they could in turn pass the word to us!

Our anger at such treatment helped us. It increased our organizing efforts and raised the consciousness of other employees who had not yet signed cards. When it was clear that the College would not deal with us directly, talk to us, meet with us, we realized how invisible we were to them—the silent help that noiselessly arrives at 9, works, then folds our typewriter covers at 5 and steal away in the night. There was no "Barnard Community", or if there was, we were not a part of it and never had been.

By now a great many women on the staff have realized that they are indeed valuable to the College, valuable to themselves and deserving of dignity and respect. Not just in memos, but in the tangible areas of salary and participation in directing and controlling their lives.

Unionizing has been a tremendous leap forward (and backward) for women and it's rather scary. The labor movement today has the reputation of corruption and uncontrollable power. There are still a few staff women who, for a variety of personal reasons, are unwilling to accept a union. District 65 is unusual in its honesty and democracy! We are hopeful that at the conclusion of

our contract talks we will have demonstrated the positive impact of District 65 and all of our sisters will join us.

The backward step in organizing is that fifty to a hundred years ago women were in the forefront of the labor movement. Labor leaders were active suffragists such as Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton. After the 1911 Triangle Shirtwaist Factory Fire it was women who organized the I.L.G.W.U. It's been fifty years since women made their voice heard—we have a lot of catching up to do.

Sue Costello
Barnard Representative
for District 65

Stomped...

(Continued from page 5)

out of me. I, too, felt that there was no substitute for physical strength. Aware of these experiences, I honestly thought Billie Jean would fall to defeat as quickly as I did. Fearful of the result of the match, I insisted that she should not have condescended to share even court space with Piggie Riggie and that if she had been more confident as a woman then she would not have fallen into this particular male trap.

But she won. And I am unable to suppress a smile. A big smile. 'Cause she has beat the shit out of him. Maybe I'll even revisit the male adversaries of my younger days and beat the shit out of them.

Jean Lichty

Summary...

(Continued from page 5)

summer many hours of work and great determination made the school a reality. There is still much that needs to be done to keep it funded.

Woman power is needed! We meet every Thursday at 6:00 in the real lounge of McIntosh. Please come.

Jennifer Fox and
Anne Caplan-Weltman

Dance...

(Continued from page 5)

attempt to enable Barnard and Columbia students to really "talk" with each other. During orientation, we ran a "non-sexist" dance which was attended by about fifty people.

I've gotten a lot of positive feedback from people who went to one of the rap sessions or the orientation dance. I can only say it does get discouraging running activity after activity only to discover that most people do not come back a second time. I often feel I am working in a vacuum, organizing activities without ever being sure if this is what people want to see being done.

Everyone is aware of the problem and the stereotypes separating Barnard and Columbia yet, few people are willing to offer help and positive suggestions about what needs to be done. Perhaps the type of dance run Friday night is the answer; it certainly seemed to be for the people who were there.

Rosalyn Richter

Mademoiselle Competition

Mademoiselle Magazine of Conde Nast publications is giving college students, men as well as women, a chance to test their talent in the College Board Guest Editor Competition.

Mademoiselle editor, Mary Capouch, has this to say:

"Your qualifications for the College Board can be as specific as a talent in editing, writing, illustration, layout, fashion, beauty, promotion, merchandising, public relation or advertising...or as general as the sincere desire to say something significant and be heard."

Members of the College Board are reporters, informing Mille of significant college happenings, trends, attitudes, ideas and personal opinions. There is the fun and challenge of using your creativity and the satisfaction of getting yourself heard. You win also the unique opportunity of being associated with

Mademoiselle magazine and having your work considered for publication.

Members of the College Board are eligible to compete for a position of Guest Editor with more exciting opportunities: a salaried month working at Mille's New York offices and priority consideration for permanent jobs with Mille and other Conde Nast publications.

For the "Assignment 1" topics (due November 1, 1973) and complete information:

— see the September or October issue of Mille

— write College Competitions, 420 Lexington Ave., New York, New York 10017

— contact Margaret Zweig through the campus mail or the Barnard Bulletin. As a member of the College Board she will be happy to answer any questions you may have.

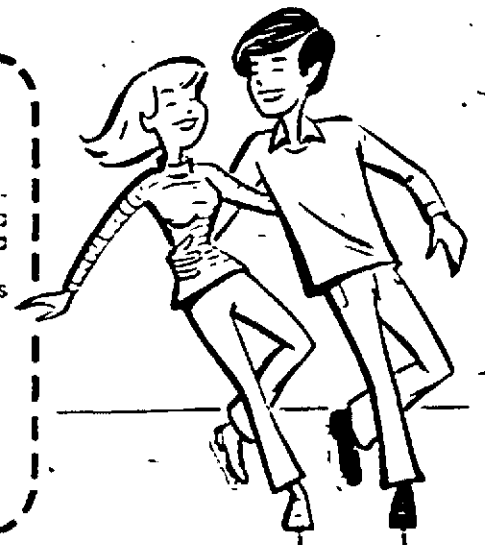
\$2.00

Student discount ticket

20% off regular evening admission. Good any evening through November 15, 1973 8:30-10:45 p.m. Bring this ad to the box office with \$2 and ice skate in a conditioned comfort. Skate rentals \$1. Snack bar 2 blocks west of Penn Station.



450 West 33rd St., New York, N.Y. 10001
212 565 2020



DATA TYPE & RESEARCH SERVICES

2 Sylvan St.
Rutherford, N.J. 07070
(201) 933-6117

Complete Educational Research Services
Nation's Largest Catalog listings of
Educational Reference Materials

Mon.-Fri. 10:30-6

Sat. 11-4

Campus Jobs also available

Representative needed!

Earn \$200.00+ each semester with only a few hours work at the beginning of the semester.

INTERNATIONAL MARKETING SERVICE

519 Glenrock Ave., Suite 203
Los Angeles, California 90024